"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Friday and Saturday; moderately warm; gentle, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,349. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLIES SLACKEN THEIR SOMME DRIVE IN PREPARATION FOR ANOTHER STROKE AS RUSSIANS INCREASE THEIR BLOWS

WILSON TO ACCEPT CARRANZA OFFER FOR NEGOTIATION

Spends Part of Night Drafting Conciliatory Reply, Which the Cabinet Will Hear Today.

LESS ANXIETY OVER MEXICO

Washington Expects Parleys to Settle Border Raids and Stay of Our Troops.

REPORT VILLA ALIVE IN FIELD

War Department Hears Border Rumors That Bandit Is Active Near Jiminez.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing conferred today over the Mexican situation as modified and improved by the conciliatory tone of the latest Carranza note, and decided to reply to the communication immediately.

The answer will probably go forward after tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet, and was being drafted tonight by the President himself. It will be a reply in kind—friendly and conciliatory—and will formally accept the de facto Government's proposal that the differences between the two Governments be settled by direct diplomatic negotiations. In his note, delivered yesterday, General Carranza recognized and succinctly stated the cardinal points at issue that have caused the greatest concern to Mexico and the United States. These are:

First.—The insecurity of the American frontier against raids from the Mexican side.

Second.—The stay of American troops in Mexico against the will and without the consent of the Carranza Government.

The interweaving of these in what for a number of weeks seemed an inextricable manner, brought both countries almost to the brink of war. The problem now is to accomplish both the protection of the border and the withdrawal of the American forces in a manner that will satisfy both governments.

While its solution will not be easy, it is confidently believed that the keen realization by both sides of the dangerous dynamic elements of the situation that nearly brought open warfare between this country and Mexico, and the sudden shift to conciliation that has eased the crisis, will enable direct diplomatic exchanges in a friendly and amicable spirit to accomplish the joint task of protecting the border and withdrawing the troops.

Wilson Doubts Carranza's Ability.

If President Wilson were convinced that the Carranza Government would take firm and adequate control of the situation in Chihuahua and make an honest and effective effort to wipe out banditry, it is believed he would give immediate orders for the withdrawal of the American forces. The only obstacle to the issuance of such an order is known to be the Administration's uncertainty concerning the ability of the Carranza Government to cope with the activities of the outlaws that would follow the withdrawal of the American forces until some other strong arm of control is extended over Chihuahua State.

In the negotiations that will now proceed between both Governments it will be made plain by President Wilson that the troops have only been retained in Mexico to protect the American frontier, and that when Carranza forces are ready and willing to pick up the task of policing just where it is dropped by the Pershing expedition this country will be only too glad to pull its regulars back to this side of the boundary line.

The Carranza Government is now indicating its willingness and professing its ability to undertake this task. Its intent and power have only been expressed in words. What the United States Government is seeking is the translation of these words into actual deeds. What appears to have been an anomalous feature of the situation is the fact that Carranza's contention is that the continued stay of the American troops in Mexico has been a source of discontent and friction responsible for some of the more recent raids. The argument of the American Government, on the other hand, has been that the only purpose involved in the movement of American soldiers across the border has been to punish perpetrators of raids or to protect the border against future raids. The position of this Government has been that the raids inspired the expedition, while the Mexican Government's argument has been that the expedition precipitated the raids that have occurred since the American regulars went south over the line.

Señor Arredondo, Carranza's Ambassador-Designate, spent nearly half an hour in conference with Secretary Lansing at the State Department late this afternoon. Both indicated that they regarded the situation as having been materially improved, and expressed hope that direct diplomatic negotiations would lead to an amicable adjustment. Secretary Lansing indicated tonight that the reply to Carranza's note would probably go forward tomorrow. He said it would go forward before he starts on his month's vacation period, and that there had been no change in his plans to go away tomorrow night for a long rest.

As the situation shapes itself tonight, the basic element in it appears to be the question of the ability of the Carranza Governent to control the situation in territory already or to be evacuated by the American forces. A revival of activities by Villa himself, if he is still alive, on a scale successful enough to contest ground with the Carranza forces, might seriously embarrass the efforts of both the United States and Mexican Governents to reach an amicable agreement.

May Extend Financial Aid.

"While the immediate purpose of the negotiations in which Secretary Lansing's note is to be the first step will be the evolution of some plan for tranquilizing the border regions, the discussions may take on a wider scope. There is little doubt that Mr. Arredondo received the impression from Secretary Lansing today that if adequate guarantees as to the security of American and other foreign interests in Mexico could be secured, the Washington Government believes it possible that the financial aid so greatly needed by the de facto authorities could be found.

Some time ago, it is understood, a suggestion that the Washington Government would encourage American bankers to go to the rescue of the de facto Government was made through indirect channels. At that time General Carranza had not felt the pinch of poverty which now threatens his Government with collapse. He rejected the

Continued on Page 4.

Lloyd George War Minister; Grey Is Made an Earl

LONDON, July 6.—David Lloyd George has been appointed Secretary for War.

The Earl of Derby, Director of Recruiting, has been appointed Under-Secretary for War.

Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has had an Earldom conferred upon him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The British Embassy was officially notified tonight that an Earldom had been conferred on Sir Edward Grey, and that David Lloyd George had been appointed Minister of War in succession to the late Earl Kitchener.

It is incumbent on Sir Edward to select the name by which he wishes to be designated as Earl. He will hardly choose the title of Earl Grey, as that is the title of Albert Henry George Grey, the fourth Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada.

WHITMAN TO CALL 12,681 MORE GUARDS

Notifies Washington He Will Form an Entire New Division of Militiamen.

OTHER STATES MAY FOLLOW

Gen. Daniel Appleton to Command Forces That Will Supplement Those Now at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Announcement was made late tonight that Governor Whitman of New York had advised Secretary of War Baker that he would authorize the recruiting at once of a new infantry division of the National Guard to take the place at home of the First Division, which has been mustered into the Federal service.

The new division is to be known as the Second Division, and the command has been tendered to Major Gen. Daniel Appleton. This means that there are to be 12,681 National Guardsmen recruited as a part of the general program of national preparedness.

Senator Wadsworth called at the White House yesterday and laid before President Wilson the information he had received from Governor Whitman in regard to the plan of replacing the division that has gone to the border. The President expressed great satisfaction at the news. It is believed that, with the approval of the Washington authorities, the example set by Governor Whitman will be followed by Governors of other large States like Pennsylvania within the next few days, and that there will be a large number of new National Guard organizations formed to take the place of those called into the Federal service.

The organization of a division of troops will require the establishment of a headquarters, with a full staff of officers in the combatant, medical, quartermaster, and hospital corps. A division consists of three brigades of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, a brigade of light artillery, one battalion of engineers, a field battalion of signal corps troops, and includes one ammunition train, one supply train, one sanitary train, and one engineer train. The fact that Governor Whitman's plan has met with the approval of the Secretary of War and the President indicates that the United States Government will supply the necessary equipment.

It is believed that the appropriations that have thus far been made by Congress may be found ample to meet the expense of such equipment. How far the policy of recruiting new National Guard organizations will go remains to be seen, and probably is limited by the funds that will be available to equip them. But it goes without saying that, with the need of a larger army, the aim will be to obtain as many such organizations as will be found feasible.

Army officers here were delighted to learn of Governor Whitman's course, and also over the news that General Appleton had been asked to organize the new division. General Appleton earned a national reputation as Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and is recognized by the Washington authorities and by army men generally as one of the best militia officers in the country. His command of the new organization is believed to assure the success of the plan and the final accomplishment of Governor Whitman's purpose to bring the New York National Guard up to the fullest strength numerically and also to the highest state of efficiency.

As a matter of State efficiency it also commends itself to the Washington authorities, as it is recognized that none of the States should be stripped of all military organizations. In an emergency within State borders the States would be in a sore predicament without troops of any kind.

Two full divisions would give New York a National Guard with a peace strength of approximately 25,000 men or a war strength of more than 40,000 men.

GUARDSMAN WEDS BY MAIL.

Girl in Newark and Soldier on the Border to Sign a Contract.

Although unable to be married by proxy last week, because of legal difficulties, Miss Ethel Maud Sergent of 60 Peck Avenue, Newark, and Private Louis Bansemer of the First Regiment, are to wed by mail. Miss Sergent signed a marriage contract in Newark yesterday and it is on the way to Douglas, Ariz., where Private Bansemer is helping to guard the border. When he signs it, according to Eugene H. Meyer, Miss Sergent's lawyer, he and Miss Sergent will be legally man and wife.

The contract consists of a preamble setting forth the fact that the only obstacle to an ordinary marriage was the absence of the bridegroom from the State. Then follows the declaration that the bride and the bridegroom—called in the contract the undersigned and the party of the first and second part—formally and earnestly announce themselves to be man and wife. The procedure is that of a common law marriage, which is recognized as legal and binding and the registration of the signed contract takes the place of the marriage license as a record for the register of vital statistics.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling Rosy in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

GOVERNMENT AID IN PARALYSIS FIGHT; 133 NEW CASES

United States Health Service to Assist City in an Effort to Stamp Out the Disease.

24 DEATHS HERE YESTERDAY

165 Fatalities in City Since June 10—Disease Spreads to North Jersey Towns.

"FRESH AIR CAMPS" URGED

State Recommends That Children Be Kept from Gathering in All Public Places.

Day's Record of the Disease.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	21	93
Manhattan	2	5
Queens	1	2
Richmond	0	33
Bronx	0	0
	24	133
Total of cases reported to date		710
Total of deaths reported to date		165

Infantile paralysis made greater headway in the city yesterday than on any day since the beginning of the outbreak. One hundred and thirty-three new cases and twenty-four deaths were reported. The number of new cases was a record for any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the outbreak.

Coincident with the announcement of the accelerated spread of the disease Health Commissioner Haven Emerson said that William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, had offered to the city the services of the United States Public Health Service, and that the offer had been accepted.

The timeliness of Secretary McAdoo's offer was manifested in the fact that within an hour after accepting it Dr. Emerson telegraphed to the Acting Surgeon General in Washington asking him to relieve the local Health Department of definite responsibilities in combating and studying infantile paralysis, and the need for all available help in the present crisis was emphasized in Dr. Emerson's admission late yesterday afternoon that he had done everything possible and still did not consider the outbreak under control.

End Is Not in Sight.

"We've gone the limit in our efforts to prevent and control the disease," Dr. Emerson said, "and we shall continue to go the limit, but I have no confidence that it is under control. My experience with other epidemics of infantile paralysis causes me to believe that the present one will continue through the hot weather."

Secretary McAdoo's offer was made in person to Mayor Mitchel yesterday afternoon. Because of the high standing of the United States Public Health Service in medical research the Mayor and the Health Commissioner were highly pleased with the offer.

But it was not distinctly medical assistance that the Health Commissioner first requested of the Public Health Service. It was more of a diplomatic matter, for Dr. Emerson asked the Acting Surgeon General to obtain, if possible, the release for shipment to the United States of 100 monkeys in the Philippines. In its efforts to solve the all-important problem of how infantile paralysis is "carried," the Department of Health and co-operating research agencies are seriously embarrassed by a shortage of monkeys. The monkey is the only animal upon which tests to identify the mediums of communication of the disease can be made.

The Rockefeller Institute, however, has 100 monkeys collected in the Philippines ready for shipment, but because of disease among animals on the islands there has been an embargo on their exportation. This is why the monkeys have not come to New York. If the efforts of the Public Health Service are successful in having the embargo raised, so far as the monkeys are concerned, although the animals will not arrive for some weeks, Dr. Emerson believes that the scientists of the Federal Government, of the Rockefeller Institute, and of other research bodies will be able to make great headway in solving the problem of who and what are the most dangerous "carriers" of infantile paralysis.

More Staten Island Cases.

Although the theory that the disease is spread through the contact of infected persons with uninfected ones, the authorities do not know exactly what persons or things carry it most dangerously to the community—whether incipient cases, actual patients, patients in convalescence, nurses, doctors, dust, house flies, or tainted foodstuffs. Dr. Emerson, therefore, asked the Public Health Service to assign six of its best men to take up the question of carriers, some to do field work and some to experiment in laboratories.

The most alarming of yesterday's reports of the spread of the disease came from Staten Island, where thirty-three cases were recorded. No cause for this sudden breaking out of the disease could be learned, but preparations to meet a more difficult situation on the island were made. Dr. Emerson yesterday requested the United States Public Health Service to perform the routine laboratory diagnostic work for Richmond County at its laboratory in the Quarantine Station, and he took under consideration the question of requesting Dr. Leland E. Cofer, the Health Officer of the Port, to provide hospital facilities for isolating the Staten Island cases at Quarantine. These cases have been going to the Willard Parker Hospital.

The new cases on Staten Island were distributed among the villages as follows: Eight in Rosebank, 4 in West New Brighton, 4 in Port Richmond, and from one to three each in Clifton, Concord, Stapleton, Tottenville, Tompkinsville, Mariner Harbor, Grantville, and Arrochar.

Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, who lives on Staten Island was scheduled to speak last night at the dinner of the National Conference of Visiting Teachers at the Hotel Gregorian, but was called to his home before the dinner was over by notification that his daughter had become ill with suspected infantile paralysis.

Of the 133 cases reported yesterday, ninety-three were in Brooklyn. They

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Mass Feeding Plans Discussed in Berlin

THE HAGUE, July 6, (via London.)—Berlin dispatches give an account of the spirited discussions at a conference, attended by delegates from different parts of the empire, to discuss the question of mass feeding.

A Magdeburg delegate issued a warning that the indiscriminate introduction of mass feeding, without urgent necessity, would promote laziness among housewives. A Frankfurt delegate reported that "the poor man has a right to a hot dinner," and described mass feeding as a safety valve to popular dissatisfaction.

Dr. Lohse of Hamburg recommended the system adopted in his native city shortly after the beginning of the war. Under this system 165,000 portions of food are distributed daily at 20 pfennigs, half their cost. The municipality contributes 850,000 marks monthly in aid of the scheme, which results in preventing a run on public charity.

SHARK KILLS BATHER OFF JERSEY BEACH

Bites Off Both Legs of a Youth Swimming Beyond Spring Lake Life Lines.

GUARDS FIND HIM DYING

Women Are Panic-Stricken as Mutilated Body of Hotel Employe Is Brought Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 6.—Hundreds of men and women and many children were on the beach this afternoon when a swimmer, far out beyond the outer life lines, raised a cry for help. George White and Chris Anderson, life guards, who had been watching the swimmer closely because of his distance from shore, launched a lifeboat and started for him while the crowd on the beach watched in suspense and fear.

As the life guards drew near him the water about the man was suddenly tinged with red and he shrieked loudly. A woman on shore cried that the man in the red canoe had upset, but others realized it was blood that colored the water and women fainted at the sight. As the life guards reached for the swimmer he cried out that a shark had bitten him and then fainted.

They dragged him into the boat and discovered that his left leg had been bitten off above the knee and the right leg just below the knee. The shark also had nipped his left side, for there were marks of teeth beneath the arm. Women fled when the man was placed on the beach, but the life guards and other men tried to bandage his wounds while a doctor was called. Before one arrived however the man was dead. He was recognized as Charles Bruder, a bell boy in a local hotel, who had the reputation of being a strong swimmer who often went out beyond the life lines.

The news that the man had been killed by a shark spread rapidly through the resort, and many persons were so overcome by the horror of Bruder's death that they had to be assisted to their rooms. Swimmers hurried out of the water and couldn't be induced to return.

So far as the life guards and old residents could recall, Bruder's was the first death due to a shark at this resort. Sharks have been caught occasionally in fish pounds, but none was ever seen near shore before.

A few days ago a boy had one leg bitten off while swimming off Beach Haven, and a movement was started here tonight by Colonel W. G. Schauffler of Governor Fielder's staff to have the waters patrolled in an effort to kill off the big fish.

Colonel Schauffler purposes to organize a squad of motor boatmen to patrol up and down the coast. Experienced shark fishermen will be in command of the boats, and it is hoped that the commotion will drive away such sharks as the fishermen do not catch.

FALL BACK 80 MILES BEFORE TURKS AND HEAT

Russians to Wait in Persian Hills for Cooler Weather on Bagdad Front.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that the Russians have fallen back almost eighty miles in the Bagdad region.

The dispatch says that the pressure of the Turkish forces was only one of the reasons which caused the retirement of the Russians. The Turks are said to have gathered a great army to contest the Russian advance. Among these troops was the force originally destined for the invasion of Egypt, troops which had been in Bulgaria and an army of 130,000 men which was withdrawn from the Saloniki front.

The principal reason, however, given for the retreat of the Russians is that the intense heat in Mesopotamia makes campaigning very difficult at this time of the year. It is stated that the Russians are planning to remain in the coolness of the hills until climatic conditions make the resumption of the advance expedient.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—The following report of operations on the Caucasus front was issued by the War Office today:

In the region of Platana our troops are progressing. Between the Taurus and Choruk we repulsed enemy counter-attacks and also drove back a Turkish attack on Choruk itself, where our men carried an enemy work on the heights. In their attacks the Turks used asphyxiating bombs.

In the region of Baiburt, where some enemy positions were carried, we captured a large quantity of arms, cartridges, grenades, and other war material.

In the direction of Diarbekr, in the Eastern Euphrates Valley, our forces attacked with the bayonet Turks who took the offensive at dawn and drove them westward. They left over one hundred dead.

JELLICOE PUTS GERMANY'S LOSS AT 21 VESSELS

Admiral's Report of North Sea Fight Gives High Praise to Entire British Fleet.

MIST ALONE SAVED FOE

Admiral Bridge Comments on Action as One of England's Greatest Victories.

GIVES PALM TO BEATTY

Commander of Battle Cruisers Now Hailed Throughout England as a New Nelson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's report on the battle of Jutland Bank is here regarded as completely disposing of the last vestige of the German claim of victory. Here and there one finds a certain disposition to question the strategy on the battle, particularly in the general disposition of the British forces at the outset, but in the main opinion is strongly in support of the strategical dispositions. Such criticisms of Admiral Beatty's tactics as have been heard are now silenced by Vice Admiral Jellicoe's high praise of the commander of the battle cruiser squadron. In the highest naval circles Beatty is spoken of as a new Nelson. Altogether the report is regarded as extremely satisfactory, although the regret which shows in Admiral Jellicoe's praise that he was "reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the High Sea Fleet had returned to port" is universal. Admiral Jellicoe's report of enemy losses is considered very conservative. Admiralty estmates of the German tonnage lost show a total of 116,000 tons, while the British losses amounted to 112,000 tons.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge has prepared the following commentary on Admiral Jellicoe's report for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"To my mind, in general the engagement shows highly distinguished strategic conception, highly capable tactical leading, great readiness to seize initiative and admirable support of their leaders by all ranks. It was a brilliant achievement for the British navy. To put the situation succinctly, it may be said that before the battle the British fleet at sea was divided into two parts, one force under Sir David Beatty and the other, the battle fleet or main body, under the commander in chief, Sir John Jellicoe. This distribution of the ships was the dominating factor in bringing on the battle. Had the whole British fleet been massed and close together it is more than likely that no battle would have occurred at all. So with the British fleet divided the Germans were encouraged to give battle with Beatty. Sir David, determined to get them into a fight, arranged the management of the action so that he could draw them nearer and nearer to Jellicoe's main body which was coming up in support. He thus greatly shortened the interval between the first collision and eventual participation in the action by Jellicoe's battleships.

Calls It Able Tactics.

"Even to a layman it must be plain that this was a tactical performance of the highest merit. The tactical merit was fully equalled by the dash and courage with which Beatty entered into the fight as he became aware that the whole strength of the German High Sea Fleet was soon to be on the scene. Jellicoe in bringing up his main body manoeuvred so as to get between the Germans and the coast of Jutland which practically meant between them and their own bases. This manoeuvre, with the enemy not inclined to help you in it, must be a difficult one, and the fact that it was successfully executed in spite of the very unfavorable effect of the misty weather, which occasionally hid the enemy, raises its merits still higher. The dash and courage are shown in the British being able to engineer this manoeuvre at all. It drew on the German fleet until the distance between Beatty's fleet and the main body of the British fleet was less—considerably less—than that between the German battle cruisers and their main body before Beatty began the action. That alone shows the effect of Beatty's move in trying to hold the German fleet in action.

"In the early stages of the battle Beatty's force was considerably further away from the main British fleet than later on, owing to Beatty's rushing so fast after the Germans. After Beatty had got the Germans into the encounter he was able to keep them fighting until Jellicoe and his fleet arrived. When Jellicoe got to the scene of action the result of the battle was decided, for no longer did the Germans want to wait. As I said before, if the whole British fleet had been massed there would have been no battle at all, for the Germans did not want to try the issue with the British to a decisive end.

"Our main body not only came up in time to take a decisive part in the battle, but was for more than two hours in the action. When one considers the distance at which the main British fleet was from Beatty's force in the early stages it is important to realize that effective strategy dictated that it was desirable for us to avoid the appearance of being in too great force, for had the enemy known the British fleet was ready to attack him in force he would have had every reasonable excuse to go away without giving battle. Our only hope of engaging him was to employ tactics that would hide the real strength of our fighting force.

Modern Ships Efficient.

"A satisfactory thing about the whole engagement, without going into minute details, was that the naval material and appliances of today, which had not been long enough in use to permit of our knowing how they might be employed, were successfully handled and proved almost free from breakdown. The gunnery of the British fleet was the more accurate of the two. This was due not only to very thorough training, but also to the cool and deliberate manner in which the guns were fired. The Germans, in the earlier stages of the battle, fired more rapidly, but after their early shots they showed no accuracy of aim. As to the whole engagement, after reading Admiral Jellicoe's report, I can say unhesitatingly that it was one of the most decisive the British ever fought. In fact,

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British and French Take Breath for Second Thrust; Battle Like Verdun, but with Allies as Aggressors

LONDON, Friday, July 7.—A Reuter correspondent at the press headquarters of the British Army in France sends this dispatch under date of yesterday:

"The impetuous forward movement of the Allies has been checked, but certainly not arrested. The allied armies are busily consolidating their gains and drawing a deep breath in readiness for the next mighty thrust. In the meantime they are battering, bombing, and bayonetting the enemy by night and day with the most effective results.

"The fighting is reminiscent of the Verdun battle, with the important distinction that the position is reversed and that the enemy has no such line upon line of fortified positions to retreat upon in the face of our smashing blows as the French have had, defending their great fortress. At any moment the weakest link in the chain may snap and the broken ends fly apart.

"The enemy is straining every nerve, but is being attacked as never before. From the coast to the trenches of Northern France onflowing streams of khaki are pouring in a literal flood, and I am unable to resist the contagious confidence of our army correspondent who says: 'Now that it is possible to write with some fullness the story of Saturday's attack, one almost shrinks from recording it, so terrible was the toll taken from the enemy.'

"Modern warfare is terrible, and no offensive is possible without the exaction of a dreadful toll. Many of our regiments suffered heavily as they advanced almost without cover in the face of a murderous enemy fire, the machine guns, in particular, wreaking awful havoc. We must face the truth bravely of the heavy price we must pay, and the nation must brace itself to the inexorable penalty."

RUSSIANS TAKE 10,000 TEUTONS

Foe's Line from the Pripet Marshes to Southern Galicia Shaken by Brussiloff.

BOTHMER'S RIGHT RETREATS

Teuton Losses to Date Put at Nearly 500,000 Men, Including 235,000 Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—Nearly half a million Austrians and Germans have been put out of commission since General Brussiloff began his great advance a month ago today. The grand total of prisoners to date is in round numbers 235,000, of which 4,500 are officers. Of these prisoners upward of 10,000 were taken yesterday.

Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded careful estimates by military experts, based on the best information, places the latter at 200,000 to 220,000. The Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded it is said that a fairly large percentage are Germans. The German losses in stopping the Russian advance on Kovel and in counterattacks made in solid ranks were enormous.

The booty captured reaches an incalculable total. It is figured that 250 guns of various sizes and upward of 700 machine guns is a conservative estimate. In addition vast quantities of munitions, supplies, and transports have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

Sweeping Around Foe's Right Flank.

The success of General Letchitzky's advance west of Kolomea, where he has cut the railroad into Hungary at Mikuliczyn, is emphasized as a new body blow to the Austrian defence of East Galicia. Northwest of Kolomea his troops are within ten miles of Nadworna, well to the rear of the Austrian right flank, facing Tarnopol, between the Stripa and Zlota Lipa Rivers.

On the extreme right flank of Brussiloff's front the Russians are viciously attacking the Germans at Czartorysk and Kolki. They have broken through several miles of the enemy's fortifications here, threatening the flank of the German positions before Lutsk. These successes have considerably lessened the pressure on the Russian centre in that district.

Another interesting situation is developing at Baranovichi, where the advance of the Russian offensive has brought their heavy guns within reach of that important railway junction.

The War Office announced today the capture yesterday of more than 10,000 Teutons, of whom 5,000 were taken on the Dniester front. The text of the official communication issued this evening follows:

South of the Pinsk marshes we had important new successes yesterday. In the region of Kostioukhovka we captured an entire enemy battery and took prisoner 22 officers and 350 soldiers. Northwest of Baznitchi, on the Styr north of Kolki, we yesterday captured 2 cannon, 3 machine guns, and 2,300 prisoners. North of Stegrouzlatine we captured enemy trenches and took more than 300 prisoners and one machine gun.

Between the Styr and the Stokhod, west of Sokul and southward, the enemy launched some vain counterattacks under the protection of artillery.

Galicia.—After intense artillery preparations we took an energetic offensive west of the lower Stripa and on the right bank of the Dniester. The enemy was defeated and driven back. Our troops are approaching the Koropice and Souhodolek Rivers, tributaries of the Dniester. We took here yesterday nearly 5,000 prisoners and eleven machine guns. We lost the brave Captain Bogolioubski, killed in action.

No Quarter to Liquid Fire Users.

In the course of an attack on the village of Vertniki the Germans received our troops with liquid fire. Owing to their conduct we put all the Germans to the bayonet when we captured the village. We took prisoner in this region more than 1,000 men. At one point in this action our Crimean Tartars charged the enemy and put him to flight.

Yesterday a band of twenty Cossacks swam the Dniester near Doline and took prisoner on the right bank five officers and 108 soldiers. They captured a cannon.

In the region of Riga the Germans launched counterattacks against a

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BRITISH LEFT PUSHED TOO FAR

Some Troops Passed the Fourth German Line and Reached Serre, but Never Came Back.

GERMANS WELL PREPARED

Apparently Expected Main Attack There, but British Pluck Won Ground Temporarily.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 5.—Last night and this morning the Germans made attempts to drive the British out of their positions at Thiepval, but were repulsed with heavy losses. At other parts of the line, between La Boisselle and Montauban, there have been bombardments by the German batteries and by the British, who, by hard fighting, captured Peak trench and an important system of trenches known as "The Quadrangle," northeast of La Boisselle and on the way to Contalmaison.

Standing today on the battlefield, north of Orvillers and La Boisselle, I was able to look over a wide area of the zone of fire, and to see the new British positions. Straight in front of me was Thiepval Wood, marked by a ragged fringe of broken trees, through which appeared the ruins of the village. Heavy shells were falling there, and the British shrapnel was bursting thickly upon the high ground held by the Germans.

To the left of me was Beaumont-Hamel.

Over this stretch of country, a few miles wide, has been fought one of the great battles of history, and here many thousands of British troops advanced upon the Germans with a spirit of self-sacrifice beyond the ordinary courage of men. They faced hellish fires, but without faltering. There was not one man who turned and fled at a time when the bravest of them might have quailed.

The number of casualties was high throughout the whole length of the front on the left of the British attack, and it was inevitable, because the valor of the men counted no cost in their assault against positions terrible and strong.

They were men of the north country who were on the left of the attack between Ovillers la Boisselle and a point south of Hebuterne. As soon as the bombardment lifted at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of July 1 the brigade left its trenches and advanced, line by line, in perfect order as if on parade.

It was evident that the Germans expected attack here, perhaps the main attack, and had massed heaviest guns at this point. The barrage was intensive in its effect upon the British trenches and the ground between the two lines. To reach his line the British had to pass through a wall of bursting shells.

The British barrage continued intensely, but at the moment of the infantry attack German soldiers stood up on parapets in the very face of this bombardment and fired upon the advancing British with automatic rifles.

Their machine gunners also showed extreme courage and forced their way over the broken parapets into No Man's Land and swept the British ranks with a scythe of bullets.

Went Too Far to Get Back.

Many of the British dropped, but the others went on, charging the machine guns with fixed bayonets, hurling bombs at the men on parapets, and forcing their way into and across the German trenches. Wave after wave followed, and those who did not fall went on into the Germans' first line, into the second line, then on again to the third line, and by a kind of miracle even to the fourth line. There were men who went as far as Serre; they never came back.

On the right of these North Country-men were other bodies of troops from the West of England, the Midlands, and eastern counties, with battalions of Irish and Scottish troops. They, too, had to face a great ordeal. When they went toward the German trenches, not at a rush but at parade step, under a storm of shells, the Germans came up out of their dugouts and with machine guns and rifles fought stubbornly, even when the English troops reached them with bombs and bayonets.

Then the troops went on to the second German line under a still fiercer fire. By this time they were in an inferno of shell fire and smoke. Nothing was seen of them by the artillery observers until at 8:45 some rockets went up very far in the German lines.

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ALLIED PLANS NOW SHOWING

And a General Offensive Is Pressing Teutons on All Fronts.

SOMME PROGRESS SLIGHT

Germans Take Advantage of Lull to Make Counterattacks, but with Little Result.

BRITISH IN BOMB FIGHTS

Some Gains Reported by Haig—Holidays of British Munitions Workers Stopped.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.—The results of the staff conferences of the Allies in London in May and June are steadily becoming more apparent in the co-ordination of the allied attacks on the Teutonic forces and increasing evidence of the initiative passing from the Teutons to the Allies at almost all points.

As the French and British armies are now reorganizing and preparing for the second phase of the battle of the Somme, there is a comparative lull on the western front, and Russia again takes the centre of the stage.

Yesterday's news from Petrograd is highly important in the light of the future development of the Somme battle. The news that of upward of 10,000 prisoners captured by General Brussiloff yesterday 5,000 were taken on the Dniester front appears to leave little doubt of the collapse of the Austrian forces between Buczacz and Stanislau, which will greatly affect the army of General von Bothmer, compelling him to retire northward, while the advance on Delatyn and the seizure of the railway cuts off von Bothmer from this chief base of supplies.

The prospect of Field Marshal von Hindenburg being able to make an effective diversion is thought here to be dwindling, and while the Germans are desperately trying to meet the Russian offensive at Baranovichi, the Russian General Kaledines is developing a strong attack on both sides of the Kiev-Kovel Railway.

Military men here wonder how Germany can come to the assistance of her Austrian allies without reducing further her forces on the western front, and it is thought impossible for Austria to risk withdrawing more of her own troops from the Italian front. The reaction of the western and eastern fronts on each other in the development of the campaigns is likely to be highly interesting.

Dissatisfaction is again voiced by the British newspapers at the inadequacy and vagueness of the British official reports.

The reticence or silence of General Sir Douglas Haig's communications on important points is compared with the readiness with which the French and Russian commanders give details of the operations and with the much greater latitude permitted to special correspondents on the western front since the beginning of the battle.

That the British authorities fully realize that their hard task is far from ended is indicated by the steps which are being taken by the Ministry of Munitions for the omission of holidays for munition workers during July.

The huge expenditure of munitions in the Somme battle has been the theme of all dispatches from the front, and the nation is aware that nothing must be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a full supply.

GERMANS ATTACK AS DRIVE SLOWS UP

But Fighting on the Somme Front Shows a General Decrease of Activity.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.—After five days of severe fighting, marked in general by steady allied gains, yesterday saw a comparative lull in activity on the Somme front. This was broken in the afternoon at two points on the French front by severe counterattacks by the Germans on both banks of the Somme. The assaults were repulsed with heavy losses north of Hem and near Belloy-en-Santerre, according to the night statement of the French War Office.

There were a few local engagements north of the Somme during Wednesday night, in which the Germans captured two small woods a kilometer north of Hem. The French also captured a wood, South of the Somme the night passed in quiet.

The new French trenches at the most advanced point are now in front of Peronne and the village of Mount St. Quentin, which is on an elevation 300 feet from the point from which in 1870 the Germans bombarded Peronne.

The ground gained by the French in five days varied each day in depth at different points, but the gains have averaged about the same along the entire front, and the French are now firmly installed between the German second and third lines of defense over a front exceeding seven miles.

The French troops, it is announced,

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have captured seventy-six large guns and several hundred machine guns.

The British are still engaged all along their front from Hardecourt to Gommecourt. Notwithstanding the German counterattacks, they have been able to maintain the ground gained and extend it at some points. Tonight's report of the British War Office says the troops have made further progress "as a result of violent bomb fighting."

British observers express satisfaction with the progress which has been made. With the heavy casualties caused to the Germans by the bombardment and the taking by the Allies of 16,000 prisoners and a great quantity of war material, together with subsequent losses inflicted in counterattacks, it is believed here that the German power of resistance has been weakened.

Yesterday's official report by the German Army Headquarters admits loss of ground in the Somme region. "Minor progress" between the Ancre and the Somme made by British troops near Thiepval, it is stated, was balanced by counterattacks, but further to the south the British succeeded in obtaining a "firm foothold in an advanced trench salient."

The Headquarters Staff also announces that Hem has been evacuated by the Germans and that Belloy-en-Santerre has been taken by the French.

Instead of compelling the Germans to lessen their efforts at Verdun, the Anglo-French offensive seems to have increased their determination, possibly in the hope of preventing the French from sending reinforcements to the Somme.

An afternoon bulletin of the British War Office reads:

Near Thiepval we made a further slight advance and captured a number of prisoners.

South of La Bassée Canal, after the discharge of gas and smoke, we made some successful raids into the enemy's first line. In one of these the Royal Welsh Fusiliers especially distinguished themselves, capturing forty prisoners, a trench mortar and a machine gun.

In another raid the Highland Light Infantry successfully entered the enemy's trenches west of Hulluch. A machine gun emplacement was destroyed, many Germans were killed, and some prisoners were taken.

There was no change of importance on the rest of our front.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

As a result of violent bomb fighting we made further progress at certain points in the main battle area.

Low clouds interfered with aeroplane work, but in the Bapaume area one of our machines, dropping to 300 feet, successfully bombed a train from which German reinforcements were alighting.

In another area a British heavy battery secured direct hits on a German battery and a battalion in column, inflicting many casualties.

In other parts of our line the situation is unchanged.

Later details of the raid made by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers show that three enemy mine-shafts were destroyed, and that, excluding forty-three prisoners brought back, the enemy suffered about 150 casualties.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

North of the River Somme there were last night a number of local engagements. A counterattack by the Germans took from us two little woods situated one kilometer north of Hem. An attack by our troops resulted in our gaining another wood, situated on the northeastern boundary of the same village.

South of the River Somme the night passed quietly along the major part of the front.

A counterattack, directed by the Germans upon Belloy, was easily repulsed.

The number of cannon captured by French troops, which it has been possible to enumerate up to the present time, reaches 76. We also have taken machine guns to the number of several hundred. The exact figure in this case has not yet been learned.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

On both sides of the Somme the enemy endeavored today to recapture the two ends of the line held by the French.

North of the Somme a series of German counterattacks, directed against our new lines north of the village of Hem, were successfully shattered by our artillery without the enemy being able to obtain the least success. We took some prisoners.

South of the river counterattacks, launched from Berny-en-Santerre on our positions between Estrées and Belloy, were stopped by our barrage fire and the enemy was unable to debouch from his trenches. In this region the Germans suffered great losses. Two companies, caught in a trench northwest of Berny by the enfilading fire of our mitrailleuses, were annihilated.

A group of our aviators dropped a number of shells last night on the railroad from Hem to Nesle. Fires broke out in the railroad stations at Hem and Voyennes. The railroad was damaged at several places.

The German Army Headquarters' announcement has this to say of operations on the Somme front:

From the coast to the Ancre Brook artillery activity increased in strength from time to time. Otherwise there was no change.

Between the Ancre Brook and the Somme and to the south of the Somme fighting continues. Minor progress made by the English near Thiepval was balanced by counterattacks.

In an advanced trench salient further south they succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold.

The small village of Hem, in the Somme Valley, was evacuated by us. The French captured Belloy-en-Santerre. Round Estrées the fighting has come to a standstill.

French gas attacks blew over without result.

The Belgian communication reads:

The German artillery has shown little activity on the front of the Belgian army, except in the region of Steenstraete. At this point the continued success of our destructive fire provoked an artillery duel, which was terminated in our favor.

FRESH BRITISH TROOPS UP.

Army Officers Laud the Work of Kitchener's Men.

PRESS CAMP, BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 5.—Battalions which have been fighting since the battle began have been relieved from the front line and are in billets in quiet villages or towns free from the sound of shell blasts or cracking bullets. Answering questions as to what they wanted most when relieved, they invariably answered in three words, "Sleep, wash, shave."

Regular army officers say that nothing in the history of the British Army surpasses the gallantry of these Kitchener battalions, which kept pressing toward the objective set for them when half their numbers were down.

"The world will not refer to the English as slackers after this, we hope," said one of the surviving officers.

The irregularity of the losses, whereby some battalions came off almost unscathed while others were badly hammered, is characteristic of modern frontal attack.

Every battalion is proud of keeping its formation until the first line of the German trenches was reached and of the fact that the new army made good. One battalion with whose officers the correspondent talked, met machine-gun fire and lost half of its officers and men before reaching the first-line trench, but fought its way on another thousand yards to the objective set for it, where it intrenched and maintained its position.

One of the officers of this battalion served out biscuits and half a bottle of soda water to each man from supplies found in the German dugouts. The British who had to subsist on their travel rations for the first few days were saved from shortage in some instances by the German rations which escaped destruction by shell fire. These included canned German beef, which was found to be good.

Talks with prisoners generally revealed that the German soldiers had food, while letters from their homes in every part of Germany indicated privations of the civilian population.

Asked what he thought of the great battle, one prisoner said he never [illegible] of it.

Another said that fresh eggs had been a great luxury in the German Army, and that a basket of them had just arrived and the Germans in his trench were feasting their hungry eyes upon it when a British howitzer made a direct hit. One British officer found his favorite brand of cigars in a German officer's dugout.

Many of the prisoners asked the same question as do the British soldiers:

"Has the British Army enough shells to keep up such bombardments as that of last week?"

FIGHTERS WON'T LEAVE LINE.

Two French Corps Which Made First Assault Still in the Field.

PARIS, July 6.—That the French losses on the Somme have been comparatively insignificant is indicated by the maintenance on the front line at their own request of the same two army corps which made the first assault on the German positions Saturday morning. One of these corps distinguished itself before Verdun in February after having won laurels in the battle of the Marne and at all parts of the front where there has been heavy fighting. The other corps comprises chiefly colonial troops, and it also is counted among the elite of the French army organizations.

Not all the divisions of these corps have been in action, but basing the calculations upon 9,000 men made prisoner by these troops the French clearly seem to have suffered slightly in comparison with the forces with which they were engaged.

This result is attributed by German prisoners to the efficiency of the French heavy artillery.

"It was impossible to keep up the fight under such fire," said one of the officers taken prisoner yesterday. "We took counsel, and the officers unanimously decided to surrender to avoid useless sacrifice of life.

"What we have to do now," the officer is quoted as adding, "is to save men for the coming victorious war which Germany will wage four years hence."

BRAVE DEEDS OF ULSTERMEN.

Carried a Redoubt and Held It Long Against Terrific Fire.

PRESS CAMP, BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 6.—In the first-day battle of the Anglo-French offensive the Ulster Division had one of the most terrible parts of the difficult attack in the northern section of the offensive. Its trenches were disadvantageously located on ground facing a ridge from which the German batteries could pour an enfilading fire.

Through curtains of shrapnel fire, in the face of machine guns, and under enfilading fire from machine guns in a village, the division captured the first German line, shouting "No surrender" and "Remember the Boyne," and started for the second line.

Still under crossfire and every kind of shellfire, the troops of the Ulster division continued on until they gained a strong redoubt on the summit of the ridge. There those who had survived dug in. Against German counterattacks and machine gun and rifle fire from two sides they held on until they had no more bombs or cartridges.

Hopelessly shut off from further supplies by German curtains of shellfire, they had to fall back, bringing 200 prisoners to the German first line of trenches, passing through curtains of fire to do so. Here they established themselves and stuck until help came.

A battalion recruited from Yorkshire and Lancashire, caught in the same fashion, fought almost to the last man in holding the Germans north of the Ancre, while battalions further south made uniform progress.

FINE TACTICS SHOWN IN FRENCH ADVANCE

Some Manoeuvres in the Recent Drive Are Called Notable by Experts.

PARIS, July 6.—The French offensive along the Somme has made steady progress, so that the left of the advance now rests on Hardecourt and the right on Estrees, while the entire intervening front has been transformed within the last four days from one of irregular lines, which exposed some positions to a flanking fire, into a homogeneous line without fissures or dangerous wedges.

The solidity of this front is in marked contrast with the fronts in the battles of the Champagne and the Artois, the irregularity of which permitted of a heavy crossfire being brought to bear upon the more advanced points.

That part of the present front facing Peronne has the classic form of two echelons on two sides of Peronne, which is said to be the only one of the well-known dispositions laid down long ago that has survived the revolutionizing developments of the present war.

The right of this formation is protected by a defensive curve that unites the new front with the old line. Experts say that the manoeuvres that accomplished this formation constitutes one of the most notable tactical phases of the war.

A LULL BEFORE NEXT STROKE.

Paris Writer Predicts Allies Will Halt for a Period.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 6.—Commenting on the situation on the Somme, Marcel Hutin, military expert of the Echo de Paris, writes:

"Our armies will not endeavor to press further forward until the disorganization of the enemy be judged sufficient."

By this he means that sufficient German reserves have not yet been drawn into the conflicts. These strong bodies, usually stationed at the rear of the front battle zone, must be wiped out by artillery, if not by infantry, before the next large forward stride can be taken. M. Hutin continues:

"It is also necessary that our brave British allies, on their side of the battle front, shall come to a level with us. They are holding with force all the positions which they have conquered and we are assured of new conquests by a regrouping of their forces and a new stroke by their artillery.

"Never has the cohesion between the French and British action been greater than now. I for my part am convinced that the Germans will soon abandon that part of the front held by troops of Sir Douglas Haig."

Under Foch, now commander of the French troops of the Somme, is General Fayolle, famous as an artillery expert.

MOVE IS ON, SAID JOFFRE.

Told Verdun Soldiers June 12 That Plans Were Operating.

PARIS, July 6.—In announcing the Russian success in Galicia to the French troops at Verdun on June 12 General Joffre issued the following order of the day:

"The plan ripened in the council of the coalition is now in full operation.

"Soldiers of Verdun, we owe it to your heroic resistance, which has been an indispensable condition of success and the basis of our approaching victories, for it is that resistance which has created on the whole European war theatre a situation from which will emerge the final triumph of our cause."

BRITISH LEFT PUSHED TOO FAR

Continued from Page 1.

showing that some of the territorials had got as far as their last objective.

Some of the infantry went as far as Pendant Copse, southeast of Serre. Messages came through from them—urgent messages calling for help: "For God's sake, send us bombs."

But the German gunfire was so violent and so deep in its barrage that nothing could pass through it, and it was impossible to send up relief to the men, who had gone too far in their keen desire to break the German lines.

South of Beaumont-hamel were some other battalions, whose advance was upon Thiepval Wood, and they fought with extraordinary resolution and hardihood. It was they who shouted "No surrender" as their battle cry, and these tough, hard men forced their way forward over ground raked by every kind of shot and shell. The German trenches could not resist their attack and they stormed their way through, killing many Germans who resisted them.

In Thiepval Wood, where the trees were slashed by shrapnel, they collected their strength, formed into line, and stood the shock of several German counterattacks. Then they charged and flung down the German ranks, taking more than 200 prisoners.

REPULSE FRENCH IN VAUX ATTACKS

Germans Report Two Attempts Failed—Teuton Artillery Shells Verdun Cathedral.

LONDON, July 6.—Attempts of the French yesterday to advance in the wood southwest of Fort de Vaux, in the Verdun sector, were repulsed, says the official statement of the German Army Headquarters. Similar efforts made by the French to recapture the Damloup battery, the statement adds, were unsuccessful.

The French War Office says, on the other hand, that there was no infantry fighting on the Verdun front, but that the German artillery, among other things, has been shelling the Cathedral at Verdun.

The German Headquarters statement reads:

In the Aisne district the enemy attempted a vain attack on a narrow front south of Ville-aux-Bois, costing him serious losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse there were minor infantry engagements favorable for us.

On the right bank of the river enemy advances in the wood southwest of Vaux Fort were repulsed. Similarly attempts were undertaken yesterday in the early hours of the morning to recapture the Damloup hill battery.

In the fighting in the region of Thiaumont Work we took on Tuesday 274 prisoners.

At Chazelles, east of Lunéville, a German reconnoitring party returned with 31 prisoners and numerous booty.

Southwest of Cambrai an enemy aviator in the morning attacked a stationary hospital train from a low altitude by dropping bombs. Six wounded soldiers were killed.

The afternoon report of the French War Office reads:

There have been no infantry engagements on either bank of the River Meuse. The Germans have bombarded our second lines in the region of Chattancourt and there have been fairly spirited duels of artillery in the sector of Fleury and at the Fumin wood.

The Germans have delivered a ferocious attack upon the Cathedral of Verdun; last night they endeavored systematically to reach this building with large calibre shells.

One of our long-range pieces of artillery was successful in dispersing a convoy of the enemy in the direction of Heudicourt, to the northeast of St. Mihiel.

In Alsace, in the vicinity of Burnhaupt, one of our detachments penetrated a German trench, which was found to be full of dead bodies.

The night report of the French War Office says:

On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery on both sides continues in the sector of Chattancourt.

On the right bank of the river the enemy violently bombarded the Fumin wood, La Laufée, and our emplacements at Damloup.

North of Lamorville a salvo from our batteries exploded a German munitions depot.

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BRESLAU'S SUCCESSFUL RAID.

Former German Cruiser Sank Two Transports and a Sailing Ship.

LONDON, July 6.—Dispatches from Sotchy, a Russian port on the Black Sea, forwarded from Petrograd by Reuter, say that the former German cruiser Breslau, now renamed the Midullu, in the Turkish naval service, approached Sotchy several evenings ago, flying the Russian flag. Subsequently she hoisted the Turkish flag, torpedoed a transport loaded with supplies, and sank a sailing vessel.

Off Vardar she completed the destruction of a transport which had been torpedoed on the previous day by a Turkish submarine.

BOY-ED'S SUCCESSOR COMING FROM ATHENS

Baron Senarclens-Grancy Chosen for German Naval Attache at Washington.

ATHENS, Friday, July 7, (via London.)—Baron von Senarclens-Grancy, naval attaché to the German legation here, has been transferred to Washington, where he will take the place of Captain Karl Boy-Ed. Baron Senarclens-Grancy had been active in the work of revictualing submarines in the Eastern Mediterranean and directing their movements.

Captain Karl Boy-Ed was recalled by the Emperor last December at the request of President Wilson. Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché at Washington, was recalled at the same time.

JELLICOE'S REPORT ON JUTLAND FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

there are only three others, to my mind, which outvie it in respect to strategy and final result. These are Lord Hawke's battle of Quiberon, Nelson's battle of the Nile, and Nelson's Trafalgar.

"Interesting evidence of the decisive character of the victory is shown by the fact that during the month of June the British vessels which had been shut up in the Baltic since the beginning of the war have been returning day after day to British ports. This shows that the Germans have less control than ever of the seas.

"The losses sustained by the British fleet were not greater than experts expected they would be in modern naval warfare for an engagement of this character. In all sea fights in which there has been vehement fighting, the losses have been considerable, and in the early days of any particular kind of naval material, such as the period in which we are at this moment, the losses of ships on both sides have been almost a regular feature of battles. No one ever objected to the brilliancy of Admiral Robert Blake's performances because in the action several of his ships were sunk."

JELLICOE TELLS HOW FIGHT WAS BROUGHT ON

Germans Caught in Dragnet When British Grand Fleet Was Making Periodical Sweep.

LONDON, July 7.—"Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German high sea fleet was brought to action on the 31st of May, 1916, to the westward of Jutland Bank, off the coast of Denmark."

In these words Vice Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Commander in Chief of the Home Fleets, opens his report to the Admiralty on the battle over which there has been so much discussion. Continuing, Admiral Jellicoe says:

"The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left their base on the previous day in accordance with instructions issued by me. In the early afternoon of Wednesday, 31st of May, the first and second battle cruiser squadrons, the first, second, and third light cruiser squadrons and destroyers from the first, ninth, tenth, and thirteenth flotillas, supported by the fifth battle squadron, were, in accordance with my directions, scouting to the southward of the battle fleet, which was accompanied by the third battle cruiser squadron, the first and second cruiser squadrons, the fourth light cruiser squadron, and the fourth, eleventh, and twelfth flotillas.

"The junction of the battle fleet with the scouting force after the enemy had been sighted was delayed owing to the southerly course steered by our advanced force during the first hour after commencing their action with the enemy battle cruisers. This, of course, was unavoidable, as had our battle cruisers not followed the enemy to the southward the main fleets would never have been in contact.

Beatty in the Lead.

"The battle cruiser fleet, gallantly led by Vice Admiral Beatty, and admirably supported by the ships of the fifth battle squadron under Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas, fought the action under, at times, disadvantageous conditions, especially in regard to light, in a manner that was in keeping with the best traditions of the service."

Without maps and charts many of the details of the report cannot be made clear. It states that "the list of ships and commanding officers which took part in the action has been withheld from publication for the present in accordance with the usual practice," which also detracts from the interest of the document.

Admiral Jellicoe estimates the German losses at two battleships of the dreadnought type, one of the Deutschland type, which was seen to sink; the battle cruiser Lützow, admitted by the Germans; one battle cruiser of the dreadnought type, one battle cruiser seen to be so severely damaged that its return was extremely doubtful, five light cruisers, seen to sink—one of them possibly a battleship; six destroyers, seen to sink; three destroyers so damaged that it was doubtful if they would be able to reach port, and a submarine sunk. (In the foregoing Admiral Jellicoe enumerates twenty-one German vessels as probably lost. The last British report placed the total at eighteen.) In concluding, Admiral Jellicoe says:

"The conditions of low visibility under which the day action took place and the approach of darkness enhanced the difficulty of giving an accurate report of the damage inflicted or the names of the ships sunk by our forces. But after a most careful examination of the evidence of all the officers who testified to seeing enemy vessels actually sink, and personal interviews with a large number of these officers, I am of the opinion that the list shown in the enclosure gives the minimum numbers, though it is possible it is not accurate as regards the particular class of vessel, especially those which were sunk during the night attack. In addition to the vessels sunk, it is unquestionable that many other ships were very seriously damaged by gunfire and torpedo attack.

"I deeply regret to report the loss of his Majesty's ships Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Invincible, Defence, Black Prince, Warrior, Tipperary, Ardent, Fortune, Shark, Sparrow Hawk, Nestor, Nomad and Turbulent. Still more do I regret the resultant heavy loss of life. The death of such gallant and distinguished officers as Arbuthnot, Hood, Captain Sowerby, Captain Prowse, Captain Cay, Captain Bonham, Captain Charles J. Wintour and Captain Stanley B. Ellis, and those who perished with them, is a serious loss to the navy and to the country. They led officers and men who were equally gallant, and whose death is mourned by their comrades in the Grand Fleet. They fell doing their duty nobly—a death which they would have been first to desire.

"The enemy fought with the gallantry that was expected of him. We particularly admired the conduct of those on board a disabled German light cruiser which passed down the British line shortly after deployment under a heavy fire, which was returned by the only gun left in action. The conduct of the officers and men was entirely beyond praise.

British Traditions Upheld.

"On all sides it is reported that the glorious traditions of the past were most worthily upheld, whether in the heavy ships, cruisers, light cruisers or destroyers; the same admirable spirit prevailed. The officers and men were cool and determined, with a cheeriness that would have carried them through anything. The heroism of the wounded was the admiration of all. I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the fleet filled me.

"It must never be forgotten that the prelude to action is the work of the engineroom department. During an action the officers and men of that department perform their most important duties without the incentive which a knowledge of the course of action gives to those on deck. The qualities of discipline and endurance are taxed to the utmost under these conditions. They were, as always, most fully maintained throughout the operations. Several ships attained speeds that had never before been reached, thus showing very clearly their high state of steaming efficiency. Failures in material were conspicuous by their absence."

Of the medical officers Admiral Jellicoe says:

"Lacking in many cases all essentials for performing critical operations, with their staffs seriously depleted by casualties, they worked untiringly with the greatest success."

The hardest fighting fell to the battle cruiser fleet, says Admiral Jellicoe, the units of which were less heavily armored than their opponents, and he expressed high appreciation of the handling of all the vessels and commends Admirals Burney, Jerram, Sturdee, Evan-Thomas, Duff, and Leveson, and continues:

"Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty once again showed his fine qualities of gallant leadership, firm determination, and correct strategic fighting. He appreciated situations at once on sighting the first enemy's lighter forces, then his battle cruisers, finally his battleships. I can fully sympathize with his feelings when the evening mist and fading light robbed the fleet of that complete victory for which he had manoeuvred, for which the vessels in company with him had striven so hard. The services rendered by him, not only on this but on two previous occasions, have been of the very greatest value."

Vice Admiral Beatty's report to Admiral Jellicoe particularly mentions the work of the Engadine, Commander Robinson, which towed the Warrior seventy-five miles during the night of May 31, and continues:

"It is impossible to give a definite statement of the losses inflicted on the enemy. Visibility was for the most part low and fluctuating. Caution forbade me to close the range too much with my inferior force. A review of all the reports leads me to conclude that the enemy's losses were considerably greater than those we sustained in spite of their superiority, and included battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers. This is eloquent testimony to the very high standard of gunnery and torpedo efficiency of his Majesty's ships. The control and drill remained undisturbed throughout in many cases, despite the heavy damage to material and personnel.

"Our superiority over the enemy in this respect was very marked, their efficiency becoming rapidly reduced under punishment, while ours was maintained throughout. As was to be expected, the behavior of the ships' companies under the terrible conditions of a modern sea battle was magnificent without exception. The strain on their morale was a severe test of discipline and training. The officers and men were imbued with one thought—a desire to defeat the enemy.

Rare Bravery of a Boy.

"The fortitude of the wounded was admirable. A boy of the first class, John Travers Cornwall, of the Chester, was mortally wounded early in the action. He, nevertheless, remained standing alone at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders until the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead or wounded all around him. His age was under 16½ years. I regret that he has since died. I recommend his case for special recognition, in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him.

"In such a conflict as raged for five hours it was inevitable that we should suffer severe losses. It was necessary to maintain touch with greatly superior forces in fluctuating visibility, often very low. We lost the Invincible, the Indefatigable and Queen Mary, from which ships there were few survivors. The casualties in the other ships were heavy. I wish to express my deepest regret at the loss of so many gallant comrades, officers and men. They died gloriously."

Extracts from Vice Admiral Beatty's report give the course of events before the battle fleet came on the scene of action. At 2:20 o'clock in the afternoon the Galatia reported the presence of enemy vessels. At 2:35 o'clock considerable smoke was sighted to the eastward. This made it clear that the enemy was to the northward and eastward, and that it would be impossible for him to round Horn Reef without being brought to action. The course of the British ships consequently was altered to the eastward and subsequently northeastward.

The enemy was sighted at 3:31 o'clock. His force consisted of five battle cruisers. Vice Admiral Beatty's first and third light cruiser squadrons, without awaiting orders, spread eastward, forming a screen in advance of the battle cruiser squadron under Admiral Evan-Thomas, consisting of four battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class. The light cruisers engaged the enemy and the cruiser squadron came up at high speed, taking station ahead of the battle cruisers. At 3:30 o'clock Vice Admiral Beatty increased the speed to twenty-five knots and formed the line of battle, the second battle cruiser squadron forming astern of the first, with two destroyer flotillas ahead.

Vice Admiral Beatty then turned east-southeast slightly, converging on the enemy, now at a range of 23,000 yards. The fifth battle cruiser squadron was then bearing north-northwest 10,000 yards distant. The visibility was good. Continuing his report, Vice Admiral Beatty said:

"The sun was behind us. The wind was southeast. Being between the enemy and his base, our situation was both tactically and strategically good.

Both Fleets Open Fire.

"Both forces opened fire simultaneously at 3:48 at a range of 18,500 yards. The course was altered southward, the enemy steering parallel distant 18,000 to 14,500 yards. The fifth battle squadron opened fire at a range of 20,000 yards at 4:08. The enemy fire then seemed to slacken. Although the presence of destroyers caused inconvenience on account of smoke, they preserved the battleships from submarine attack.

"Two submarines being sighted, and a flotilla of ten destroyers being ordered to attack the enemy with torpedoes, they moved out at 4:15 o'clock simultaneously with the approach of German destroyers. The attack was carried out gallantly with great determination. Before arriving at a favorable position to fire torpedoes they intercepted an enemy force consisting of one light cruiser and fifteen destroyers. A fierce engagement at close quarters ensued and the enemy were forced to retire on their battleships, having two destroyers sunk and their torpedo attack frustrated. Our destroyers sustained no loss, but the attack on the enemy cruisers was rendered less effective.

"The Nestor, Nomad, and Nicator, under Commander Edward Bingham, pressed the attack on the battle cruisers and fired two torpedoes. Being subjected to a heavy fire at 3,000 yards, the Nomad was badly hit and remained between the lines. The Nestor also was badly hit, but was afloat when last seen. The Petard, Nerissa, Turbulent, and Termagant also are praised.

"These destroyer attacks," continues Vice Admiral Beatty, "were indicative of the spirit pervading the navy and worthy of its highest traditions."

From 4:15 to 4:43 o'clock the conflict between the battle cruiser squadrons was fierce and the resolute British fire began to tell. The rapidity and accuracy of the Germans' fire depreciated considerably. The third German ship was seen to be afire. The German battle fleet was reported ahead and the destroyers were recalled.

Vice Admiral Beatty altered his course to the northward to lead the Germans toward the British battle fleet. The second light cruiser squadron closed to 13,000 yards of the German battle fleet and came under heavy but ineffective fire. The fifth battle squadron engaged the German battle cruisers with all guns, and about 5 o'clock came under the fire of the leading ships of the German battle fleet.

The weather became unfavorable, Vice Admiral Beatty's ships being silhouetted against a clear horizon to the Germans, whose ships were mostly obscured by mist.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock the action continued at 14,000 yards on a northerly course, the German ships receiving very severe punishment, one battle cruiser quitting the line considerably damaged. At 5:35 o'clock the Germans were gradually hauling eastward and receiving severe punishment at the head of the line, probably acting on information from their light cruisers which were engaged with the third battle cruiser squadron or from Zeppelins which possibly were present.

At 5:56 o'clock the leading ships of the British battle fleet were sighted bearing north, distant five miles. Vice Admiral Beatty thereon proceeded east at the greatest speed, bringing the range to 12,000 yards. Only three German battle cruisers were then visible, followed by battleships of the Koenig type.

Vice Admiral Jellicoe then takes up the story of the battle fleet. Informed that the Germans were sighted, the fleet proceeded at full speed on a southeast by south course during two hours before arriving on the scene of battle. The steaming qualities of the older ships were severely tested. When the battle fleet was meeting the battle cruisers and the fifth battle squadron great care was necessary to insure that the British ships were not mistaken for the German warships.

Defence and Warrior Alone.

Vice Admiral Beatty reported the position of the German battle fleet at 6:15 o'clock. Vice Admiral Jellicoe then formed the line of battle, Vice Admiral Beatty meantime having formed the battle cruisers ahead of the battle fleet, and the fleets became engaged. During the deployment the Defence and Warrior were seen passing between the British and German fleets under heavy fire. The Defence disappeared and the Warrior passed to the rear, disabled.

Vice Admiral Jellicoe considers it probable that Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, the Rear Admiral who was lost on board the Defence, was not aware, during the engagement with the German light cruisers, of the approach of their heavy ships owing to the mist, until he found himself in close proximity to the main German fleet. Before he could withdraw his ships were caught under a heavy fire and disabled. When the Black Prince of the same squadron was sunk was not known, but a wireless signal was received from her between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Owing principally to the mist, it was possible to see only a few ships at a time. Toward the close of the battle only four or five were visible and never more than eight to twelve.

The third battle cruiser squadron, under Rear Admiral Horace Alexander Hood, was in advance of the battle fleet and ordered to reinforce Vice Admiral Beatty. While en route the Chester, Captain Lawson, engaged three or four German light cruisers for twenty minutes. Despite many casualties, her steaming qualities were unimpaired.

Describing the work of the third squadron, Vice Admiral Beatty said Rear Admiral Hood brought it into action ahead of the Lion "in the most inspiring manner, worthy of his great naval ancestors." Vice Admiral Hood, at 6:25 P. M., was only 8,000 yards from the leading German ship, and the British vessels poured a hot fire into her and caused her to turn away. Vice Admiral Beatty, continuing, reports:

"By 6:50 o'clock the battle cruisers were clear of our leading battle squadron and I ordered the third battle cruiser squadron to prolong the line astern and reduced the speed to eighteen knots. The visibility at this time was very indifferent, not more than four miles, and the enemy ships were temporarily lost sight of after 6 P. M. Although the visibility became reduced, it undoubtedly was more favorable to us than to the enemy. At intervals their ships showed up clearly, enabling us to punish them very severely and to establish a definite superiority over them. It was clear that the enemy suffered considerable damage, battle cruisers and battleships alike. The head of their line was crumpled up, leaving their battleships as a target for the majority of our battle cruisers. Before leaving, the fifth battle squadron also was engaging battleships.

"The report of Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas shows excellent results were obtained. It can safely be said that his magnificent squadron wrought great execution."

Germans in Retreat.

The action between the battle fleets lasted, intermittently, from 6:17 to 8:20 o'clock at ranges between 9,000 and 12,000 yards. The Germans constantly turned away and opened the range under the cover of destroyer attacks and smoke screens as the effect of the British fire was felt, and alterations of the course from southeast by east to west in an endeavor to close up brought the British battle fleet, which commenced action in an advantageous position on the Germans' bow, to a quarterly bearing from the German battle line, but placed Vice Admiral Jellicoe between the Germans and their bases.

Vice Admiral Jellicoe says: "During the somewhat brief periods that the ships of the High Sea Fleet were visible through the mist, a heavy and effective fire kept up by the battleships and battle cruisers of the Grand Fleet caused me much satisfaction. The enemy vessels were seen to be constantly hit, some being observed to haul out of the line. At least one sank. The enemy's return fire at this period was not effective and the damage caused to our ships was insignificant."

Vice Admiral Beatty's report covering this period says the German ships he was engaging showed signs of punishment. The visibility improved at sunset at 7:17, when he re-engaged, and destroyers at the head of the German line emitted volumes of gray smoke, covering their capital ships as with a pall, under cover of which they turned away and disappeared. At 7:45, the light cruiser squadrons, sweeping westward, located two German battleships and cruisers. At 8:20, Vice Admiral Beatty heavily engaged them at 10,000 yards. The leading ship, being repeatedly hit by the Lion, turned away in flames with a heavy list. The Princess Royal set fire to a three-funneled battleship. The New Zealand and Indomitable reported that the ship they engaged left the line heeling over and afire. At 8:40, the battle cruisers felt a heavy shock as if struck by a mine or torpedo. This was assumed to be a vessel blowing up.

Vice Admiral Beatty reported that he did not consider it desirable or proper to engage the German battle fleet during the dark hours, as the strategical position made it appear certain he could locate them at daylight under most favorable circumstances.

Vice Admiral Jellicoe reports that, as anticipated, the Germans appeared to have relied much upon torpedo attacks which were favored by low visibility and by the fact that the British were in the position of a following or chasing fleet. Of the large number of torpedoes apparently fired only one took effect and this was upon the Marlborough, which was able to continue in action. The efforts of the Germans to keep out of effective gun range were aided, he says, by weather ideal for that purpose. The Germans made two separate destroyer attacks. The first battle squadron at 11,000 yards administered severe punishment to battleships, battle cruisers and light cruisers. The fire of the Marlborough was particularly effective and rapid. She commenced by firing seven salvos at a ship of the Kaiser class and then engaged a cruiser and next a battleship. The Marlborough was hit by a torpedo at 6:54 P. M. and took a considerable list to starboard, but reopened fire at 7:03 at a cruiser. At 7:12 she fired fourteen rapid salvos at a cruiser of the Koenig class, hitting her frequently until she left the line.

Close Up to 5,000 Yards.

During the action the range decreased to 5,000 yards. The first battle squadron received more of the enemy's fire than the remainder of the fleet, excepting the fifth squadron. The Colossus was hit, but not seriously.

The fourth squadron, led by the flagship Iron Duke, engaged a squadron consisting of the Koenig and Kaiser classes with battle cruisers and light cruisers. The British fire was effective, although a mist rendered range-taking difficult. The Iron Duke fired on a battleship of the Koenig class at 12,000 yards. The hitting commenced at the second salvo and only ceased when the target turned away. Other ships of the squadron fired principally at German ships as they appeared out of the mist and several of the German vessels were hit.

The second squadron under Admiral Jerram engaged vessels of the Kaiser or Koenig classes and also a battle cruiser, which apparently was severely damaged. A squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Heath, with the cruiser Duke of Edinburgh, acted as a connecting link between the battle fleet and the battle cruiser fleet, but did not get into action.

The German vessels were entirely out of the fight at 9 o'clock, says the report. The threat of destroyer attacks during the rapidly approaching darkness made it necessary to dispose the fleet with a view to its safety, while providing for a renewal of action at daylight. Vice Admiral Jellicoe manoeuvred the fleet so as to remain between the Germans and their bases, placing flotillas of destroyers where they could protect the fleet and attack the heavy German ships.

The British heavy ships were not attacked during the night, but three British destroyer flotillas delivered a series of gallant and successful attacks, causing heavy losses. The fourth flotilla, under Captain Wintour, suffered severe losses, including the Tipperary. The twelfth flotilla, under Captain Stirling, attacked a squadron of six large vessels of the Kaiser class, taking it by surprise and firing many torpedoes. The second, third, and fourth ships in the line were hit and the third blew up. The destroyers were under a heavy fire of German light cruisers. Only the Onslaught received material injuries. The Castor sank a German destroyer at point-blank range.

The thirteenth flotilla, under Captain Farie, was stationed astern of the battle fleet. A large vessel crossed in the rear of the flotilla after midnight at high speed. Turning on her searchlights, she fired heavily on the Petard and the Turbulent and the latter was disabled. The Champion was engaged for a few minutes with four German destroyers, while the Moresby fired a torpedo at a ship of the Deutschland class and felt an explosion.

Searching for the Foe.

Concluding his account of the battle, Vice Admiral Jellicoe wrote:

"At daylight on the first of June, the battle fleet, being southward of Horn Reef, turned northward in search of the enemy vessels and for the purpose of collecting our own cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers. The visibility early on the first of June was three to four miles less than on May 31, and the torpedo boat destroyers, being out of visual touch, did not rejoin the fleet until 9 A. M. The British fleet remained in the proximity of the battlefield and near the line of approach to German ports until 11 A. M., in spite of the disadvantage of long distances from fleet bases and the danger incurred in waters adjacent to the enemy's coasts from submarines and torpedo craft.

"The enemy, however, made no sign, and I was reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the High Sea Fleet had returned into port. Subsequent events proved this assumption to have been correct. Our position must have been known to the enemy, as, at 4 A. M., the fleet engaged a Zeppelin about five minutes during which time she had ample opportunity to note and subsequently report the position and course of the British fleet.

"The waters from the latitude of Horn Reef to the scene of action were thoroughly searched and some survivors from the destroyers Ardent, Fortune and Tipperary were picked up. The Sparrow Hawk, which had been in collision, was no longer seaworthy and was sunk after the crew was taken off. A large amount of wreckage was seen, but no enemy ships, and at 1:15, it being evident that the German fleet had succeeded in returning to port, our course was shaped for our bases, which were reached without further incident on Friday, the second of June.

"The cruiser squadron was detached to search for the Warrior, which had been abandoned while in tow of the Engadine on the way to the base, owing to bad weather setting in, and the vessel becoming unseaworthy. No trace of her was discovered, and further subsequent search by the light cruiser squadron having failed to locate her, it was evident she had foundered.

"The fleet was fueled, replenished its ammunition, and at 9:30 P. M., on the second of June, was reported ready for further action."

Two estimates of the total tonnage lost by the Germans in the Jutland battle have been made by British officials. The more conservative one, who included in his list only vessels "seen to sink," and based his estimate on the theory that the battleships sunk were of the oldest dreadnought type, gives the German tonnage lost as 109,220, as compared with a British loss in tonnage of 112,350. He concludes that the Germans lost two battleships of the dreadnought type of 18,900 tons each, one of the Deutschland type of 13,200 tons, the battle cruiser Lützow of 28,000 tons, five cruisers of the Rostock type, making a total of 24,500 tons for this type; six destroyers aggregating 4,920 tons, and one submarine of 800 tons.

The more liberal estimate places the German loss at 117,220 tons, as follows: One dreadnought of the Kronprinz type, 25,480 tons; one of the Helgoland type, 22,440 tons; battleship Pommern, 13,000 tons; battle cruiser Lützow, 28,000 tons; five Rostocks, aggregating 24,500 tons; destroyers aggregating 4,000, and a submarine of 800 tons.

RESULT OF JUTLAND FIGHT.

Shows British Still Rule the Sea, Says Official Statement.

Under the caption "The Battle of Jutland and What It Means," the British Government will issue in London today the following statement. The statement was given out at the British Consulate General in New York yesterday for release in this morning's papers. The statement, in part, is as follows:

"It is well known that nearly all our great naval battles, not even excepting Trafalgar itself, have been the subject of controversy after they had been fought and finished. In many cases every aspect of the action became a matter of debate; the strategy employed, the tactics employed, the conduct of subordinate commanders, the actual way in which the battle was fought, and the true estimate of its results were all subjects of discussion. The debate was not confined to the public or the press. Frequently officers who had been present and who had the best means to form an accurate opinion were divided in their contentions both as regards the facts and the conclusion of the action. Many of the discussions were settled, but many also continued long after all the available facts had become known, and are even now topics of argument.

"Seen in its broadest aspect, the battle stands out as a case of a tactical division of the fleet which had the effect of bringing an unwilling enemy to battle. Such a method of forcing an action was obviously drastic and necessarily attended with a certain measure of risk. For great ends, however, great risks must be taken, and in this case the risk was far less great than that which St. Vincent accepted off Cadiz, and this division fought unsupported the battle of the Nile, the most complete and least debated of all British victories. Then the two portions of St. Vincent's fleet were divided strategically, with no prospect of tactical concentration for the battle.

"In the present case there was only an appearance of division. The battle fleet was to the north and the battle cruiser fleet to the south, but they formed, in fact, one fleet, under a single command, and were acting in combination with one another. They were at the time actually engaged in carrying on, as they had been in the habit of doing periodically, a combined sweep of the North Sea, and Admiral Beatty's fleet was, in effect, the observation or advance squadron."

The statement then goes into a description of the battle, and concludes:

"It was a beaten and broken fleet that escaped the trap. Many of its units had been lost; its gunnery had become demoralized, and no one can blame its discretion in making for home at its topmost speed and leaving the British fleet once more in undisputed command of the North Sea. For this, in a word, was the result of the battle. What the enemy hoped to achieve we cannot tell. Whatever their effort signified, it failed to shake our hold upon the sea, and that is what really matters.

"We have fought many indecisive actions, but few in which the strategical result was further beyond discussion, few which have more fully freed us of all fear of what the enemy fleet might be able to accomplish. It is by such standards that history judges victories and by such standards that the country cherishes the memory of the men who prepared and won them. Current opinion will always prefer the test of comparative losses.

"Let these standards be applied, and it will be found that the battle off Jutland will well hold its own against all but a few of our most famous victories."

PRAISE THE GRAND FLEET.

Admiralty Commissioners Laud Conduct in Jutland Battle.

LONDON, July 6.—The Secretary of the Admiralty has sent to Admiral Jellicoe a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty congratulating the officers and men of the Grand Fleet upon their conduct in the engagement with the German High Sea Fleet on May 31 and June 1 off Jutland Bank. The letter says:

"My Lords Commissioners of Admiralty have considered your reports on the action off Jutland Bank between the Grand Fleet under your command and the German High Sea Fleet on the 31st of May, together with the report of the Vice Admiral commanding the battle cruiser fleet and those various flag officers and commanding officers of the Grand Fleet. Their Lordships congratulate the officers, seamen, and marines of the Grand Fleet on this, the first fleet action since the outbreak of the war, as the result of which the enemy, severely punished, withdrew to his own ports.

"The events of the 31st of May and the 1st of June gave ample proof of the gallantry and devotion which characterized all who took part in the battle; ships of every class were handled with skill and determination; their steaming under battle conditions afforded splendid testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the engineering staff, while individual initiative and tactical subordination were equally conspicuous.

"The results of the action prove that the officers and men of the Grand Fleet know both how to study the new problems which confronted them and how to turn their knowledge to account. The expectations of the country were high; they have been well fulfilled.

"The Lords desire to convey to you their full approval of your proceedings on this occasion."

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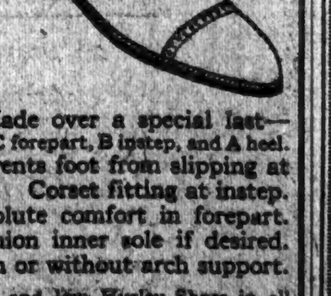
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JUNKERS WAGE CAMPAIGN

Widespread Agitation Continues Urging Resumption of Submarine Activities—German-American Outlook Brighter.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London, July 6.)—The campaign in favor of the resumption of a full-fledged submarine war on commerce goes energetically forward. It was expected that with the adjournment of the Reichstag and the dispersal of politicians to their homes for the Summer this agitation by the Navy League, publicists, Conservatives and part of the National Liberals would pass the climax and gradually lose its intensity.

On the contrary, reports from all parts of the country indicate that the agitation is continuing with undiminished vigor both above and below the surface. Never a day passes without articles in various newspapers to remind the people that, according to the German note, the modification of German submarine methods merely was temporary and contingent upon a modification of the British blockade.

Advocates of the "unrestricted torpedo" appear at every political gathering regarded as suitable soil for their seed. Various newspapers in sympathy with the movement have almost daily a rubric for what they call "British postal robberies," and ever and again attention is called to the fact that the blockade has not undergone the slightest modification since the dispatch of the latest German note.

The purpose of the agitation is, of course, twofold. One branch of it is directed toward the resumption of the submarine campaign, which is felt to be the only effective naval weapon against Great Britain. The other now has developed openly and avowedly into a movement against the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, largely on the ground of internal politics.

Some judges of the situation, basing their opinion on the extent and vigor of the agitation, are inclined to believe that the movement will lead not later than September to a revival of the submarine campaign on the old lines. Recent inquiries by The Associated Press in authoritative quarters indicate, however, that the Government for the present has no intention of resuming the "freedom of action" mentioned in the May note and of provoking conflict with the United States.

One reason for this decision which tends to become stronger the longer the war is continued is the desire to avoid any new measures tending to prolong the war. Another is based on the conviction that the faith of the present administration now is so closely bound up with the submarine issue that a reversal of policy would entail opposition from wide, influential groups of political leaders and powerful personages in the administration.

The situation in this respect has changed sharply since Winter. It then seemed as if the Chancellor's policy of moderation had scarcely a friend in Germany outside of the Socialists and part of the Progressive Party, but since then the issue has been sharply drawn and a full realization has come that one purpose of the agitation was to down the Chancellor.

The influential Catholic Centre Party has enrolled itself almost solidly in his support, the south German States have lined up firmly behind him, and those sections of public opinion which have reason to fear Conservative domination of the administration have made their choice between submarines and junkers and have joined the Chancellor's Party.

The navy, too, has had its taste of real fighting, is anxious for another battle with the British fleet, and is devoting all its energies and attention to prepare for it, so that the old impatience of navy officers for action has become a less prominent factor in the movement.

All in all the clouds over German-American relations now are less lowering than for a long time.

ATTACK FISHING FLEET.

German Submarines Revive Activity in the North Sea.

LONDON, July 6.—There has been a revival of German submarine activity in the last few days. Five British fishing boats have been sunk in the North Sea. All the crews were allowed to leave in boats except in the case of one vessel, on which the skipper was killed and three of the crew were wounded by shots. The British Admiralty today issued the following:

"One of our mine sweepers in the North Sea was hit by a torpedo from an enemy submarine on Tuesday. It was slightly damaged, and is now in harbor."

A report from Christiania says that a German submarine yesterday attacked the Norwegian steamship Petronelle off Farsund, the submarine firing three shots, without, however, damaging the steamship.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London, July 6.)—The Admiralty today gave out the following report:

"One of our submarines sank an enemy submarine destroyer in the North Sea on Tuesday.

"The submarine U-35, which carried to Cartagena, Spain, an autograph letter of Emperor William to the King of Spain and medicaments for interned Germans, has returned, after carrying out its task successfully. On this journey it sank the armed French steamship Herault, capturing its gun.

The vessel referred to as a submarine destroyer was probably one of the large fleet of small, swift boats which patrol the North Sea on the lookout for submarines.

The sinking of the French steamship Herault in the Mediterranean by a submarine was reported from Madrid on June 25. Thirty-six of the crew reached Castellon, Spain.

HEAR FORD WILL SEND 2,000 TO HAIL PEACE

International Celebration Is Planned in Denmark When Hostilities Cease, Copenhagen Reports.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 6, (via London.)—The Aalborg Nordjyiland says that in the first year after the ending of the war a great international peace celebration is to be held in the Raebild Hills near Aalborg. The initiative in this movement is said by this newspaper to have been taken by Dr. Max Henius of Chicago, President of the Association of Danish-Americans. Representative persons of all countries are to be invited. According to this account, Dr. Henius is to receive financial assistance from Henry Ford, who is to pay the expenses of 2,000 Americans whom he will invite to attend the celebration.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Dr. Max Henius, President of the Association of Danish-Americans, is in Denmark, according to members of his family. Emil Henius, a son, said today that the peace celebration must have been considered after his father arrived in Europe, as it had not been discussed here.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—The dispatch from Copenhagen saying that Henry Ford had promised to send a delegation of 2,000 Americans to an international peace celebration in Denmark, could not be confirmed here today. Mr. Ford's Secretary, who assisted the manufacturer in arranging the peace expedition on the Oscar II. several months ago, said he had not heard that Mr. Ford had promised to send any one to the celebration. Mr. Ford left his office this morning for a short business trip.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The most striking thing about the Franco-British offensive is the truly remarkable advance made by the French and the tardiness of the British in keeping pace.

The French advance has not been a flash in the pan. It has been steady, consistent, and uniform day by day. The British, on the other hand, went ahead the first day, further if anything than did the French. Then they came to a sudden and violent halt.

There are two ways in which this condition may be explained. The fact that the British were going to start an offensive was widely advertised. The British papers were full of it, and British officialdom referred to it. The Germans consequently knew it was coming. There was, therefore, time to make preparation.

The Germans also felt that France had her hands full in Verdun. And not only that, they felt that France had experienced such heavy losses in effectives that she was in no position to take the offensive anywhere. Therefore, while fully prepared for the British blow, the fact that the French also were striking took them by surprise.

Another theory has its basis in the topographical features of the battle area. The River Somme, flowing north and south in front of the French lines, while not a wide stream, is bounded on either side by marsh belts of varying width. It is, therefore, an admirable defensive screen behind which the Germans would be able to put up a much stiffer resistance than would be possible in open country, no matter how well defended by field works it might be. With this barrier to the French advance, the Germans might well have figured that the territory between the original French lines and the Somme was not of such importance to them as to justify a particularly strong effort to hold it, since in expending this effort they might have to sacrifice something to the British further north. Therefore, the logical thing to do was to do everything to hold the British in position and let the French front take care of itself.

As matters stand now, it is probable that the next week will see the French at the western bank of the river and the Germans facing them from the other side. Two things a commander must look to: His line of supply and his line of retreat. To neglect one is often as disastrous as to neglect the other. Fighting a losing fight with a river at one's back is not good strategy, and is an offense that the Germans least of all will be guilty of. It was a similar condition of affairs that caused the French to retire across the brook of Forges in the Verdun fighting, without waiting to be attacked.

The Germans are unquestionably fighting a losing fight on this section of their front. The French line south of the river opposite Clery is less than half a mile from the river. At Barleux, further south, it is not more than a mile and a half. Between these points it has been advancing, pinching the Germans against the river as it is pushed forward. The German danger increases naturally with each yard of advance.

Yesterday's official reports would seem to indicate that the Germans were sparring for time—time to make preparations for withdrawing their heavy guns and such other equipment as is incapable of sudden withdrawal across the river, while at the same time forcing, if possible, a retirement of the most advanced French point.

It is worth noting that the French report that the attacks of the Germans moved out from Berny-en-Santerre, which is south of the flank of the French wedge. No attacks of moment were made along the front parallel to the river. This, incidentally, is the first distinct defensive measure the Germans have taken.

The French line has taken on a peculiar form due to the heavy nature of the advance on a comparatively narrow front. From Foucaucourt their line now runs almost due east, thus forming an inverted "L" similar, but on a smaller scale, to the Russian position on the Dunajec. The best defense against such a line is to attack along the short or southern leg of the "L" as success at such a point would destroy the entire movement. The least that could happen in such an event is that the apex of the salient would have to retire.

Last night's French report is the first that has reached us since the Anglo-French offensive started that did not contain some mention of a decided forward move. This is entirely reasonable and does not bear the intimation that the offense has been seriously held up. At Verdun there was exactly the same phase. After two or three days of heavy fighting, there invariably came a lull, which lasted always for a full day and often longer. The reason is to be found in the demand for shells. The transportation of ammunition in sufficient quantities to keep a large scale of offensive going is the greatest problem that a transportation official has ever had to solve. Invariably it means delay. The same phases that appeared in the Verdun fighting will be duplicated here. The attacks are in every way similar. One may therefore expect periods of inaction between periods of heavy fighting.

The Russian Front.

The Russian front continues to grow more interesting daily. While north of the Galician border the Teutons and the Russians are in a deadlock, in Galicia the Austrians are still in a bad way and with little prospect of relief. Apparently the Germans have no aid to send. They are desperately engaged in Volhynia and about the Baranovitschi junction, where the Russians are conducting another violent offensive.

The only thing which at this moment prevents the Russians from executing the same sort of coup that the Teutons carried through on the Dunajec more than a year ago is the remnant of the Austrian Army, which is retreating westward from Kolomea. The flank of the Teuton army along the Strypa, except for this force, would be completely in the air.

Little by little, the Russians are pushing this protection out of the way, by an advance between the Dniester and the Pruth, which is already eighteen miles beyond the point where the Strypa joins the Dniester. This is today the greatest menace which the Teutons face. The railroad from Kolomea to the Carpathians has been cut not far from Delatyn, and that from Kolomea to Stanislau has almost been reached, if indeed it is not also cut. This separates the Austrian army in the south from rapid means of communication with the army along the Strypa.

The Russians, by the deep wedge they are driving south of the Dniester, are causing the Austrians, already weakened by extreme losses, to extend themselves to the utmost. Sooner or later they are likely to stretch too far. Then will come a break, and in order to protect themselves the troops along the Strypa will have to retire. Thus Lemberg will be threatened, and much of the gain for which the Teutons paid such a high price last year will have been lost.

SIX PRICES FOR CATTLE.

Koenigsberg Auction Brings as High as $2,150 for One Animal.

THE HAGUE, via London, July 6.—Breeding cattle and heifers brought six times their normal prices at the recent Königsberg auction.

A total of 605,850 marks, ($151,462.50,) was paid for 306 animals, and one young animal changed hands for 8,600 marks, ($2,150.)

RICH ORE LANDS TO KRUPPS

Most Valuable Fields of Manganese Ore in Germany Acquired.

THE HAGUE, via London, July 6.—The Krupps have acquired what are described as the richest manganese ore fields in Germany.

They are the Fernie fields and the Glückaufhessen fields in the Lahn River region, and the Hermannssegen fields near Nieder-Fischbach.

"Turner for Concrete"

There is no better way of judging a contractor than by his record for completing good work *on time.*

Turner's record is 573 contracts in 14 years without a single penalty for delayed completion.

TURNER Construction Co

WASHINGTON TO PRESS TURKEY FOR SYRIANS

Further Delay in Acting on Our Request to Send Food Will Be Resented.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The State Department today directed American Chargé Miller at Constantinople to call the Turkish Government's attention again to the fact that it has done nothing with the American request that neutrals be permitted to feed the starving Christian population of Syria. Continued failure to heed the request, the Chargé is instructed to say, will put a severe strain on the friendly relations between the United States and Turkey.

Reports reaching the State Department declare that from 50,000 to 80,000 Syrians already have perished, and that the Turkish military authorities still are draining the country of its food.

Representations concerning conditions in Syria were made to Turkey before Ambassador Morgenthau returned to the United States, and twice since, once on May 24 and again on June 21, Chargé Miller has been instructed to lay the situation again before the Turkish Foreign Officer. After presentation of the last request the Chargé was informed that the situation would be investigated, but so far the United States has learned nothing to indicate that a start has been made in that direction.

Officials here hope ignorance of the Constantinople Government as to true conditions may be in part responsible for its failure to take remedial measures. That is one reason the United States is insisting on an investigation from Constantinople.

The entire Christian population of Syria, the State Department has been told, is threatened with extermination. Turkey has been informed that the American people are anxious to help if only the opportunity is given. People throughout the United States in great numbers are appealing to the State Department to find means of aiding the stricken Syrians.

KING RESISTED ALLIES.

Constantine Calmed by Prince Nicholas and M. Zaimis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.—The Morning Post's Athens correspondent in a mailed dispatch, referring to the threat uttered by M. Skouloudis, then Premier, when interviewed by an Italian correspondent, to resist the demands of the Allies, says:

"This resistance was actually prepared with the King's personal sanction, and on the day the ultimatum was handed in the same Government which at 1 P. M. returned this document to the Allied Legations on the ground that the Cabinet had already resigned and therefore was no longer competent to receive it, at 2 P. M. ordered out a force of infantry and artillery to repel an Anglo-French landing at Phalerum and Piraeus.

"It is difficult to imagine a more demented act with troops in the offing and ships ready to support their landing. Fortunately for King Constantine and his dynasty, M. Zeimas on the one hand and Prince Nicholas on the other persuaded his Majesty in time to abandon this senseless plan of his 'responsible' advisers and give his unconditional acceptance of the Allies' demands."

ITALIANS STILL GAINING.

Force Austrians to Fall Back on Trentino Front.

ROME, July 6, (via London.)—The Italian offensive campaign is making further progress, compelling the Austrians to withdraw in some sectors. These operations are described as follows in today's communication from the War Office:

Between the Lagarina and Sugana Valleys our offensive continued yesterday. In the Adige Valley and in the Upper Astico Basin our pressure compelled the enemy to withdraw, uncovering new batteries on commanding positions previously prepared by him.

On the Asiago plateau our artillery bombarded the enemy's lines actively. In the Campelle Valley the enemy evacuated the positions he still held on the Prima Lunetta, abandoning arms, ammunition, and supplies.

On the remainder of the front to the sea there was intermittent artillery fighting. In the San Martino sector the enemy delivered a gas attack without results. East of Selz we repulsed an attack against positions we captured recently.

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

A quarter of a century ago Naturals were introduced in America by Schinasi Brothers.

They were the first cigarettes of good Turkish tobacco manufactured in this country.

Naturals caught on like a patriotic melody.

Because Schinasi Brothers made them just as the best of Egyptian cigarettes were made in Cairo—of the same fine, selected Turkish leaf that captures the palate of the Oriental smoker.

And Naturals are made now just as they were made then. They are the foremost 15c cigarettes.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

CRASH and Flannel Suitings let the heat out and the breezes in, but they're so sly and "slinky," that they play hide-and-seek with needle and shears. Let me tailor these stuffs to your individual measure, so that there can't be the ghost of a doubt about perfection of Fit and Drape—only $20

$15 *for Mohair Suits to measure*

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St. 17 Years On This Corner

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful. FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA

CRESTA BLANCA WINES — PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE of 1906 — NAPA SODA WATER

CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E. 41st St.

RUSSIANS TAKE 10,000 TEUTONS

Continued from Page 1.

position which we had captured from them, and our troops retired to their former positions, taking with them prisoners and arms.

On the Dvina front and the Dvinsk position, and further south, there has been lively artillery fire at numerous points. Near Boyare, on the Divina above Friedrichstadt, our light artillery smashed a German light battery. Attempts by the Germans to remove the guns were unsuccessful. The gun team, which endeavored to save one of them, was annihilated. All the guns were eventually abandoned.

In the direction of Baranovichi the fighting continues, developing to our advantage. The enemy delivered repeated counterattacks in order to regain positions captured by us, but each was easily repulsed.

Between Monday and Wednesday we captured altogether 78 officers and about 3,040 men.

Report of Earlier Successes.

An earlier communication issued from General Headquarters and reporting operations of yesterday read:

On the western front in the region of Vulkagalouziskai a massive enemy formation delivered counterattacks, but was repulsed.

During a hostile counterattack against the village of Kostiukkovka, one of our regiments having allowed the enemy to approach within a hundred yards, the advance guards were annihilated. We took two officers and 237 men prisoners.

According to a report just received the enemy operating in the region on the right bank of the Dniester was overwhelmed and put to flight. In this action we seized part of the enemy's organized position west of the line Essakof-Jidattcheff. We made some hundred prisoners.

Half-way on the railway line from Delatyn to Korosmezo we captured the village of Mikoupchine.

In several sectors of the left wing of the Riga front we penetrated the first line enemy trenches and captured prisoners and machine guns. The Germans made further attacks, but were repulsed by our artillery fire.

In the region north and southeast of Baranovichi the fighting continues. According to fresh information, one of our divisions took 27 officers and 1,000 men prisoners.

Yesterday a hostile aeroplane flew over Minsk and dropped thirty-one bombs, wounding three men, seven women and two children.

Teutons Admit Retreat.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—After repeated Russian attacks on positions held by troops of General Count von Bothmer along one sector of the front in Galicia had been repulsed the Teutonic lines were partially transferred to a neighboring sector, the War Office announced today. Fierce fighting is in progress both in the Baranovichi region and along the front in Volhynia. In the former sector the engagements are proceeding favorably for the Germans, while in Volhynia the result is as yet inconclusive. The text of the official report follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southeast of Riga and at many points on the front between Postavy and Wischniew, further partial attacks by the Russians were repulsed. Southeast of Riga fifty men were taken prisoners during a counterattack.

Army group of Prince Leopold: Extremely fierce fighting, especially in the region east of Worodische, and south of Darovo, was everywhere in our favor. The losses of the Russians were very considerable.

Army group of General von Linsingen: The battles at Kosciuchnowka and in the neighborhood of Kolki have not yet been concluded.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer.—On the front of the Baryss sector the defense, after the repulse of repeated enemy attacks, was partially transferred to the Koropiec sector. Russian assaults frequently broke down before the German lines on both sides of Chocimirz, southeast of Tlumach.

VIENNA, July 6, (via London.)—A defeat for the Austrians, in which they were driven back nearly five miles on the Delatyn-Kolomea road, is officially admitted in the statement issued by the Austrian War Office today. It says:

Near Sadzafka the enemy with superior forces was successful in penetrating our positions. We now occupy a line extending about five miles to the west, where we repulsed all attacks.

Southwest and northwest of Kolomea we maintained our positions against all enemy efforts.

Southwest of Buczacz, after heavy fighting at Koropice Brook, we recaptured our line. There was desperate fighting yesterday at the bend of the Styr River, north of Kolki, with varying results.

TEUTON LINE WEAKENING.

Russians Pushing Centre and Flanking Both Wings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On the 100-mile extent of the Russian advance in the centre progress continues to be made, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Germans. The fighting in the neighborhood of the important railway junction of Baranovitchi is extremely determined on both sides, but the advantage remains with the Russians. The Germans here are vainly attempting to turn back the tide of the Russian advance. Their artillery can no longer master the Russian gunfire.

The great battle on the centre is still only in its preliminary stages, which give no clue to the general strategy of the whole front. In any case the Russian offensive pins down the enemy to his positions. Not only can nothing German now leave Russia to help against the Anglo-French offensive, but probably very little movement is possible for the enemy between the different sections of the Russian front without incurring disaster.

The enemy must continue to hold his front, totaling about 1,000 miles, upon which Russia has thrown an enormous weight of men and guns, the former superior in quality and the latter at least equal to Germany's best weapons. Somewhere in this long line now beaten pretty thin on the enemy's side the exhaustion of defeat must ere long create a fatal gap.

It is impossible at present to surmise where the breach of the enemy's dykes will be made, but the Germans evidently regard the northern bulge of Brussiloff's double flank success as the immediate danger point. Fighting in this region continues with unabated ferocity and determination. Brussiloff's reply to the savage attacks of the Germans is twofold.

The outflanking movements continue gradually to creep forward on the northern face of the bulge, while new forces are moving forward steadily to extend the periphery of the bulge and strain still further day by day the defensive resources of the enemy on the southern face.

Brussiloff's centre section remains practically stationary, but the outflanking advance on the south pushes forward at the rate of from six to ten miles daily.

HUNGARIANS ARE AMAZED.

Correspondent Says Russian Numbers and Guns Are Irresistible.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Budapest quotes a Hungarian correspondent at the eastern front as saying:

"The Russians' strength exceeds anything seen in this war heretofore. In some cases they stormed our positions in rows seventeen lines deep and their artillery was so absolutely perfect that no troops could dream of standing up to it.

"Much of the artillery consists of Japanese guns manned by Japanese and French officers. They often employ so-called 'pouring fire,' using ammunition of Japanese and American origin.

"In some places the Russian barrage fire continued even after their infantry reached our trenches, and in at least one spot both defenders and attackers were totally annihilated. The Russians were buried under the earthworks wrecked by their own artillery."

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

FLANNEL TROUSERS

Plain White—Striped

$5 $6

White Cheviot Outing Shirts

$2

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Weber and Heilbroner

Direct Attention to the Unusual Opportunities Attending Their

Annual Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

Comprising Their Entire Stock, with the Exception of Dress Clothes, Wash Suits and Porostyle Suits.

Reductions:

$25, $22.50 and $20	Fancy Suits	....	$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	" "	....	20.50
$35, $32.50 and $30	" "	....	24.50
$40, $37.50 and $35	" "	....	28.50

Pongee Silk Suits, $20 Values, at $14.50

No Charge for Alterations

Important reductions also have been made on staple blue, black and gray suits, and golf suits.

This is the regular Weber and Heilbroner Spring and Summer stock, nothing being added for the purposes of a sale.

In view of the increased prices of woolens these suits, at their reduced prices, present an opportunity for saving which should not be overlooked. Many of the suits will be serviceable throughout the Fall.

Five Clothing Stores

80 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway

44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

Half-Yearly Reduction Sale Stein-Bloch Summer Suits

$25 Suits........................*now* $18.75

$30 Suits........................*now* $24.75

$35 Suits........................*now* $28.75

THIS is my Twice-A-Year Reduction Sale of *Stein-Bloch* Clothes held each January and July, and *then only*. At no time can you buy a Stein-Bloch here *below regular price*, except as above.

Shantung Silk Suits (extraordinary value)....$15

Imported Shantung Silks, Cravenetted, thus rendering them spot-proof against rain. Plain or Belted Back.

I Personally Guarantee These Suits to Be:

(1) *All this season's styles and fabrics.*
(2) *All taken right from my regular stock.*
(3) *All as here represented, or your money refunded at once.*

No charge for alterations, if needed. Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Half-Yearly Reduction Sale John David "Metric" Shirts

$1.50 Shirts........................*now* $1.10

$2.00 Shirts........................*now* $1.35

$3 and $2.50 Shirts..........*now* $1.85

$3.50 Shirts........................*now* $2.65

$6 and $5 Shirts (Fine Silk)..*now* $3.85

$9, $8.50, $7.50 (De Luxe Silk)..*now* $6.45

I Personally Guarantee These Shirts to Be:

(1) *All this season's styles and fabrics.*
(2) *All taken right from my regular stock.*
(3) *All as here represented, or your money refunded at once.*

Every neck-size and sleeve-length. Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

EVERYTHING IN CHINA AND GLASS

Closed Saturdays during July and August.

The American Exchange National Bank
Broadway and Cedar Street
New York City

Condensed Report to Comptroller June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	$84,763,895.76
Due from Banks	2,032,715.24
Cash and Exchange for Clearing House	35,549,774.96
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	7,876,318.63
Other Assets	529,049.38
	$130,751,753.97

LIABILITIES

Capital	$5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,193,348.00
Circulation	4,869,500.00
Acceptances based on Imports and Exports	4,663,977.16
Deposits	110,421,663.40
Other Liabilities	603,265.41
	$130,751,753.97

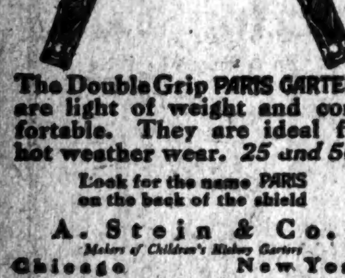
Documentary Letters of Credit Issued, but not Used or Drawn Against $2,363,557.82

Transacts a General Banking Business

Established 1878
The Aimone Galleries
Madison Avenue at 45th Street
Northeast Corner

An Unusual Sale
Highest Grade Period Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture.

OWING to our discontinuing the retail business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade reproductions, *the entire stock must positively be sold.*



The Double Grip PARIS GARTERS are light of weight and comfortable. They are ideal for hot weather wear. 25 and 50c
Look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield
A. Stein & Co.
Makers of Children's Hickory Garters
Chicago New York

MARK CROSS LONDON
For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
404 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

SECOND-HAND CARS.
The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

NEW YORKERS FACE A CHANCE FOR DUTY

Troop Movements Near Their Camp May Put Militia on Border Patrol.

LIZZIE CAUSES EXCITEMENT

She's a Mule with a Temperament, and Guardsmen Bear Tokens of Her Footwork.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY, McALLEN, Texas, July 6.—The routine of camp life for the New York soldiers here was enlivened when they learned that the First United States cavalry would be sent to Sam Fordyce, where it will be in close touch with the force of regulars stationed at Fort Ringgold. This means that actual border patrol work will be taken over by part of the New York militiamen. Near Camargo there is a force of 500 Carranza soldiers under General Zuazua. They have one cannon and two machine guns and are well intrenched in the hills surrounding the town.

It is said Major Flores, who has been in charge at Azucar, has been detailed to Aldamas to direct the Mexican preparations there. General Nafarrate has relinquished command at Camargo to return to Tampico.

Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff arrived at 6 o'clock this evening. With the commander of the Sixth Division were Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieut. Col. William F. Terriberry, Major Edward Olmstead and Major J. Leslie Kincaid. Major Olmstead said that the commanding officers had been cordially received everywhere. The building that is to be the General's headquarters has not been completed and General O'Ryan spent the night at a hotel.

Some New Yorkers Late.

The latest New York soldiers to arrive here were the last sections of the Twelfth Regiment, the First Squadron of Cavalry and the First Field Artillery. They were delayed along the route by long stops, made necessary by the efforts of the railroads to prevent demoralization of the regular service, and all arrived yesterday. With stoves rigged up in the cars, the men had at least one hot meal daily. But their travel rations were exhausted when they got here, and the Twelfth will never again bear any other name, at least among the units whose mess tents faced the new arrivals, than "the hungry Twelfth."

There were many privates and one officer or two who said the men had not had enough to eat on the way. Stretching five days' rations over six, especially when the soldiers are as husky as the men of the Twelfth, pinches somewhere. Following a route of country stores already thoroughly cleaned of food by foraging parties of the Seventy-first and the Seventh, the Twelfth had to endure its hunger.

Brig. Gen. Dyer, who visited the camps late yesterday, ordered the men of the Twelfth, his old command, to stay out of the heat as much as possible. On the north of the Twelfth, the boys of the Seventh were taking their siesta or playing in the shower baths. On the south, the soldiers of the Seventy-first were drilling and galloping around like "jaberillas," that being the Seventy-first's mongrel Spanish term for tarantulas. Between the two happy camps the Twelfth perspired in wrath.

Captain Jay Zorn, Adjutant of the regiment, is in a hospital in Houston, ill of pneumonia, and Captain George Roosevelt is taking his place. West of the camp of the Seventy-first and on the north and south line to be taken by the cavalry, artillery, and auxiliary units three batteries of the First Artillery will be stationed.

After camping at Mission last night, due to a confusion of orders, the First Squadron of the First Cavalry, under command of Major Edward McLeer, picked up its tents at 4 o'clock this morning and started back for headquarters at McAllen.

That was an eight-hour ride, the original orders given the company commanders were to go to Brownsville. They were ordered to proceed to McAllen, but when they reached this headquarters they found no staff officer at the train, and telephoned to headquarters for instructions. Acting upon orders they went to Mission and encamped with the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn. Not long after they had set camp, detrained their horses and wagons and struggled in a Texas windstorm to occupy their tents, orders came for the squadron to return to headquarters camp. Then after eight hours' ride in the sun, the men were directed to jungle; that is, to be in their camp.

Four hundred Mexicans, who have been clearing away mesquite and cactus by order of the McAllen Chamber of Commerce to give the regiments camping grounds, were mobilized and sent to the jungle of the First Squadron to clear enough space for the men to erect their conicals before the appearance of another of these storms.

Camp Lizard is to be the unofficial name of the camp of the cavalry because as soon as the men alighted from their horses in the jungle, just a mile nearer the river and their nearest neighbors, the First Artillery, they began to chop the tails off lizards with their sabres. Water lines have not yet been laid to the camp, but the animals will be watered in an irrigation canal that flows only a hundred yards from the camp.

Marked by the colored flags of the troops streets were at once laid out. Horse holders took the animals away and troopers attacked the mesquite.

Directly south of the camp of the Seventy-first Regiment, First Artillery is located.

With only a few conicals and pups tents the artillerymen went at once to their camp grounds and began clearing away the mesquite. Everything is red around artillery camp, although the red blankets and red accoutrements of the artillery were displaced by olive drab a few years ago, much old red remains. Some of the blankets are red; the hat bands are red and red flags fly from the tents marking batteries.

Only one man has been seriously ill. John Duff of Battery D was taken to the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston this afternoon. His case was diagnosed as pneumonia. He was unconscious and his temperature was high when he was put on the train here.

Richard Esselstyn of the mounted orderly section of the headquarters company suffered a collapse yesterday and has been ordered to join the depot battalion in the armory until he has recovered. Private Esselstyn collapsed twice while the regiment was parading. He is a grandson of General Herkimer and his engagement to Miss Towns, daughter of Mirabeau L. Towns, was announced a few days before the regiment left for the border.

Battle With a Scorpion.

"Camp Scorpion," that being the name of the Seventy-first Camp, almost lost an officer yesterday just after reveille was sounded. During the night a Mexican "bandit scorpion" had taken the shoe of Lieutenant Arthur Smith of Company F by right of conquest. When the scorpion sent out a punitive expedition, the Lieutenant replied with a sharp note. Other officers say it was a scream and immediately he evacuated his position. Now the Lieutenant has his toe in a sling.

Lieutenant F. D. Conklin, who was sent back from Harrisburg to get the Seventh's horses and mules, has arrived with 170 animals. Among them was Lizzie, a mascot mule. Lizzie is just as black as her record, and she has a habit of standing on one forefoot and kicking out with her other three. Lizzie took a dash up the camp when she detrained. The men were with her as far as the section known as Times Square, then they alighted, or, as Frank Guiterman of the supply department puts it, "there we lit." Two of Lizzie's passengers bumped their heads, and Private Guiterman took a swift transfer to the hospital tent. He says he was "kicked near the Quartermaster's Department." He was after Lizzie again tonight.

Major Edmund Fowler of the Medical Department has been the busiest man here of late. Every native has sought medical treatment for various ailments. An old rancher came in today and told Dr. Fowler he had wanted all his life to consult a New York doctor. He said he thought his blood pressure was a little high on account of the heat because they say it was 118 degrees today, and that he thought he ought to be "bled" by a good New York doctor. Major Fowler maintained silence when asked if he gratified the old man's wishes.

SIXTY-NINTH TO GO SUNDAY.

Same Trains Will Take 500 Recruits for Regiments in Texas.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood announced last night that the schedule of troop movements from the Department of the East to the border called for the Sixty-ninth New York to leave Beekman next Sunday. With the regiment will go 500 recruits for other New York infantry units, now on the border, about 300 of the "rookies" being for the Seventy-first.

Before they were informed that General Wood had ordered them to go South with the Sixty-ninth the "rookies" of the Seventy-first, who are mobilized in the Seventy-first's armory, threatened to leave the armory and join the command in Texas without leave unless assurances were forthcoming that they would leave for Texas soon. Captain Schroeder, in command of the recruits, then called General Wood on the telephone, and was informed that the recruits would leave on Sunday.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury has informed General Wood that New York stands ready to send three additional infantry regiments in addition to the nine called for by President Wilson, and it is probable that at least one of these regiments will get marching orders soon. New Hampshire, which was called upon for one regiment of infantry, has been slow in getting that unit ready, and there is a chance that the New Hampshire orders may be recalled and another New York unit sent in its place.

Colonel George A. Wingate, commanding the Second New York Field Artillery, went to General Wood's headquarters on Governors Island yesterday and reported that the Second was ready to go at any time now. The command now numbers 50 officers and 1,050 men, and is fully equipped.

Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, also called on General Wood and informed him that he was leaving for the border in a few days in the interest of the Red Cross. Mr. Bacon has two sons with the New York troops, now in Texas.

The officers in charge of the Division Headquarters of the National Guard began yesterday the organization of the big wagon train which General Wood has authorized. The train will consist of 250 wagons, and will require 1,050 horses and mules. In order to man the wagon train the guard needs 250 experienced men who know all about horses and wagons. Forty-three of these men will be made Sergeants and thirty-six Corporals. The train is to be divided into three sections, pack, suppy, and ammunition. Teamsters or others who meet the requirements, desiring to see border service, and ride all the time while seeing it, should apply at Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building, or at the Peekskill camp. As soon as the men are mustered they will be sent along.

Major Allan L. Reagan, in charge of the depot battalion at the National Guard headquarters in the Municipal Building, received apeals for aid yesterday from the wives of three members of local regiments.

The husbands of two of the women went away with the Twelfth Regiment and are now in Texas. Their wives are penniless and both are about to become mothers. Major Reagan directed the women to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth and Park Avenue, where the Women's Auxiliary of the National Guard has opened headquarters to aid such cases.

The third woman was aided even more expeditiously. Learning that her husband had not been mustered in, Colonel Reagan telephoned the commanding officer of his regiment not to give him the Federal oath. As a result the husband will not be permitted to accompany the regiment.

MARRIED GUARDSMEN EXCUSED FROM SERVICE

Government to Release Those With Families and Those With Dependent Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Married men who have families dependent upon them will be excused from service in the National Guard during the Mexican border service. Announcement to this effect was made late this afternoon by Secretary Baker after instructions had been sent to all department commanders authorizing them to excuse all such men who desired it.

The order is broad enough to include not only married men in units not yet sent to the border, but likewise husbands who have already started to the border and who are desirous of returning to look after their dependent families. A member of the guard who is supporting a dependent father or mother may also be excused from service, if it is clearly shown that such parent is absolutely dependent on the son for support.

Efforts were made at the White House today by Mrs. A. B. Thompson, 513 Sixth Street, Southeast, to have the President release her husband from duty with the District National Guard, or issue an Executive order giving her her husband's job at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Thompson is a private in Company C, Third Infantry. At the time of the order calling out the National Guard he was a temporary employe at the bureau. Mrs. Thompson could not see the President, and was told to write him a letter stating the circumstances.

All army recruiting officers have orders not to enlist married men who have dependent families and seek only to enlist those whose entry into the service will not rob dependents of support. About one applicant in every five for enlistment in the regular army is accepted and the other four are rejected. Most of the youths rejected are under age. The rest are rejected for physical defects of various sorts. High officers of the army in charge of recruiting assert that they would rather enlist fewer men of the right kind than a larger number of men many of whom would be defective and not efficient.

However, in the mustering in of National Guardsmen it has been brought to the attention of the department that some guardsmen have defects of a minor character that are not serious enough to prevent their enlistment. In order to enable mustering officers to properly handle these cases the War Department announced today that "department commanders have been authorized to waive physical defects in cases pertaining to officers and enlisted men of the National Guard in accordance with their judgment."

Through Major MacArthur the War Department today announced that "there has been no change in the order concerning the concentration of the guard on the border, and that the movement of State forces to the border will continue. Increments from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, New York, and the District of Columbia entrained for the South on July 4, according to a report received from Major Gen. Leonard Wood. The mobilization of the National Guard for border service was continued at full speed today, and there will be no immediate alteration in the plans of the Administration for the use of the National Guard for border patrol work. All the regulars and militiamen that can be now concentrated on the border are considered necessary to properly safeguard it against future attack by bandits."

REGULAR RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT

War Department to Summon 4,000 to 5,000 Furloughed Soldiers to Colors at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department announced tonight that "it would call to the colors within a few days the regular army reserve, consisting of between 4,000 and 5,000 men who have served in the army, in order to hasten organization of new units provided by the Army Reorganization act. Those who will be affected by the order are enlisted men who have been furloughed into the reserve since November 1, 1913, after having been in active service for three years.

The reserve may be called into active service under the law in case of "war or emergency."

About 20,000 men are needed for the additional units authorized for this year by the reorganization act. The War Department is determined to develop these without breaking up the existing units any more than necessary, and it is understood the decision to issue a call to the colors grew out of this desire rather than from any further need of troops in the Mexican emergency. Officials believe the call also will furnish a fair working test of the reserve system. The department's announcement was made in this formal statement:

"The War Department is going to call out the regular army reserve. The new National Defense act, passed on June 3, provides for certain additional regulars for the army. The men of the reserve are to be used to fill up the ranks of these new organizations.

"This will be the first time the reserve has been called out since it was created by the act of Nov. 1, 1912, and an actual reserve force has been available only since last Nov. 1, when th minimum three-year period of active service ended. The Army act of 1912 provides an enlistment term of seven years, four of which are in active service and three in reserve. It is provided, however, that men may be furloughed into the reserve on their request after three years of active service.

"The new units to be organized this year are seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, three regiments of field artillery, and two regiments of engineers, in addition to a number of special troops."

Y. M. C. A.'S FOR EACH CAMP.

Secretaries and Equipment for Militia Border Branches Ready.

The national headquarters of the Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, 214 East Twenty-eighth Street, is hurrying secretaries and outfits to the Mexican border almost as rapidly as the State troops arrive at their stations. All plans have been made to establish Y. M. C. A. branches at every place where any considerable number of troops is stationed, to provide a centre for wholesome social life, religious influences, and the preservation of the morals of the men.

Nine secretaries have already started for the border, three from San Francisco and six from New York. Others will follow every few days, until each camp of troops is provided with a Y. M. C. A. branch.

Frame buildings of simple construction are to be erected at every camp. The equipment will consist of tables, desks and chairs, with free writing materials, books, magazines, newspapers from the home towns of the troops; games, such as chess, checkers, and dominoes; a first-class phonograph, with 100 up-to-date records; a motion picture machine and screen, and a folding organ which can be used for religious services.

The cost of an average branch unit, including the building, all equipment, and the expense of putting a secretary on the ground, is estimated at $2,000.

These buildings will be the social headquarters for the men and the centre for religious work. Entertainments, services and other large assemblages will be held out of doors. The entertainment feature includes lectures, concerts and a motion picture show nearly every night. Amateur talent from various companies of soldiers will sometimes compete with one another.

Nearly all the secretaries are athletes, and they will be leaders in recreative sports, such as basket ball, volley ball, baseball and other outdoor games and sports.

CONSULATE TO SELL DRAFTS.

Mexican Government Makes New Move to Stabilize Its Currency.

Juan T. Burns, Mexican Consul General here, announced yesterday that in order to facilitate commercial relations, arrangements had been made by his government under which business houses and individuals dealing in Mexico would be able to obtain drafts for the new currency at his office. The object of the arrangement is to protect the commercial houses and individuals from losses due to money changes.

It is also expected to bring them into direct contact with the Mexican representatives here who are anxious to promote closer business relations. The drafts will be cashed at the various offices of the Treasury Department in Mexico.

To Command Indiana Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department today announced the appointment of Lieut. Col. Edward M. Lewis, a regular army officer, for service as a Brigadier General of the Indiana Brigade of Infantry. This assignment is in addition to those of other army officers announced yesterday. Lieut. Col. Lewis has been on duty with the Adjutant General of Illinois.

HUNGRY WOMEN RIOT FOR FOOD IN MEXICO

Pray That "Gringos" May Save Them from Starvation at San Luis Potosi.

PERSHING'S MEN ARE FIT

Sun-Browned and Trail-Hardened Soldiers Endure Heat and Face Any Eventuality.

Special to The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL PERSHING, COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, July 5, (via Army Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Dissatisfaction is generally spreading among the peaceful and industrious class of Mexicans on account of the marked contrast between the section of Chihuahua under American occupation and the remainder of the country under Carranzista troops.

Reports reaching the expedition headquarters today say that starving women rioted for food in San Luis Potosi a few days ago. Reports of gold being paid to the natives for work and supplies by the American Army are spreading through the entire country. The Mexican military is overrunning the country and seizing "in the name of the law" or for other reasons supplies and food. The soldiers tender the depreciated paper currency and force its acceptance at five times its actual value.

Lines of starving women and children are reported in all the principal cities receiving small portions of ground corn for making tortillas. When the scant supply at San Luis Potosi was insufficient for distribution on one day, more than 100 hungry women tramped to the Governor's palace.

"We want food for our starving little ones," they cried.

"I have none to give you and but little for my own," replied the Governor, attempting to pacify them.

"May God send the gringoes to save us," shouted one, "may the gringos come." Others took up the cry and they refused to be silenced by the Governor, the demonstration assuming larger proportions before the women finally were driven from the palace. Several have been severely beaten by soldiers and taken to hospitals. The troops of General Pershing are in surprisingly good health and trained to endure the rigors of the hardest kind of campaigning if necessary. The cavalry horses have recovered their strength after long dashes.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, June 29.—(Via Army Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., July 6.)—Compact, prepared and unostentatious is the American field headquarters camp in Mexico.

A walk through it today showed no evidence of the hurry, the curt commands, or military stiffness, sometimes associated with an army ready for action. Instead, there was ease about men and animals, sprawling around camp with the comfort of perfect health, each man knowing his duties so well that half an hour's warning would be sufficient to empty the great camp and change it into an army on the march.

Long rows of shelter tents marked the camp of a cavalry command, just in from a 200-mile march. The tents stood in a three-inch dust, their tops only the height of a small child's head above the ground, their interiors ovens, because of the slight space between the hot sun above and the equally hot earth below. In them tired men were sleeping. Hard-muscled and brown-skinned, these men were prepared for any strain.

Beyond loomed refreshing bowers of green boughs, interiors darkened and cool, where kitchens showed food prepared in cleanliness, a part of the contribution of preparedness for keeping the fighting men in trim.

In the heart of the camp, rows of huge gray motor trucks were parked in geometrical designs. About them men crouched in the shade of the big bodies, their olive drab clothing stained beyond washing, with road dust. On the steering wheels hung brilliant red, green and blue handkerchiefs, just washed and drying. These were the headgear of the truck drivers, who have learned that they cannot hope to protect more than their head and their mouths from the dust clouds.

At the front of every soldier's tent lay an orderly array of ammunition belts, pistols, and fighting paraphernalia. But they were not conspicious because each pile lay in almost the same position among the tent trappings. The machine gun batteries, and even the big field guns might be passed without attracting attention, so exactly was each placed and covered from dust, in readiness for action.

Orderly lines marked the camp of the pack and wagon trains. Picketline after picketline of trained and toughened mules was there, each the length of about one city block. The drivers were giving the animals the most careful attention, for they realize that frequently upon the training and muscle of such mules may depend the lives of soldiers in campaigns, especially as here in Mexico, where supplies have been outrun by the fighting columns.

WOMEN LEAD BREAD RIOTS.

Lack of Food Causes Outbreaks in Western Part of Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. S. SAN DIEGO, July 5, (via Navy Radio to San Diego, Cal., July 6.)—It is reported that women are leading bread riots in various inland towns near the Mexican west coast. Food is scarce. There are no crops to harvest, and the Carranza paper currency has little or no purchasing power. All Americans who were on the west coast are now out of the country except a few who have refused to leave in any event or until hostilities occur.

Admiral Winslow has instructed the warships now stationed at all ports to get Americans and such foreigners as may desire refuge out of the country. They are being sent to the United States on every northbound vessel. Many are also taking passage on the Pacific mail steamers.

It is reported that volunteers now in various parts of the State of Sinaloa have been ordered to return to their homes. They have been informed by the Carranza authorities that the trouble is over. Comparatively few Mexicans on the west coast have volunteered to serve in the Carranza army.

John Anderson, a refugee from Alamos, Sonora, was today reported missing by Commander Adelbert Althouse of the cruiser Cleveland at Guaymas. He apparently attempted to swim ashore from the Cleveland while suffering from dementia.

This is not C. J. Anderson, an official of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Empalme, Sonora, who is now aboard the Cleveland. All the Southern Pacific officials and employes from Empalme are now aboard the Cleveland and they are to be sent to the United States in a few days aboard a naval vessel.

MEXICANS REPORTED SLAIN.

Texas Battalion Ready to Move to Scene of Rumored Affray.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 6.—Colonel B. F. Detamir, commanding the Second Texas Infantry, has been ordered to hold his first battalion ready to move instantly to Donna, a village twelve miles east of McAllen, following a report that two Mexicans were shot and killed there last night by rangers.

Reports are that fifty Mexicans traveling toward Camargo halted yesterday opposite Donna at night. A scouting party from the Mexicans went over the river to look for water. There is a pumping station at Donna and the Mexicans headed toward it. The ranchers have been patrolling the river banks to ward against the cattle raids that have been made since the Mexican troops' food ran short. The scouts were observed by ranchers and taken for the cattle thieves.

When the party fled after being ordered to halt a volley was fired at them, and it is reported that several men were killed, although the large Mexican force concentrated at Camargo has been dispersed to various points, the largest unit going down to Aldamas, which is fortified.

EL PASO HONORS DEAD FROM CARRIZAL BATTLE

Bodies of Two Officers and Seven Troopers Are Returned to American Soil.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 6.—Nine wreath-covered coffins rested on a bank of flowers tonight in a morgue here while the twenty-three black troopers of the Tenth Cavalry who survived the battle of Carrizal and a Mexican prison kept the death watch outside.

Carrizal has given up a part of its American dead and the bodies of Captain Charles T. Boyd, Lieutenant Henry Adair, and seven fallen troopers of the Tenth Cavalry are on American soil.

Not since the funeral train reached the border from Santa Ysobel with the eighteen massacred Americans has El Paso given itself over to a day of municipal mourning. Since 10 o'clock, when the little train of box cars was shunted over the bridge by a switch engine, the Carrizal dead have been honored as heroes. Quantities of flowers cover the gray cases which contain the caskets. These were sent by the women of the city, the Soldiers' Comfort Guild, and florists. Each casket was also draped with an American flag.

Captain Boyd's body will be sent to Washington tomorrow for burial in Arlington. The body will be escorted to the train by a detachment of the Eighth Cavalry and the mounted Eighth Cavalry band will play Chopin's Funeral March as the cortege passes through the streets. Lieutenant Adair's body will be sent to Portland, Oregon, tomorrow, where he will be buried beside his aged father, Samuel Adair, who died today, believing his son had been promoted to be a Captain and not knowing that he had died in battle.

Captain Boyd's body will be accompanied by K. D. Klemm, his brother-in-law, and his wife and two children will go from Des Moines, Iowa, to the national capital to attend the funeral service. As the remainder of the bodies, with the exception of Private De Witt Rucker, cannot be identified, all will be buried in Arlington Cemetery.

One of the dead troopers whose body was found three miles from the place where the eight others were found was shot in the leg and was killed while lying on the ground by a Mexican soldier. This was disclosed by the condition of the body when it was found by the American undertakers.

The other eight bodies had been buried in one grave. Three saddles found on the battle field were brought to the border.

The Village Presidente of Carrizal, who located the bodies for the American undertakers, declared he had witnessed the fight from the roof of his house, and said Lieutenant Adair was the bravest man he had ever seen. He told the undertakers that, after he had been surrounded, Lieutenant Adair killed at least sixteen men and as many horses. After the officer had exhausted his supply of rifle ammunition he swept the field with his automatic pistol, killing five or six more, the Mexican said, and when he had exhausted these shells he took the pistol of a wounded negro trooper and had started to sweep the field with its fire, when he was shot in the heart and fell dead. The Americans in the party declare this statement is borne out by the presence of horses and dead Mexicans around the place where Lieutenant Adair fell. The Mexican Mayor of the little town also declared that eighty Mexicans had been killed in the battle.

O. J. Wilson, one of the undertakers, said that it was the opinion among the Mexicans that the five American troopers still not accounted for probably had perished far from Carrizal while trying to rejoin their command, although it is possible that some still were living on isolated ranches.

WILSON TO ACCEPT CARRANZA OFFER

Continued from Page 1.

suggestion, as he believed he could restore financial stability without foreign aid. He is known to hold radical views on the question of foreign concessions, and is understood to have been actuated by a desire to leave himself free of any obligations in this regard.

Counselor Polk held a conference late today with Henry P. Fletcher, designated to be Ambassador to Mexico, and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board. The object of the meeting was not disclosed, but great significance was attached to it as indicating that the State Department had found it convenient just at this time to inquire as to the probable attitude of American bankers, and as to the disposition of the Federal Reserve Board itself toward lending such aid as might be in its power to the Mexican Government.

Publication today of Secretary Baker's order that members of the guard with dependent families be discharged from the service was the first sign at the War Department that tension on the border had relaxed. It is regarded as making unnecessary any legislation on the subject of relief for soldiers' families, and also carries out the expressed desire of President Wilson that the border patrol duty be arranged so as to work as little inconvenience for the citizen soldiers as possible.

VILLA ALIVE, IN FIELD, WASHINGTON HEARS

One Report Has Him Attacking Jiminez, Another Places Him Near Parral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A shadow began to loom over the Mexican situation tonight when the War Department received word from General George Bell at El Paso of the reports reaching there to the effect that Francisco Villa was alive and had taken the field. It may prove upon development to be only a false shadow, but the fact that General Bell sent the report to the Government and the War Department made it public are accepted as indicating that officials regard the report as having some foundation in substance. Earlier in the day the State Department had received unofficial rumors that Villa, at the head of a large force of followers, was somewhere south of Parral moving northward. General Bell's report places Villa south of Parral.

The recrudescence of Villa would be calculated seriously to embarrass the situation. According to General Bell's report to the War Department tonight Villa was seen in the neighborhood of La Cuevas, eighteen miles south of Parral, going from his headquarters at Neuvas toward an adjoining village, where he committed various depredations. General Bell said that according to the report coming to him Villa is again able to ride in the saddle and has no difficulty in mounting and experienced no trouble with his recent wound, which appeared to have healed.

Unofficial reports reaching Washington assert that Villa's forces won a victory over Carranza on July 4 at the Corral Ranch and had attacked Jimenez. Some concern was manifested over these reports, official and unofficial, because it is fully realized that if Villa is again in the field the present quiescent state of the Mexican situation may at any time be enlivened.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 6.—A report that there had been a fight between reorganized Villa bandits and Carranzistas at Jiminez was received today but from unofficial sources. This and other recent reports from reliable sources in Mexico have created the belief that the bandit Villa is still alive and at large and it is thought highly probable that he has again taken the field against Carranza, or is planning to do so in the event that the head of the de facto Government arrives at an amicable agreement with the United States.

MEXICO CITY IS PLEASED.

Newspapers There Assert Armed Intervention Is Abandoned.

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—The newspapers print dispatches from Washington saying that the United States Government has definitely abandoned "the armed intervention which it had in project." Jubilation is expressed over the statements of Secretary Lansing, which are considered as favorable to a peaceful solution of the difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

The surrender of three more bandit leaders was announced today. Castulo Peres, with his associate bandits and 150 men, surrendered to the Constitutionalist authorities at Puerto Mexico. At Rio Grande Hermenegildo Flores and Colonel Guzman with 100 followers gave up their arms.

The Minister of War has placed before the Cabinet a proposed law by which certain franchises will be granted to railroad companies which rendered services to the revolutionary cause. Train service has been resumed between Cuernavaca and Iguala.

HEAR VILLA IS AT JIMENEZ.

Mexicans Believe He or His Men Led Bandit Raid on Town.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 6.—Francisco Villa's reported presence at a battle at the Corral ranch, fifteen miles southwest of Jimenez, and a subsequent report that the bandits engaged in it had taken the railroad town of Jimenez, between Chihuahua City and Torreon, has caused unusual troop activity in northern Mexico.

The report that Villa is again at the head of a formidable force gained some believers in Juarez among Carranza officials. Arrivals here from the south reported that Villa had sent a message to General Canuto Reyes, a former Villista who recently joined the Carranza army, asking him to reconsider his decision.

The American refugees declare that the people in Chihuahua City do not believe that Villa is dead and are more afraid of him than any other man in Mexico.

FINDS OFFICIALS FRIENDLY.

Admiral Winslow Reports That Mexicans Desire Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Admiral Winslow, commander of the Pacific Fleet, forwarded a report today in which he expressed the opinion that Mexican officials on the West Coast seemed willing to do everything possible to avert hostilities with the United States. Under date of July 5 Admiral Winslow sent to the Department a report on the Guaymas incident of July 1, in which the destroyer Hopkins halted a Mexican schooner for information. This action was misinterpreted by Mexican officials, but after being explained satisfied them. In his report Admiral Winslow says:

"When the circumstances were fully explained to the Mexican authorities, and after they had been assured that the schooner had been boarded simply for the purpose of finding out whether or not the expected stores were on board, General Estrada sent the following note to the commanding officer of the Cleveland, Commander Adelbert Althouse, the senior naval officer present at Guaymas:

"I acknowledge receipt of your courtesy radiogram in which you made known to this headquarters that the incident concerning a Mexican sailing vessel Belisario Dominguez was due to a false judgment of a verbal order of yours which did not infringe the rights of Mexican authorities. This headquarters informs you with satisfaction that it esteems with high value the serenity which this solution of the incident has given, although this was guaranteed beforehand by the culture of the high officials of the American Navy. Saluting you attentively,

"General E. ESTRADA."

PEACE SPONSORS ORGANIZE.

They Hold a Meeting and Agree to Stay in Capital for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—American and Mexican delegates to the so-called unofficial peace conference being held here by the American Union Against Militarism tonight formed a permanent organization under the name of the Inter-American Peace Committee, with Moorfield Storey of Boston as Chairman, Modesto C. Rolland of New York as Vice Chairman, and Miss Chrystal Eastman as Secretary.

Chairman Storey left for Boston tonight, but the other Commissioners, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Paul U. Kellogg, who succeeded Amos R. E. Pinchot on the committee; Modesto C. Rolland, Dr. Atl, and Luis Manuel Rojas of Mexico City voted to remain indefinitely in Washington. Dr. John W. Slaughter of Philadelphia, formerly of the University of Michigan, appeared before the committee and discussed some of the American concessions in Mexico which have been criticised in that country.

The committee tonight issued an agreed statement on facts in the Mexican situation, in which the American people are "reminded" that there is no warrant in international law nor in morals for the idea that it is the duty of any nation to assert by force of arms the privileges of its citizens domiciled in the foreign country and declaring "the régime of Porfirio Diaz is as impossible for Mexico today as that of Louis XV. would be for France today."

Carranzistas Modify Orders.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., July 6.—Word reached here tonight from reliable sources that General Alfredo Ricaut, commanding Matamoros, had issued orders that American troops were not to be fired on under any circumstances, except if they actually went on Mexican soil. Previous orders, as understood by army officers here, were that any attempt to cross the Rio Grande was to be resisted.

New Jersey Guardsman Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 6.—Private William Newton, 18, of Battery B, Camden, N. J., accidentally shot himself in the left knee today while cleaning his revolver. His wound is not serious. He was treated at the First New Jersey Field Hospital and transferred to the hospital of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Add Up Your Dry Cleaners' Bills

Quite a tidy sum if you are at all particular about keeping your dresses, waists, gloves, etc., fresh, clean and dainty.

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Putnam Dry-Cleaner, used with gasoline as soap is used with water, will clean and renovate the most delicate fabrics without injury. Is simple, easy and effective, and you have article ready for use again almost immediately.

Full directions with every bottle.

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Don't accept substitutes—demand the genuine.

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THE BORDER LEGION

By ZANE GREY
Author of "The Rainbow Trail," etc.
$1.35 net.

"Any one who wants to read about the wild border life which civilization has destroyed, and memories of which are fading, will find this tale sufficiently absorbing to blot out the realities of the present, in marked contrast to most of the fiction that is now coming our way."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Zane Grey writes of the turbulent West as one that knows. In 'The Border Legion' beats the rapid pulse of fierce adventure."—*Boston Herald.*

"Equals if not surpasses in tense dramatic interest any story the author has ever written."—*N. Y. Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer.*

"Grey never forgets his mountains, his canyons, his wonderful scenery; his descriptive work is strictly first-class, while his love story is gripping, one of the sort that makes the reader forget the time."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Mr. Grey is unsurpassed as a creator of powerful characters and as a narrator of deeds of action."—*Boston Advertiser.*

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ARMY HEADS EXPLAIN PRESS CENSOR VIEWS

Reveal in War Department Statement How Newspapers Have Affected Campaigns.

JAPAN'S POLICY OUTLINED

Say Sherman's March to the Sea Was Due to Information Imparted by Southern Journals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A statement of what the General Staff of the United States Army regards as the "proper relationship that should exist between the army and the press in war" was issued at the War Department today through Major Douglas MacArthur, U. S. A., the recently appointed censor of the War Department. This statement sets forth the arguments of the General Staff officers of the army in support of the bill recently introduced in Congress at the request of the General Staff to provide for a press censorship to be put into effect when needed in the event of war.

The statement deals with the influence of the press on the conduct of the war, gives numerous instances of military successes resulting from information gleaned during recent years, and explains what has been done by Japan, England, Germany, France, and Bulgaria in the present European war. The statement discusses the Crimean war, the Franco-Prussian war, the Spanish-American war, the Russo-Japanese war, and the present conflict with regard to the influence of the press on the success or failure of armies. The statement in part follows:

"1. Influence of the press on the conduct of war.

"When other means have failed and the country has decided on war, the army and navy are the only agencies of the Government by which it can obtain its desired ends. They become paramount, and every utility and influence within the country should be brought to their aid.

"The press, powerful in peace, may become more so in war. By its editorials and presentation of news it may sway the people for or against the war and thus stimulate recruiting and hearten and encourage the fighting forces in their work, or, by adverse criticism, may tend to destroy the efficiency of these agencies.

"Again by publishing news of the movements and numbers of our own troops valuable information can be conveyed to the enemy.

"Instances of military successes resulting from information gleaned from the press during past years:

"During the Crimean war the Russians gained very reliable information regarding the works in the trenches of the allied armies and the progress of the siege of Sebastopol from the English newspapers.

Southern Press Aided Sherman.

"In the American civil war the Northern generals obtained exact and valuable information through the Confederate papers. After the fall of Atlanta, Jefferson Davis, speaking at Macon and Palmetto, stated that measures had been taken in Tennessee and Kentucky to cut off Sherman's supplies from the north, and that having an army in his front and rear, in hostile land, he must be annihilated. These speeches, published in the Southern and reproduced in the Northern press, soon reached Sherman. Acting on this information, and in order to keep his communication free, the Federal General began his famous march through Georgia to the sea. The reports of his successful progress, which appeared in the Southern press, enabled Grant to send supplies to meet him at the coast.

"In July, 1870, Major Krause of the German staff was able by means of French newspapers to ascertain the composition and strategical disposition of all the French corps.

"When McMahon, in 1870, attempted his disastrous march to the relief of Bazaine in Metz, to the success of which secrecy was essential, his movements become known to Prussian headquarters through English and French newspapers.

"An instance, though of less importance, may be quoted from the other side. When, on the 8th of December, 1870, General Faidherbe assumed the offensive with 30,000 men of the Army of the North, he made his diversion by way of St. Quentin, having learned from the Prussian newspapers that the first German army was in Normandy.

"During the Spanish war the success of the Cuban expedition of May, 1898, was seriously menaced by the news in the American press concerning the concentration at Tampa. Every military movement was reported in the American newspapers, and the Spanish Government had, within two or three hours, complete accounts of the American preparation for war.

"As an example of the importance of excluding from the press all mention of military movements, the following may be related:

"When it became evident to our Military Information Division in 1897 that war was certain to occur between the United States and Spain, an attempt was made to discover not only the number but the garrisons of the Spanish Army in Cuba. This was an extremely difficult task, because there was little, if any, direct information upon the subject, the Spanish Government having, so far as known, discontinued the practice of announcing in orders the departure of troops for the island. But the division was a subscriber of the chief Spanish newspapers, both before the war and during its progress.

"In these newspapers mention would be made now and then of an action at such and such a place in Cuba, the name of the regiment and battalion being given. By carefully compiling such mentions during a space of time extending over many months the Military Information Division was enabled to arrive at a really accurate estimate of the strength of the Spanish forces in Cuba, with their supplies of ammunition and other resources, and, moreover, was enabled to state the composition of the various garrisons scattered throughout the island.

"This information naturally was of the very greatest value to our Government. It would have been of still greater value had land operations in Cuba lasted. Now, most of this information was gathered, as already said, from the newspapers, but not from formal statements of the departure of troops, giving their number, destination, and regiment or other unit, but from the most casual and, as it were, accidental mention of the regiments and actions in the island by the Madrid papers from time to time.

"These mentions were so broken in character that it perhaps never occurred to the Spanish that they could be made the solid foundation of accurate information as to the strength of Spanish garrisons in the island, but, slight and insignificant as these data were, taken item by item they were, nevertheless, made to yield a most important result, a thing that would have been impossible had the Spanish press been totally silent on the subject of the troops serving in Cuba. Subsequent events showed that these estimates were almost exactly correct.

Japan's Policy Explained.

"2. Control of Press by Japan in Russo-Japanese War.

"Japan was the first nation to completely take control of the press. In the early days of her war with Russia editors of Japanese newspapers were expressly prohibited from publishing the details regarding the organization, mobilization, or transportation of their country's naval and military forces.

"A warning was addressed to them emphasizing the power of the press to mar plans of operations, instances being cited from the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894-1895; and an appeal was made to their patriotism to suppress any information which, however interesting to the public, might be of use to the enemy or give him the least indication of Japanese intentions or movements. How loyally the Japanese press responded to this appeal is proved by the impenetrable mystery which shrouded the movements of Admiral Togo's ships and the marches of Marshal Oyama's armies.

"The treatment of foreign newspaper correspondents by the Japanese is well expressed in a cartoon of London Punch, which pictured a Japanese officer blindfolding a correspondent and as remarking: 'Abjectly we desire to distinguish honorable newspaper man by honorable badge.' The blindfolding of the foreign correspondents caused much ill feeling against Japan and was expressed in many articles published after these correspondents returned to their countries, but Japan gained her purpose.

"4. Control of press by Bulgaria.

"In the first Balkan war Bulgaria's mobilization and concentration was kept secret even from her own people. Correspondents after the concentration orders were received thought they were not permitted to see or report anything of value. Correspondents were, however, free to leave as they pleased, and after they crossed the boundary could publish what they pleased. Many false reports of movements, &c., were sent from neutral cities by correspondents who had never been at the front.

Great Britain's System.

"5. Control of press by Great Britain in present war.

"In the present European conflict all nations engaged have instituted a rigorous censorship. Great Britain's experience must be of greater interest to us as conditions there are more nearly similar to our own.

"Great Britain appears at first to have two distinct organizations dealing with censorship. First, the press bureau, from which is given out such news as the Government desires to publish, and to which articles and dispatches to London newspapers are submitted for confirmation, permission to publish without confirmation, or suppression. Second, the cable censors, who pass on all cables filed, whether private, business, or journalistic. There is in addition a censorship of mail to hostile countries.

"In addition to the main press bureau there has been established in the Foreign Office a publicity bureau for the purpose of issuing information favorable to the Allies.

"There also exists in the Admiralty a censorship of wireless. This censorship has its authority in the general act giving to the naval and military officials the legal right to take such steps as might be necessary for the defense of the realm.

"For the period preceding the declaration of war, and for several days thereafter, (until Aug. 11,) there was no official or organized press bureau. However, the proprietors and editors of the great newspapers, irrespective of class or party, all combined to take no notice of questions which the Admiralty or War Office did not want referred to. Later the cable censorship became incorporated in the press bureau, and all press telegrams were censored at the Government central telegraph office. Cablegrams from abroad were sent by pneumatic tube to the central office, and after a censor's action sent to the addressee. Telegrams and cablegrams filed at any office were sent to the central office, and after a censor's action placed on the Government's lines or delivered to the company operating the cable.

"All press representatives were registered and any bulletin given out by the press bureau was simultaneously dictated to all. None could use it till all had received it. Before the change, made about Sept. 1, 1914, much criticism had been expressed of the methods employed, particularly that some censors permitted dispatches to pass which other censors prohibited. No correspondents were allowed at the front. Daily communiques, or bulletins, were issued from army headquarters, and these have been supplemented by weekly descriptions given out as written by an "eyewitness."

"It is understood that when the Dardanelles expedition was planned that the active heads of the great papers were called to the War Office and informed that but one correspondent would be permitted with the expedition. The newspapers were to decide on this man, and he would be in honor bound to send nothing but what was passed by the censor. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett was chosen for this purpose.

"The censorship has caused much criticism and discontent in England. The Government has been interpellated in Parliament, and the press, particularly the Northcliffe papers, publish violent editorial comment. At first there was much confusion, due to the inexperience of the censors and to the lack of system. This seems now to be partly remedied.

"It was claimed, not without reason, that recruiting was impeded. Later, when more accurate statements of the losses in Flanders were permitted to be published, recruiting was greatly stimulated.

What France Has Done.

"6. Control of press by France in present war.

"In France, at the outbreak of the war, the Government took advantage of the parliamentary act of 1850, which specifies that the Military Government shall have the right to suppress newspapers for disobedience of instructions given concerning the publication of military information. At the call of mobilization, shortly before war was declared, the Ministry in power commenced the organization of a bureau of press censorship.

"In a session of Aug. 5 the Chamber of Deputies passed a special act describing the military censorship to be established for the duration of the present war, but generally limiting the power of the censor to military and diplomatic information, political matters being excluded.

"France, as in other nations, first permitted no correspondents at the front; later certain well vouched for newspaper men have been taken on personally conducted tours. The army issues daily communiques, supplemented by periodical 'eyewitness' stories, which are carefully worded, and which, of course, contain nothing of value to the enemy.

"7. Control of press by Germany in present war.

"Germany, as in all matters of preparation, was forehanded in her laws, and it was only necessary to issue the necessary decrees or orders prohibiting the publication of military information. While guarding the publication of useful military information, she has used the press to her advantage by permitting carefully conducted tours to the front of accredited newspaper men, especially neutral correspondents, and permitting them to publish interesting 'human interest' stories, containing nothing of value to the enemy.

"(8. Influence of Press on Success of the Army.)

"The above has been written with a view of showing the influence that the press can have on the success of armies and the steps that have been taken by foreign nations to prevent the publication of information valuable to the enemy. There are two ways in which the press has a direct influence on the success of the army.

"First—It may, by publishing names of organizations, numbers, movements, accounts of victories or defeats, furnish information to the enemy that will enable him to deduct the strength and location and intended movements of our own troops.

"Second—By criticism of the conduct of campaigns and the action of certain officers or exploiting others the people will be led to lose confidence in the army, with the result that the moral support of the people is lost. They cry for and obtain new Generals and new plans of campaign, not based on expert knowledge and thought, with a consequent lengthening of the war or even defeat.

"On the other hand, the desire of the people to know how the war is progressing and how fare their men is one that should be fulfilled. The press is their means of this information and their mouthpiece. The right correlation of these opposing interests will furnish the solution of the proper relationship between the army and the press in war. In our country, with its numerous newspapers expressing the ideas and wishes of different political parties, the numerous telegraphs, cable lines, and wireless stations furnishing means of communication within and without the country, the difficulty of proper control is very great.

"9. Willingness of the press to cooperate with the Government.

"It is known from the statements of prominent newspaper men that the responsible press associations and newspapers will meet the Government half way in this matter."

REPORT ANTI-WAR RIOTS IN CITIES OF GERMANY

Travelers Tell of Mobs Parading—Berlin Crowd Tries to Make Troops Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Travelers arriving in Switzerland from Germany report serious troubles in several German towns, among others Berlin, immediately after the first news was received of the Anglo-French offensive. Crowds marched through the streets, shouting: "Enough of war! Let us have peace." The disorders this time were different from the customary food riots and seemed far more serious, having all the characteristics of popular revolts.

The riots in Berlin were exceptionally grave. People surrounded the troops to force them to join the revolt, and took the wheels off military wagons and gun carriages and used them for barricades. The most serious demonstration was at Potsdam last Sunday. A vast mob indulged in imprecations against the Kaiser and imperial family. Sheets were secretly handed round on which were printed: "Death to the Kaiser! Death to the man who wants war! Death to the Crown Prince! Long live free Germany, free from these parasites who have led it to ruin!"

TO SEND FOOD TO GERMANS.

Agency Here Offers to Transfer Money and Buy Supplies.

The claim that it is successfully transferring money to its agents in Germany for the purchase of butter, salt pork, tea, coffee, flour, and other edibles and shoes to be delivered to needy persons there is made by the Germania Trading Company, Inc., with offices at 132 Nassau Street.

Advertisements published in German newspapers by the company had suggested that packages of shoes and provisions were actually being sent into Germany, but Manager M. Dawe explained to a TIMES reporter yesterday that this was not the case.

The advertisements offer a written guarantee to return all money received for the forwarding of supplies, if the consignee's written receipt for the goods is not obtained within four months. Duwe said the firm had been doing business for some time as the International Export and Trading Commission Company and that its name was changed recently when it was decided to incorporate.

In many cases, he said, the money of shippers had been returned because of English interference with the mails. In others delivery had been effected with great difficulty. The claim is not made that remittances to the firm's German banking connections are made directly by mail, and it was admitted that a messenger service was a part of the operating plan.

Duwe said the German Consul General had investigated his operations and found them entirely satisfactory. At the Consulate all information was refused, according to the rule against giving out information about firms in this country. Unofficially it was learned in the commercial department of the Consulate that cognizance had been taken of Duwe's operations.

The Germania Trading Company also offers to forward shoes and provisions to German war prisoners in all neutral countries except Russia. These shipments, Duwe said, were made direct, the Allies being glad to have shipped in to prisoners food and wearing apparel which they would otherwise have to supply.

Some of the prices quoted in the trading company's advertisements for package shipments to Germany or to prisoners of war are: 10 pounds, $6.50; 12 pounds, $8.25; 15 pounds, $10.50; 20 pounds, $15.00. The packages contain assortments of butter, salt, pork, coffee, cocoa, tea, white and rye flour, anchovies and other edibles.

The prices quoted for shoes are men's, $5.50 to $7.10; women's, $4.80 to $6.40; children's, $3.20 to $4.25.

MOBILIZE GERMAN CHILDREN

Authorities to Use School Pupils to Garner the Harvest.

Reports received in London indicate that the school children of Germany are to be mobilized for the coming harvest. They are to be put into the fields during the whole of the season. Instructions have been given by the educational authorities throughout the country in regard to the holidays.

The arrangement is that the Summer and Autumn vacations are to be added together and probably extended. The result will be that a solid mass of child labor will be available for an unbroken period, when every possible kind of help will be needed in the fields.

CASEMENT APPEAL JULY 17.

Five Judges of Court of Appeals to Consider Death Sentence.

LONDON, July 6.—The appeal of Sir Roger Casement from the sentence of death for high treason, which will be heard on July 17, will be argued before five Judges in the Court of Appeals. Justice Darling will preside. The other members of the court will be Justices Bray, Lawrence, Scrutton, and Atkin.

Dr. Shiels Goes to Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 6.—Dr. Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research in the New York Public Schools, was elected Superintendent of the Los Angeles Schools today for a term of four years at a salary of $8,000. He will take charge Sept. 1.

LAST STATE CAVALRY STARTS FOR BORDER

Squadron A and Last Contingent of the First Regiment Now on the Way.

LIKE A MEADOW BROOK MEET

Great Throng of Friends Go to Yonkers in Autos with Flags Flying to Say Good-bye.

All of New York State's mounted troops, except the six batteries of the Second Field Artillery, are either on the Mexican border or on the way. Squadron A and the First Squadron of the First Cavalry both started yesterday, and by next Monday General O'Ryan will have more than 2,000 cavalrymen available for patrol work.

The men of Squadron A had been straining at the leash ever since President Wilson called the militia, but were held back for lack of horses, and when they did get away, it was with mounts that had been brought fresh from Texas, only to go back, many of them still unbroken.

The Squadron had been recruited almost to war strength, and the muster roll looked like a bit picked at random from the Social Register. The departure from Yonkers resembled a Piping Rock or a Meadow Brook meet rather than a military entrainment. Hundreds of wives, sweethearts and friends came in automobiles to give the boys a cheering farewell. Girls in bright coats were everywhere, talking with particular soldier friends till the last moment. A bevy of pretty girls from the Yonkers Red Cross dispensed milk, sandwiches, fruit and other delicacies. To the soldiers they were angels of mercy, indeed, for the men got no rations after they broke camp at Van Cortlandt Park.

The final orders from General Leonard Wood to Major William R. Wright, the squadron commander, to start for the border were received at the Van Cortlandt Park camp on Wednesday night. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning reveille sounded for the troopers and from that time until the command moved, headed for Yonkers to entrain, it was a busy scene, for there were a thousand and one things to do and Major Wright had decreed that all must be ready by 10:15, that being the time set for the evacuation of Van Cortlandt Park. On the minute the squadron started.

Tokens for Troopers.

For hours before the troopers started automobiles bringing the families and the friends of the men arrived at the camp in a never ending stream. Scores of girls were among those who motored to bid somebody in Squadron A goodbye and nearly every one of them brought a gift or a token for one of Major Wright's men. But even the doleful faces of mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, could not dampen the enthusiasm of the troopers at the prospect of finally getting started for the Rio Grande.

"The boys have had a good time in Van Cortlandt Park and not a minute of the two weeks we have been here has been wasted," Major Wright said just before he gave the command to move. "And the result is that the command is in splendid shape for any service it may be called upon to perform on the border. Of course the fellows are wild to get away and I really believe that if necessary every man in the squadron would volunteer to crawl to the trains in Yonkers if that was the only way to get there."

A few minutes before the command to march was given Major Wright had the squadron line up for review, and then as the buglers began to play the squadron's war song, "To the Colors," the guidon bearers took their places beside the troop commanders, and a moment later the four troops and the machine-gun troop swung into formation of fours and the ride to Yonkers began.

Troop A, commanded by Captain Howard Cowperthwaite, followed Major Wright and the squadron staff, and then in the order named came Troop B under command of Captain Arthur W. Putnam, Troop C, Captain R. W. Bush; Troop D, Captain Graham Youngs, and the machine-gun troop under command of Captain Henry Sheldon. Behind the trotting cavalrymen followed a column of automobiles, more than 200 in line. Each occupant of every car carried a small silk flag and the sight was one of the prettiest that has marked the departure of any New York unit.

Even Kind to Balky Mules.

Arriving at Yonkers the work of loading the 600 horses and the 200 mules started. That was the big job of the day, and it took nearly six hours of the hardest work on the part of officers and men. But there were no grumblers and even the balky mules and the newly arrived half-tamed horses got nothing but kind words from the enthusiastic troopers.

The mascots were the last of the animal contingent to be loaded. They included a well-bewhiskered goat of Harlem ancestry, who it was said was on board the scout cruiser Chester during the fighting at Vera Cruz in 1914; a little fox terrier known as Punch, and one very small Pomeranian, said to be the property of a well-known young man who is a private in Troop D.

At 6 o'clock the stock and equipment train was loaded, and Major Wright told the men to hurry and say all good-byes in twenty minutes, "for the first section," he added, "is going to start at 6:30, and the second will be under way as soon as the first one is out of the way."

Among the troopers who went away were Lucius H. Biglow, Alanson G. Fox, Sherman P. Haight, William B. Vanderhoof, Harry C. Cushing, 3d, Havens Grant, Robert W. Neeser, Reginald B. Rives, William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Cornelius W. Wickersham, E. R. Philbin, Francis B. Rives, James C. Fargo, Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, John G. Agar, Jr., Raymond Chauncey, Philip H. Chew, Alvin Devereux, George S. Hornblower, Brenton C. Pomeroy, Edwin S. Gorham, William J. Knapp, Herbert J. Slocum, Jr., a son of Colonel Slocum, who commanded at Columbus, N. M., at the time of the Villa raid; Almert F. Jenks, Jr., Gaillard Ravenel, Clevdland C. Huyler, and several hundreds of others as well known in New York's social life.

At 6:30 the first special, having on board the officers and men of Troops A and B, started, and ten minutes later the second section with Troops C and D and the machine gun troop got under way. The third section, which followed ten minutes later, had the horses and equipment.

First Squadron Gets Away.

The First Squadron of the First Cavalry left Van Cortlandt Park at 12:30 P. M. with Colonel Charles I. De Bevoise, the regimental commander, leading the way. One squadron of the regiment is already on the border, and the second is due to report to General O'Ryan today. The troopers of the First Cavalry received a not to be forgotten farewell as they cantered out of the park and proceeded to Kingsbridge, where the specials which are taking this unit to the border were waiting.

In the park and at Kingsbridge hundreds of relatives and friends of the troopers joined in the farewell to Colonel De Bevoise and his dashing young horsemen. One reason the crowd was not comparable to that which witnessed the going away of Squadron A was that three of the troops were from points outside New York City. Troop B is from Albany, Troop E from Brooklyn, Troop D from Syracuse, and Troop I from Albany.

All four of the troops went away at war strength. A provisional troop under command of Captain A. B. Francho accompanied the First Squadron of the regiment.

MORE BAY STATE TROOPS.

Wood Asks That 2,060 New Recruits Be Sent to Border.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., July 6.—A further demand for militiamen for border service was made upon this State today when Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, ordered the 2,060 recruits in training here to proceed to border points next Monday.

The men who enlisted within the past two weeks were said to be as fit for active service as were the veteran militiamen who left here last week. When these recruits join their commands already at the border, Massachusetts will have contributed 7,100 men to the Southern patrol.

The Second Regiment, now at Columbus, N. M., and under orders which probably will make it the first National Guard organization to cross the border in the present movement, will add 37 to its ranks from the recruits. The Eighth Regiment will gain 583, the Ninth 514, and the Fifth 345. A field hospital company to be known as No. 2, comprising 50 men, will accompany the recruits.

TO INSPECT BORDER CAMPS.

Civic Federation Sends Dr. Darlington to See How Militia Fares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Samuel Gompers, Acting President of the National Civic Federation during the illness of the President, Seth Low, and Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization, called on Secretary of War Baker today and announced that Dr. Thomas Darlington of New York had been directed to leave for the border within a week to study the situation as it relates to the health of the enlisted men in militia organizations and in the United States army.

Dr. Darlington goes under the auspices of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee of the National Civic Federation. This action has the full approval of Secretary of War Baker and Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Acting Quartermaster General of the army. Especial attention will be devoted to the causes of camp diseases, sanitation and food supplies.

BRING WITNESS FROM MEXICO.

Cowboys Capture Woman on Trail of Rancher's Slayers.

DEMING, N. M., July 6.—An American cowboy posse, which crossed the Mexican frontier about a week ago in pursuit of persons who murdered William Parker and his wife on their ranch, southwest of Hachita, N. M., captured a Mexican woman at the San Pedro ranch, about sixty miles south of the border, and are bringing her to Silver City by motor. This report was brought here tonight by O. R. Parker, a brother of the slain man, and a member of the posse.

The Mexican woman, the wife of a ranch hand, said to have been formerly employed on the Parker ranch, told varying stories when questioned, according to Parker. Parker asserted that the woman's husband, also suspected of connection with the killing, escaped.

WAR NURSE IN COURT HERE.

Miss Macdonald Saw Mme. Nordica Sign Will in South Seas.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 6.—Miss Sadie Charlotte Macdonald, a British war nurse, who received a month's furlough from the War Office to come here and give testimony in the litigation over the estate of Mme. Lillian Nordica, was in court today and testified as to the signing of the singer's will made on Thursday Island in the South Seas, where she was taken in January, 1914, suffering from the effects of a shipwreck on the Australian coast.

Miss Macdonald was matron of the Torres Strait Hospital, where Mme. Nordica died. She appeared in behalf of the singer's sisters, in whose favor the will was made. She was cross-examined by counsel for George W. Young, husband of Mme. Nordica, who was the beneficiary under an earlier will and who instituted the contest over the estate.

When Miss Macdonald was sought as a witness it was found she had enlisted as a war nurse, and much difficulty was experienced in finding her. She was traced to Constantinople and then to Cairo, where it was learned she probably was "somewhere in France." Letters finally reached her at the front and arrangements were made through the British War Office for her to come to the United States to give her testimony.

CO. M OF 47TH REGT. HAS A CLEAN RECORD

Report of Rioting and Food Complaints in Camp Baseless, Colonel Finds.

NOT A SINGLE DESERTION

Capt. Tucker Receives Commission—Proud of His Command, Which Has Many Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 6.—Officers and men of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn were indignant when they read today false reports sent from here to some of the New York newspapers last night asserting that the men of Company M had been arrested and held under guard on July 4 for making a disturbance near the mess quarters in presenting a protest over the food served them.

The men were described as ignoring their company commanders and marching through the camp to the mess tent immediately after the departure of Mr. Bryan, thumping on tin pans and cans and causing an uproar which resembled a riot. The men were then said to have been ordered under arrest and detained by a guard in their company street.

Colonel Jannicky, commander of the regiment, called the attention of the company commanders to this and other reports reflecting on the men and the regiment, and asked for an explanation. All of the officers assured him that nothing of the kind had occurred. It was shown that instead of the men being under arrest they were at drills on that day, and not a man of Company M was charged with any kind of an infraction of the camp regulations.

The best evidence that the men of Company M were well fed was found in their own statements. When a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES investigated the stories of food complaints and near riots today he was permitted to question at least a third of the members. Each man said the food was satisfactory and plentiful. As a matter of fact, the privates are receiving the same rations as the officers. The storehouse was filled with everything required for the mess. In the iceboxes at the various mess tents, especially of Company M, were plentiful supplies, including an abundance of fresh beef.

Captain Neal Tucker, who came to the camp with Company M as Acting Captain, though only a First Lieutenant, has received his commission from the Governor as Captain. While a large part of Company M consists of recent recruits, the men are all making good, it was said, and the company contains some excellent material. William Baird, who was a Captain in the Forty-seventh Regiment in the Spanish-American war, is now a private in Company M.

Other veterans of the Spanish War in this company are Isaac A. Klein, who was a member of the Eighth United States Cavalry; D. J. O'Neill, Barnard Gersh, and George O'Brien. The company had a surplus of recruits and was able to transfer twenty men to other companies to meet mobilization requirements.

Captain Tucker and other officers said there appeared to be unjust attempts to reflect on the regiment. As an example it had been reported that twenty or more men of different companies had deserted, whereas the books show that there has not been a single case of desertion. The only ground for this false report is the case of two or three men who exceeded their leave of absence, but all returned.

The only discontent in the entire regiment is that common to men who want active service. They want to go to the Mexican border, even if for nothing more than to gain experience in practical field work there.

All of the men are doing good work at targets and drills. The only cases of serious illness were two. Battalion Adjutant Edwin L. Holloway was removed yesterday to the Peekskill Hospital for an operation for gastric ulcer. His condition promises quick recovery, it was said. Private Ryer had appendicitis. Both men had been under the care of Major Dr. Frank Haaredan and Dr. Muran of the Hospital Corps.

TWENTY-THIRD IN CHICAGO.

Troopers Invade City in Search of Baths After Stuffy Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT TRAIN FOR BROWNSVILLE, CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—The men on board the first section of the Twenty-third Regiment train bound for the border invaded Chicago shortly after noon today in search of a bath. After two nights and a day in the coaches in which they had traveled from Jersey City, the men were decidedly in need of a liberal supply of water.

The first section of the train was switched from the Erie tracks to the yard of the Chicago & Great Western Railway shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Three hours later the men were told that they were at liberty until 3:30 this afternoon. The fifteen coaches and the officers' car emptied in short order.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Chaplain of the regiment, made arrangements by telephone with the Sears Roebuck Company branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago to accommodate the men with shower baths. The residents of Chicago were anxious to give the troopers a royal welcome, but most of them made their way as quickly as possible to the showers and pools that awaited them.

The conditions in which the men have been forced to travel have been more than unpleasant, but tourists sleepers will be provided for the whole regiment when it leaves Chicago. The general good humor of the men is surprising. So far only one man of the first section is on the sick list and he is suffering from a cold caught by sleeping under an open window.

There was more than usual excitement last night in the coaches and in the officers' car. In the coaches a watermelon feast interrupted the cards and singing. In the officers' car there was music furnished by the tenor of the regiment, Private C. J. House, of the hospital corps.

The second section of the regiment is expected to reach here some time tonight. Hereafter the distance between the sections will be small. From Chicago the regiment will travel over the lines of the Chicago Great Western Railway to Kansas City, and from thence southward over the Frisco lines. The Western States are to be informed that it is the Twenty-third Regiment from Brooklyn which they observe moving southward by means of placards on the side of the coaches, which will read: "The Twenty-third Regiment is from Brooklyn. We are going straight to the border."

Lieutenant George Keens, who yesterday received a telegram announcing the sudden death of his little son, is returning to Brooklyn.

PAY PLEDGES NOT KEPT.

Chaplain of the 69th Says Families of Many Soldiers Get No Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., July 6.—The Rev. Francis Duffy, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has discovered that many members of the regiment are not receiving pay promised to them by employers before they were mustered in for Federal service. Father Duffy has taken a census, and while he would not make public his figures tonight he admitted that the number of men affected was sufficiently large to persuade him to return to the city and seek by personal appeal to obtain for the men the money promised to them.

The Sixty-ninth has been mustered in, and it is expected that the regiment will start for the border soon, so that many men may go forward without knowing whether their families have been provided for, as they expected when they took the oath for Federal service. Melvin Sheppard, the runner, who first declined to take this oath, returned to camp today and was mustered in. He said John Wanamaker, through the Melrose Athletic Club, had arranged to take care of his family.

The Second Regiment of Infantry will probably get away tomorrow. The men were ordered to draw ten days' rations today, and there was great bustle about the railroad. Batteries A and C of the First Field Artillery expect to get away on Sunday, and the Third Infantry is waiting only for the equipment to be ready to start.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment, which, it was rumored last night, was to be sent to Tobyhanna, Penn., for artillery practice, will remain here, according to the official announcement tonight, and will be turned into the First New York Heavy Artillery. Its 4.7 inch guns are on the way here.

The Tenth Regiment will leave for Peekskill on Monday for target practice, and on the same day the Forty-seventh, now at Peekskill, will start for this camp. Both regiments will make the thirty-six-mile journey afoot and are expected to take three days.

Captain H. J. Koehler of West Point put about 1,000 noncommissioned officers through the famous Koehler drill today. It lasted for three-quarters of an hour, and was so severe that two of the men fainted from heat and exhaustion.

LIEUT. ADAIR'S FATHER DIES.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 6.—Without knowing his son had met death on the Carrizal battlefield, Samuel Adair, father of Lieutenant Henry Rodney Adair, is dead today after a lingering illness. His last words were for his son. "Henry is now a captain," he said. "Henry has received his promotion."

Lieutenant Adair was to have been made a captain July 1. Morris Adair, another son, telegraphed to El Paso today, asking that his brother's body be sent here. Father and son probably will be buried at the same time.

AMERICANS HIDE AT CHAMAL.

Consul Directed to Ask Mexican Authorities to Give Aid.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 6.—Consul Johnson at Matamoros, was tonight advised by Secretary Lansing that G. L. Ingram and other Americans, including women and children, were hiding in the mountains in the vicinity of Chamal. He was instructed to ask Mexican authorities for safe passage for these Americans.

Against the advice of Consul Johnson, W. M. Thompson, V. L. Medly, and E. M. Beebe, Americans, who recently arrived at Galveston from Tampico, left Brownsville tonight for Matamoros en route to Tampico. Consul Johnson said that they told him that when they went aboard the ship they understood that they were doing so for temporary protection, and did not know that they were to be brought to the United States.

ANCHORED SHIP EARNS $875,000

Indra's Nitrate Cargo, Which Cost $125,000 in 1914, Worth Million Now.

CAME HERE AT WAR'S START

German Craft's Captain Sought Refuge Rather Than Risk Capture at Sea.

After lying at anchor off Stapleton, S. I., since September, 1914, the German iron sailing ship Indra was towed up to Beard's Stores, Erie Basin, last night, and will commence unloading her cargo of nitrate today. When she arrived in port the cargo was worth about $125,000, it was said, but on account of the great demand for this chemical, in the manufacture of explosives through the war in Europe, its value has increased to $1,000,000.

The Indra was bound from Taltal, Chile, to Dunkirk, and was half way across the Atlantic when Captain Karstadt was informed by a passing freighter that Germany and England were at war. This made him uneasy, and next day he signaled a French liner, whose Captain told him to carry on to Dunkirk with his cargo, as war was not declared. Six hours later an American liner was sighted, and her commander told the Captain of the Indra that the war was on and he had better turn around and steer for New York, or the British would capture him.

On arrival in port the Captain took the stand that as the Indra was a German ship, and that country was at war with France, he was at liberty to discharge the cargo and sell it in New York. The consignees of the nitrate started suit to compel Captain Karstadt to proceed to Dunkirk and deliver his cargo according to the charter signed in Taltal. He could not be forced to go to sea and be captured by the enemy's cruisers; and arrangements were made after considerable litigation to discharge the cargo in Brooklyn. J. F. Whitney & Co. of 18 [illegible] Street are the agents for the consignees, and the Indra is consigned in the care of the master.

BARS OUT PREPAREDNESS.

Head of Teachers' Federation Refuses to Bring It Into Discussion.

The question of the hour—preparedness—cropped out again as an issue of the convention of the National Education Association at the closing meeting of the National Federation of State Education Associations held yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Claridge. This is one of the affiliated bodies of the main association, and its membership consists of the Presidents of the forty-eight State organizations.

When the meeting convened Charles S. Foos of Reading, Penn., President of the Federation, announced that a communication from one of the delegates had requested that a resolution in favor of national preparedness be placed before the meeting. President Foos said he was sorry he could not grant the request since he felt sure all the delegates were heartily in favor of preparedness.

The session was given over to a discussion of ways of financing State associations, led by H. V. Kepner of the Colorado Teachers' Association.

Mr. Foos was re-elected President, Alfred C. Thompson of Brockport, N. Y., Vice President; E. M. Carter of Columbia, Mo., Secretary-Treasurer, and the following were elected to serve with the officers as the Executive Committee: Arthur H. Chamberlain of San Francisco, J. H. Wagner of Santa Fé, R. H. Wright of Greenville, N. C., and Miss Nellie Minnehan of Milwaukee, Wis.

PLAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Many Speakers at Today's Conference on "Real Preparedness."

A conference on "real preparedness" will be held today in the Hotel McAlpin at which will be discussed national social reforms considered as a prerequisite for preparing America to be the most efficient of nations. At the morning session Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission; James R. Brown, and Benjamin C. Marsh will speak.

Frederic C. Leubuscher, President of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxation on Homes; Herbert J. Browne of Washington, and Dr. A. J. McKelway, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, will speak in the afternoon. In the evening the speakers will include Amos Pinchot, Delos F. Wilcox, Alfred J. Boulton, Morris Hillquit, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Immigration Commissioner Howe, Lincoln Steffens, and others will speak.

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—Offer, for Prompt Clearance, today—

$35 to $95 Day Dresses—$18 & $35
For Beach—Country—Street—Afternoon and Morning wear. Limited Groups—(No Alterations).

$55 to $125 Street Suits—$25 & $38
Tailored and Semi-Dress styles.

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Special groups for prompt closing.

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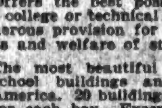

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This Sale represents practically the entire remaining stock of Young Men's Sack Suits in fancy materials.

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Continuing To-day and To-morrow, the

Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.05, $1.45 and $1.85

¶ Everything that is *new* in fabric and design is represented in this important event, at prices which would be considered low in normal times.

¶ The colors are guaranteed FAST, and the tailoring, buttons and neckbands are of a quality you would NOT expect at such moderate cost.

The Materials:

Mercerized Cloths, Silk Mixtures, Dimities, Madras, Hand-Loomed Crepes, Crede Cloth, Glen Royal Zephyrs, Tartan Cords, Idyl Cloth, Supertex, and Lazy Lux Sport Cloths.

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Fine broadcloths in exquisite designs, crepe de Chine and fine quality novelty cloths

Every size neckband and sleeve length included. The greatest values in men's fine silk shirts to be found anywhere.

JULY 1916

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ENO WAS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Witness Says Millionaire Only Opposed College Laggards.

The chief witness before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday in the suit to break the will of Amos F. Eno was Captain A. E. McNair of Saratoga Springs, a retired naval officer. He testified that Mr. Eno thought little of higher education and dubbed those who sought thorough instruction in the various studies, "Papa's Pets" and "Mama's darlings." Mr. Eno was in favor of earnest, independent young men, and thought that these qualities were weakened by too much learning. The testimony was brought out in an attempt to show that Mr. Eno really did not want Columbia University to have one-third of the residue of his great estate. Much testimony along similar lines has already been given.

"Mr. Eno," said the witness, "told me that his attitude toward education had been misunderstood. He said he believed in college training if the boys got the real thing, and when I asked him to explain he replied that there were two classes of college men. One class consisted of earnest, independent, honest boys who wanted to get an education. This type he admired. The other class consisted of the pets and darlings who attend college merely for the social enjoyment. He said that in his opinion this type was a burden to the community."

Captain McNair said that Mr. Eno told him that he approved of training in commerce and finance, and that he thought mathematical and scientific studies could be used to advantage. But he did not think as highly of Greek and Latin. The witness said that he had converted Mr. Eno to the cause of preparedness and that Mr. Eno believed strongly in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. But Mr. Eno, the witness said, could never endure the subject of woman's suffrage.

Dr. John A. Wyeth, the surgeon, and former President of the American Medical Society, described Mr. Eno's actions as rational. The trial will be resumed today.

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair

Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin are most effective. They tend to arrest falling hair and promote a healthy scalp.

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12 Cortlandt St.
Low Shoes Are the "Rage"
No Higher Prices Here
Very Dark Russet
Low Shoes $2.97, $3.98 Rubber Heels

Unusual Quality. Worth $4 and $5
Men's Sport Shoes "Greatest" Stock
For Tennis, Golf, Yachting or Lounging.
White Tennis, Rubber Soles, 79c, $1.25
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The season's smartest style
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$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
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$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, July 12
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KITCHIN UPHOLDS NEW REVENUE BILL

Stirs House Democrats to Yells of Approval in Explaining Pending Measure.

CONFIRMS BOND ISSUE

Longworth Charges Democratic Theft of Republican Ideas—House Orders Vote on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A general debate on the Democratic Revenue bill held the attention of the House members for more than six hours today following the adoption of a special rule providing for a vote on the measure on next Monday afternoon. The rule was adopted without a rollcall, although the minority opposed it.

That the Administration intends to issue bonds to the amount of approximately $125,000,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses incident to Mexican developments was announced by Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader. The majority leader smilingly acknowledged that he had not discussed the bond issue with the President, but that he had talked the matter over "with somebody who does talk with the President almost daily," meaning Secretary McAdoo.

"In fact he (the President) does not talk with me much, anyway; he is too busy," continued Mr. Kitchin amid laughter. The House leader has not been in sympathy with the national defense program of the Administration.

Representative Kitchin referred frequently to the "fabulous appropriations" for preparedness which had made additional revenue legislation necessary. He said that he would not support the Naval Appropriation bill as amended in the Senate, but admitted that money would be lavishly spent nevertheless for national defense.

The debate reminded one of former House discussions on the tariff. Old-time political enemies presented tables, statistics, and arguments for and against protection and a "tariff for revenue."

Representatives Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut and Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, recognized as the most consistent high protectionists in the House, inveighed against the Underwood law and assailed the direct taxes of the emergency revenue measure. Representative Nicholas Longworth, another Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, said that he would vote for the bill because it retained many Republican ideas and the money must be raised for national defense; but he condemned the Democrats for extravagance and mismanagement of Government affairs.

Kitchin Explains the Bill.

Representative Kitchin talked for three hours in support of the bill. Other Democratic speakers were Representative McGillicuddy of Maine and Crisp of Georgia of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Democratic floor leader was in "good form," from an oratorical standpoint, and his assaults on Republican policies were received with applause and even yells on the Democratic side. Mr. Kitchin naively told the House that there were things in the Revenue bill he supported with qualms of conscience.

"There's too much Republicanism in it for an old-line Democrat," he remarked.

Although the statement was met with laughter on the Republican side, Representative Kitchin repeatedly asserted that the pending bill was a "non-partisan measure."

The tax on incomes and inheritances, the levy on war munitions, and the anti-dumping clause, he argued, could be supported consistently by the minority.

"Then we have a Tariff Commission provision in this bill," said Mr. Kitchin. "Now, certainly no Republican can vote against a bill with a Tariff Commission in it. The Republican platform has demanded it twice, and when the Underwood bill was under consideration you offered a motion to recommit, with instructions that nothing be done until a Tariff Commission had been reported.

"I must confess that until about two or three months ago the Democratic Party, so far as my learning and information went, was opposed to a Tariff Commission."

Republican laughter greeted this confession, and the Republicans were also amused when Mr. Kitchin said that the dyestuff provision in the bill was a protective measure reported by a Democratic committee.

"No Republican can afford, in good conscience, to vote against this bill," he said. "I mean all Republicans except those old-time reactionaries like the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Hill,) the gentleman from Michigan, (Mr. Fordney,) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Moore.) Outside of these three gentlemen and just a few who gravitate to them, not a patriotic Republican should vote against this measure.

"But I can see why good old tariff reform Democrats like some of us can object to this bill. In spots there is just a little too much Republicanism in it. Every honest man will acknowledge the necessity for this legislation. If we had not made the fabulous increases in the Army, Navy, and Fortifications bills, which Republicans and Democrats alike voted for, we would not have been under the necessity of raising an extra dollar by this or any other bill."

Mr. Kitchin said that if Republicans had been able to carry out their preparedness plans, an additional $200,000,000 would have been needed. Estimating the demands for the current fiscal year as $1,579,000,000, Mr. Kitchin said that $125,000,000 of this was made necessary by the Mexican situation, and would be taken care of by a bond issue.

"We propose to issue bonds as this nation and other nations have done under similar circumstances," he added, "and we expect every Democrat and Republican to vote for it. We do not take care of it in this revenue bill because if peace is restored we will not have to expend all that amount, while if we should unfortunately have hostilities we do not know what they will cost. So then nobody could provide for those eventualities in the revenue bill."

"Do you speak authoritatively in regard to the bond proposition?" asked Representative Hill. "I mean, is it approved by the Administration?"

"I have never talked with the President about this matter," frankly responded Mr. Kitchin. "In fact, he does not talk with me much, anyway—he is too busy. But I can say that I have talked with somebody that does talk with the President almost daily, and this is the position of the Administration.

"It could not be otherwise, and it would be the position of a Republican Administration, a Progressive Administration, or Mr. Kent's independent administration or perhaps the social administration of Mr. London, although I expect Mr. London would divide things up."

After an analysis of the revenue-raising qualities of the bill, and explaining the necessity for $266,000,000 more revenue, of which amount $70,000,000 is to be taken from the current revenues of the Treasury, Mr. Kitchin said:

"What makes necessary this tax levy? Your votes on the Republican side, and your votes on the Democratic side. My observation is during this session that when you holler 'Preparedness' there is no prospect of reducing a single dollar of appropriation in a single bill that comes from the Naval, Fortifications, or Military Committee.

"Outside of the Mexican situation, the increase in the naval bill over that of last year is $164,000,000. That is the increase as reported out of the Senate and which will pass here, although it will pass without my vote. I shall not vote for any such enormous increase. The increase in the military bill, even as it left the House, was more than $80,000,000, and the increase in the fortifications bill was more than $19,000,000.

"Think of it. Here is about $270,000,000 to be raised. Having voted for this preparedness expense, after you have voted for these enormous and fabulous increases in the military and naval bills, it seems to me unpatriotic and unmanly for you to refuse to help finance this situation."

Refuting Republican arguments, Mr. Kitchin contended that if the Payne Tariff law had remained on the statute books "it would have produced only $19,000,000 more revenue than the Underwood act did, assuming that it produced the same amount of revenue during the war as it did before."

Hill Assails the Underwood Law.

The speech of Representative Hill was devoted to an attack upon the Underwood law, which, he said, had woefully failed as a revenue producer. Mr. Hill said that he would discuss the pending bill in detail later.

"The probabilities are that unless the rates in the Underwood law are changed before the European war closes," said Mr. Hill, "the United States will be wide open to the competing products of every foreign country, and their markets closed to us by higher average duties maintained by nearly all of them on like competing products.

"It is manifest that the present tariff law was not only a huge economic mistake, but that it has not produced revenues sufficient to run the Government under Democratic control.

"It has been aided by $12,000,000 received from the sale of two battleships to Greece, by the utilization of $5,855,780 of postal savings deposits and also of $29,320,984 increase of money deposited for the retirement of national bank notes which have not been retired.

"It has absorbed to its credit $36,850,000 excess duties of the Payne law in the fiscal year 1914, aside from sugar duties; it has been bolstered up by receipts of $135,560,126 in 1915 and 1916 from the odious system of stamp and vexatious excise taxes which were wholly unnecessary, judging from any reason ever advanced for their imposition; it has been fortified by $157,842,529 of sugar duties, a tax now re-enacted in violation of promises made in the last Presidential campaign that sugar should be free. It has been reinforced by increased income, corporation and internal revenue taxation during 1914, 1915, and 1916 to the amount of $275,051,427 as compared with 1913, and yet despite all this the Underwood bill is confronted today with an increase of the national debt under this Administration by the sum of $32,014,825.

Representative Hill assailed the dyestuffs section of the bill as not affording sufficient protection for the upbuilding of the dyestuffs industry in this country and the relief of the existing shortage. He said he had received a telegram from the President of the American Chemical Society saying that, while the Democrats had recognized the necessity of legislation, the rates they proposed were not sufficient to meet the demands of the critical situation, and would not materially aid the industry.

Longworth Charges Extravagance.

Representative Longworth criticised the Democrats for "wanton and reckless extravagance," and predicted that the Republicans would control the next House by a majority of at least 100. He said:

"In the interest of fairness it ought to be said that the wanton and reckless extravagance of the party in power is only partly responsible for the vastly increased expenditures which we have assumed and for which this bill is intended partly to provide.

"The larger portion of these expenditures represents the effort on the part of Congress to place this country in a condition of somewhere nearly adequate military and naval preparedness, and in that the Republican Party has not only assisted but has successfully insisted that the Democratic program be extended and elaborated. To use the vernacular, 'We have seen you and raised your ante.'

"Being thus responsible for expenditures even larger than the Democratic Party either contemplated or desired, we of the Republican Party ought to be prepared to pay the price.

"I speak only for myself and not for my party as a whole when I say that if the bill in the last analysis remain substantially as it is, and I shall have to choose between voting it all up and voting it all down, I shall give it my support. I am for preparedness. I am for a program decidedly more expensive than the Democratic Party offers us. I have voted a number of times for authorizations and appropriations for this purpose larger than those finally adopted. Can I then, with any degree of consistency, refuse to pay the bill when the time comes even though I disapprove many of its details?

"The methods of revenue raising provided in the bill, instead of being contrary to Republican policies, are in large part adopted by them. Moreover, it is proposed to enact into law a number of legislative and administrative policies for which the Republican Party has stood until now, against Democratic opposition.

"As a matter of fact four-fifths of the bill represents a deliberate theft of firmly grounded Republican principles and policies. Perhaps the term 'theft' is a little too strong and ought to be modified. Let us call it then a process of benevolent assimilation. For this procedure only proves that when the Democratic Party finds itself in dire straits, it is forced to come to us for help."

Representative Longworth said that the proper way to raise the necessary revenue would be to restore protective tariff duties, but no such proposal could prevail while the Democratic Party was in power.

"Though this bill fails," he said, "in this one great essential of Republican policies it does much to carry out other Republican policies for which our party has stood both in its platforms and through its representatives on the floor of this House. The corporation tax was enacted originally by a Republican Congress. An inheritance tax substantially like the one proposed, was enacted by a Republican House of Representatives. A Tariff Commission, precisely similar in its most important details to the one proposed, received the votes of every Republican in the House and Senate and was only defeated by a Democratic filibuster. The dye bill is a Republican protective measure pure and simple. We have persistently demanded the repeal of the obnoxious and oppressive war tax. We get it in this bill. We get too, an anti-dumping provision more stringent than any heretofore proposed."

$10,000 Anti-Lynching Fund.

A $10,000 anti-lynching fund has been started by the National Association for the advancement of the colored people of 70 Fifth Avenue. Moorefield Storey, President of the association, and Philip G. Peabody, both of Boston, have each pledged $1,000 on condition the other $8,000 was raised from other sources by August 1. The object of the fund is to organize sentiment in the South, and to fight lynchings by legal actions, publicity and political agitations.

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of all Contagious Diseases now prevalent by the daily use of
Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Sold everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints
Write for booklet to the manufacturer, Henry B. Platt, 42 Cliff St., New York.

LOCAL MOOSE BOLT HUGHES MOVEMENT

'Delivered by Hucksters,' Bainbridge Colby Tells County Committee.

INVITE SEABURY TO RUN

Dr. Moscowitz, Halpin, and Others Say Judge's Candidacy for Governor Will Keep Party Alive.

With only two dissenting votes the New York County Progressive Committee at a meeting last night adopted a resolution in effect repudiating the action of the National Committee, which pledged the support of the Progressives to Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee. With only twelve members dissenting a resolution was then adopted inviting Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who has been seeking the Democratic nomination, to enter the Progressive primaries as a candidate for Governor of this State.

Both resolutions had been prepared in a meeting of the Executive Committee in the afternoon. They were submitted to the meeting last night as part of an Executive Committee report. The action of that body on both resolutions had been by unanimous vote.

It was learned last night that two of the Progressive district leaders of whom the Executive Committee is composed had announced their intention to support Hughes. They were applauded by the other members. One district leader announced that he would support President Wilson. He was applauded, too. Then one member of the Executive Committee proposed three cheers for Colonel Roosevelt. The other members responded with hisses. This was all behind closed doors.

At the open meeting of the full County Committee in Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, last night, the first mention of Colonel Roosevelt's name was greeted with hissing by two members and a scattering applause in which possibly forty or so participated. About 400 of the 600 members of the County Committee attended.

A lively and heated debate preceded the adoption of the resolutions. Most of this debate was devoted to the resolution inviting Judge Seabury to run for Governor on the Bull Moose ticket. One speaker said the jurist was spending his Sundays playing golf with Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy. A majority of the members made a demonstration indicating that they would not hold that against the man they were thinking of inviting into their primaries.

After all the business of the meeting was out of the way Bainbridge Colby told what had occurred at the meeting of the Progressive National Committee in Chicago on June 26.

"We were delivered by the hucksters who had controlled the Progressive National Convention," said Mr. Colby. "We were led not to Armageddon, but to market."

The resolution repudiating that action was presented at the opening of the meeting by Ferdinand Pecora, Secretary of the Executive Committee. It follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the New York State Committee of the National Progressive Party should not nominate the Presidential electors of any other party, but each Progressive should be guided solely by his own conscience and judgment on Election Day.

And it is further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each member of the New York State Progressive Committee and to the Progressive State Chairman of each State in the Union.

William Halpin, Deputy Register and former lieutenant of B. B. Odell in the Republican Party, said of the resolution:

"The purpose of the action we propose is to keep the Progressive Party in this State alive. This meeting also represents a protest among the Progressives at large over the attempt to deliver the Progressive Party to the Republican Old Guard."

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, head of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said, in the debate on the Seabury resolution:

"One rich man single handed frustrated the will of the Progressive Party in Chicago. Let us show in our primaries in this State that he cannot frustrate the party will here. This meeting is not a wake. The resolution aims at keeping the party alive, and by adopting it you'll show that you are alive.

"When I saw the representative of the Steel Trust and of the Harvester Trust supporting our candidate in Chicago I must confess that I got frightened. This is a real Progressive gathering. There is no representative of the Oil Trust, nor of the Steel Trust, nor any other representatives of predatory interests present.

"If there is one thing I learned in Chicago it is not to follow a personality any longer. We can show at this meeting that while the leader we idolized has left us we still stand for the principles he taught—that we will live for them and die for them if necessary. We will be buncoed no longer by pretty phrases and we'll stand for no pussy-footing."

What Dr. Moskowitz said was greeted with tumultuous applause.

In the further debate Judge Seabury's name was handled harshly by many members, but a resolution that he must not enter the Democratic Primaries was declared out of order by Chairman John J. O'Connell.

COUNTS MOOSE FOR WILSON.

Chairman McCormick Confers with Matthew Hale and Predicts.

After Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had ended a conference yesterday with Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Vice Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, he said that in his opinion the bulk of the Progressive rank and file would vote for Woodrow Wilson, making his re-election certain. Mr. Hale would not discuss his conference with Chairman McCormick nor his various visits to the Hughes headquarters at the Hotel Astor.

"There are thousands of Progressives," said Chairman McCormick, "who merely are holding off long enough to learn what Candidate Hughes has to say in his letter of acceptance before they cast in their lot with us. And already we are assured of considerable Progressive support."

Mr. McCormick said he felt certain of a Democratic victory in Maine at the State election on Sept. 11.

"Not only the bulk of the Maine Progressives, but independent Republicans as well, will vote the Democratic ticket in Maine this year," said the Chairman. "The Administration of Governor Curtis, who is the Democratic nominee for re-election, has been very popular with the taxpayers. President Wilson, too, is very popular in Maine."

Halbert P. Gardner, the Progressive National Committeeman from Maine, when seen yesterday, said he was inclined to disagree with Chairman McCormick. He declared that the Progressives practically to a man would support the Republican tickets. Mr. Gardner was the Progressive candidate for Governor in Maine two years ago, and polled 18,000 votes.

Chairman McCormick had many callers yesterday, among them Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, President Wilson's son-in-law. Mr. McAdoo's visit was described as merely a friendly call. He came to town to address the Education Convention.

Among the other callers were Charles R. Crane, formerly of Chicago, now of Woods Hole, Mass., who is an enthusiastic member of the Wilson Independent League; E. F. Goltra, National Committeeman from Missouri; Roger Sullivan, National Committeeman from Illinois; H. O. Sullivan, shoe manufacturer; Robert E. Manley, National Committeeman from the Philippine Islands; Robert S. Bright of Pennsylvania; George Foster Peabody, and Chairman Harris of the State Committee.

T. R., TAFT, AND HUGHES.

Willcox Plans to Have Trio at Garden for Campaign Windup.

It was considered certain from a report that became current last night that favorable progress had been made in the efforts to make peace between Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and ex-President William H. Taft, which have been under way for some time. According to this report, Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee is considering a scheme to have the Colonel, Mr. Taft, and Charles E. Hughes speak from the same platform at a meeting in the Madison Square Garden, which it is planned to make the closing rally of the Republican national campaign.

Political managers engage the Garden for a political meeting with the greatest hesitancy because of the hazard of not filling it and having their meeting pronounced a frost by unfriendly critics. But with such a trio on view the Republican campaign managers have no misgivings about filling the Garden and producing a spectacular eleventh-hour effect of enthusiasm that would be felt throughout the country. It was also regarded by the Republican campaign managers as the best possible means of emphasizing the restoration of harmony for the effect this would have on the vote.

Taft and Hughes spoke at a Madison Square Garden meeting in the 1908 campaign, and the Garden was filled by a multitude that cheered Mr. Taft for seventeen minutes and Mr. Hughes for nineteen.

T. R. LAUDS AID TO GUARD.

Approves Mrs. Vanderbilt's Efforts to Care for Soldiers' Families.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday sent the following letter to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt expressing his approval of the new Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York State, of which she is the head. The work was organized at the instance of Major Gen. O'Ryan to obtain relief for the dependent families of guardsmen:

Metropolitan,
432 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 5, 1916.
Office of Theodore Roosevelt.

My dear Mrs. Vanderbilt: I am very much pleased to learn through Miss Keller of the formation of the Guard Auxiliary by you in company with Mrs. O'Ryan and various other ladies. I most heartily wish you well. I know that already in various regiments and companies the wives of the various officers have got together to help the families of the enlisted men who have gone to the front. This organization of yours will help put the matter on a systematic basis. The men, of course, can do better work if they know that their families are provided for. This provision should be a military matter. It is a sound, practical way of doing an essential part of the work of preparedness, and, moreover, it is the true democratic way of handling this matter, and it is free from all connection with the ordinary applications for relief and for charitable work.

Thanks to our national folly in not having provided a system of universal training and universal service, any action taken in support of the country is at present necessarily taken at the expense of the most patriotic and high-minded citizens. It is therefore a matter of duty, as well as of common-sense patriotism, to help organizations such as yours, which endeavor so to provide that too heavy a burden does not fall on the wives and children of the men who go to the front.

Again wishing you all possible success, I remain, faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, care of Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Every wife, mother, or grown daughter of a guardsman is asked to send her address to Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Temporary Chairman of the New York State Committee of the National Patriotic Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. The organization wishes to bring all the adult members of the families of guardsmen together in its organization with the idea that whether in need of relief or in a position to give it, asking and giving will both be simplified by membership.

The work of the organization is to be handled in an up-to-date manner by professional and voluntary workers, and an effort will be made to put families on a self-supporting basis by supplying work where it is needed. Representatives of many relief organizations are members of the national organization which is to act as a clearing house for their work.

Co-operating with the committee are the following organizations: The Surgical Dressings Committee, Special Aid Society Council for Jewish Women, Babies' War Relief Association of New York, Vacation War Relief Committee, Vacation Association, Incorporated; and American Fund for French Wounded. Among the individuals on the co-operating committees are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Nelson Borland, Miss Eliza Aspinwall, Mrs. Malcolm Clephane, Mrs. George Dyer, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, William Greenough, Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. J. A. Harriman, Mrs. J. Nelson Henry, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Prescott Slade, Miss Clara Spence, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Herman Viele, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. William Storrs Wells, and Miss Anne B. Tracy.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond and other members of the Woman's American Supply League, it was announced yesterday, will forego their vacations this year and spend the Summer in the city to continue the work for the American soldiers at the front which they have begun.

College Man Out for Wilson.

Samuel R. Schneider and Frank P. Catinella, President and Secretary, respectively, of the National College Men's Progressive League, of which Governor Hiram Johnson of California is Vice President, resigned yesterday and came out for President Wilson. Mr. Schneider announced that he would call a meeting within a few days for the purpose of effecting a nation-wide organization of Progressives to support Wilson.

HUGHES SUITS ANTIS AND SUFFRAGISTS

Delegations from Each Camp of Women Get Satisfactory Assurances.

JOHN WANAMAKER CALLS

Will Not Confirm Report That He is to be G. O. P. Treasurer—Nominee at Roslyn Today.

Charles E. Hughes put in a busy day at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor yesterday, and was hard at work from early morning until fifteen minutes before his train left for Bridgehampton, when he had to jump for a taxicab. His secretary was waiting outside the door of the Hughes suite with the nominee's hat in his hand.

The selection of a National Committee Treasurer must be made quickly, and the appearance at the Hughes headquarters of John Wanamaker, who held several conferences with Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox, made many feel that the merchant might be selected for the post.

Mr. Wanamaker was accompanied to headquarters by J. B. Martingdale, President of the Chemical Bank, and F. A. Juilliard. He was asked about the report that he might be selected as Treasurer, and replied:

"I wouldn't care to answer any question. I'm not in a position to say anything."

Mr. Hughes tackled the suffrage question so successfully that delegations from the suffrage workers and the antis went away expressing entire satisfaction in the result of their visits. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Association; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former President, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse were the first to call. They were with Mr. Hughes for half an hour.

"We received very satisfactory assurances," Mrs. Catt told the reporters.

"More satisfactory than those received from the Democrats?" she was asked.

"Yes, very much more satisfactory," she replied.

The antis came in the afternoon headed by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York Association; Mrs. Horace Brock, President of the Pennsylvania Association; Mrs. E. Yarde Breese, President of the New Jersey Association; Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, President of the Connecticut Association, and Mrs. Edwin Ford of the Massachusetts organization. They waited for an hour to see Mr. Hughes and then talked rapidly for half an hour.

When they came out Mrs. Dodge said they had had "a very satisfactory talk." She was informed of the statements made by Mrs. Catt, who had expressed similar sentiments.

"Well," she said, "our talk was eminently satisfactory." She emphasized eminently.

Mr. Hughes had no comment to make. It is understood, however, that he will clear up all doubts concerning his attitude in his acceptance address to be delivered late in the month.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, had luncheon with Mr. Hughes and held long conferences with the nominee and Mr. Willcox. It is understood that he discussed the make-up of the proposed Campaign Committee, which will have among its members at least six Progressives. The task of selecting this committee is proving no easy one, but the fact that there will be strong representation for the Progressives is definitely established.

George B. Cortelyou, who was out for Roosevelt before the convention, and Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of the late J. P. Morgan, also conferred with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Willcox, and it was rumored that they would both be on the new Campaign Committee. Other callers were R. Ross Appleton, a Brooklyn bank President; Hamilton Holt, George C. Riggs of Washington, D. C., and Congressman H. B. Snyder.

It was said at headquarters that the formal notification ceremonies might be held in Bridgehampton, instead of New York. This matter will be decided within a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will attend a lawn party at the home of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, in Roslyn, this afternoon, where they will meet members of the Women's Alliance.

SEVENTEEN DIE IN STORM.

Great Damage Done to Property and Crops in Gulf District.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Reports of great damage done to property and crops by the tropical storm that swept in from the Gulf of Mexico over parts of Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama yesterday and last night began to arrive here tonight as communication with the affected districts was restored. The only reports of loss of life early tonight came from Beloit, Ala., where seventeen negroes were reported killed and others injured.

Property damage in Mobile was reported to be around $1,000,000. The business section of the city was flooded and many buildings were demolished or unroofed. Damage in Pensacola was said to have been confined largely to the water front and shipping of the harbor. The maximum wind velocity was reported at 104 miles an hour.

Laurel, Miss., reported that the property loss there would aggregate $200,000. There was no loss of life. Jackson and Meridian reported considerable damage to crops and farm buildings.

One Louisville & Nashville passenger train was reported marooned between New Orleans and Mobile. Wires are down through southwest Alabama and Mississippi as well as part of Florida. Accurate estimates of the damage probably will not be possible for a day or two.

The storm tonight was central over Vicksburg, Miss., but was rapidly diminishing in intensity. The vicinity of Meridian, however, reported damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Several hundred excursionists who left here Wednesday night returned tonight from Ocean Springs and Biloxi, Miss. They reported that several houses in that district were unroofed and trees uprooted, but there were no casualties.

HELD AS FUR THIEF.

New Yorker Accused of Atlantic City Swindle.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—David H. Sternberg of New York was held for the Grand Jury here today on the charge of stealing furs valued at $1,000 from the store of Nathan Levin. He arrived here several days ago with a quantity of baggage, and put up at one of the best hotels, saying he was a fur importer. Sternberg had a telegram sent to him from New York, stating that a big consignment of furs was on its way to Atlantic City. He showed the dispatch to Nathan Levin, and made a deal to have the goods displayed in Levin's store. Levin went out to luncheon and left Sternberg in the store arranging the window for the reception of the furs that were alleged to be coming from New York. On his return Levin found the man gone and furs valued at $1,000 missing.

The local police say Sternberg has been convicted three times in New York for larceny; was sentenced to five years for forgery in Trenton, N. J., on Sept. 1, 1911, and was released earlier for good behavior. His last conviction, it was said, was at New York on March 29 of this year for forgery, when he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Sternberg says he is the son of a wealthy New York furrier, but will not reveal his father's name. When his trunks were opened at the hotel they were found to contain stones mixed with old rope.

SEE LOSS IN CHEAP TAXIS.

Men in Business Doubt if Lower Rates Will Increase Trade.

Failure for any concern that undertakes to run taxicabs at a rate lower than the legal maximum was predicted yesterday by taxi owners and operators. Receiver Allan Lexow of the Mason-Seaman concern voiced the view that persons able to ride in taxicabs were not concerned with a small saving on each trip, and he doubted if reduced rates would greatly stimulate business.

John Drennen of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses thought there was a chance for the new taxicab company that proposes to reduce rates. Mr. Drennen said New York had 500 more taxicabs than in 1915 with a rate of increase indicating that there would be 1,000 more by the end of the year.

"This," he said, "shows that the taxis are making money. If the business didn't pay so many new men would not go into it. There is, too, a noticeable improvement in the quality of the cabs and equipment, proving that it has been found profitable to operate better vehicles than those used in the earlier days of taxicabs."

Riverside Park Mass Meeting.

The Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park will hold a mass meeting at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at 4 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. Bainbridge Colby, Dr. William H. Allen, Vincent Gilroy, Amelia Bingham, and others will speak. The exercises will be begun with the singing of "America," and close with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The League, which is composed of many prominent women living in the neighborhood of Riverside Park, expects through the mass meeting to give impetus to the campaign to prevent the New York Central Railroad from carrying out plans to improve its lines through the park.

SEABURY BOOMERS CURTAIL ACTIVITIES

Politicians Say Judge Had Not Expected the Roosevelt-Hughes Pact.

HAS 12 YEARS ON BENCH

Would Have to Resign if Nominated for Governor, with Progressive Voters Split.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced yesterday a conference of Democratic leaders to be held at the headquarters of the committee next Tuesday morning to determine on the date, place, and scope of a State Democratic conference. This will be held probably at Saratoga, August 8 or August 15.

Chairman Harris said last night that the State Committee and the County Chairmen who constitute the State Executive Committee would be included in the call for the August conference. It has not been decided whether any outsiders should be asked to attend.

The principal business before the Democratic conference will be the discussion of candidates and particularly the Gubernatorial nomination. Chairman Harris said that at present nearly all the talk pointed to the nomination of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals. For many months there has been a well-organized and well-financed movement to bring about his nomination. Recently, it was learned yesterday, the Seabury boomers have curtailed their activities somewhat.

"The candidacy of Judge Seabury," said a well-informed politician yesterday, "was predicated on three national tickets in the field and did not contemplate the nomination of Justice Hughes by the Republicans. If Judge Seabury were to become a candidate now, it would be necessary for him to follow the example of Justice Hughes, who resigned his place on the bench the very minute the telegram announcing his nomination reached him.

"Judge Seabury has twelve years more to serve on the Court of Appeals bench, and it may be that he is not quite prepared to give up this certainty for the uncertain prospect involved in a candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination this year."

It was pointed out by this politician that even if all those Progressives who enrolled with the third party at the earnest solicitation of Colonel Roosevelt and George W. Perkins last Fall should support a Democrat, it would not render the election of a candidate with the joint Democratic-Progressive support certain. The Republican enrollment last Fall exceeded by nearly 125,000 the combined enrollment of the Democrats and the Progressives.

Democrats are rejoicing that with harmony in their own party there is prospect of a lively fight among State Republicans. It is regarded as certain that Governor Whitman will be renominated, but there is a movement on foot against the renomination of Controller Eugene M. Travis. The Ward-Hendricks-Aldridge faction, close to Governor Whitman, is declared to be directly concerned in it.

Ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Kings, who was defeated as a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator two years ago, will open campaign headquarters within a few days. He is said to have a majority of the influential Republican leaders with him for the nomination this year.

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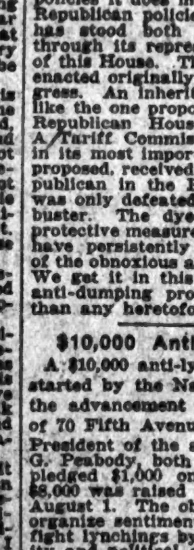

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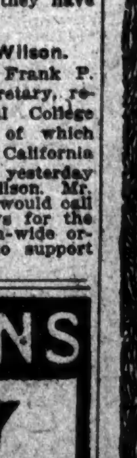

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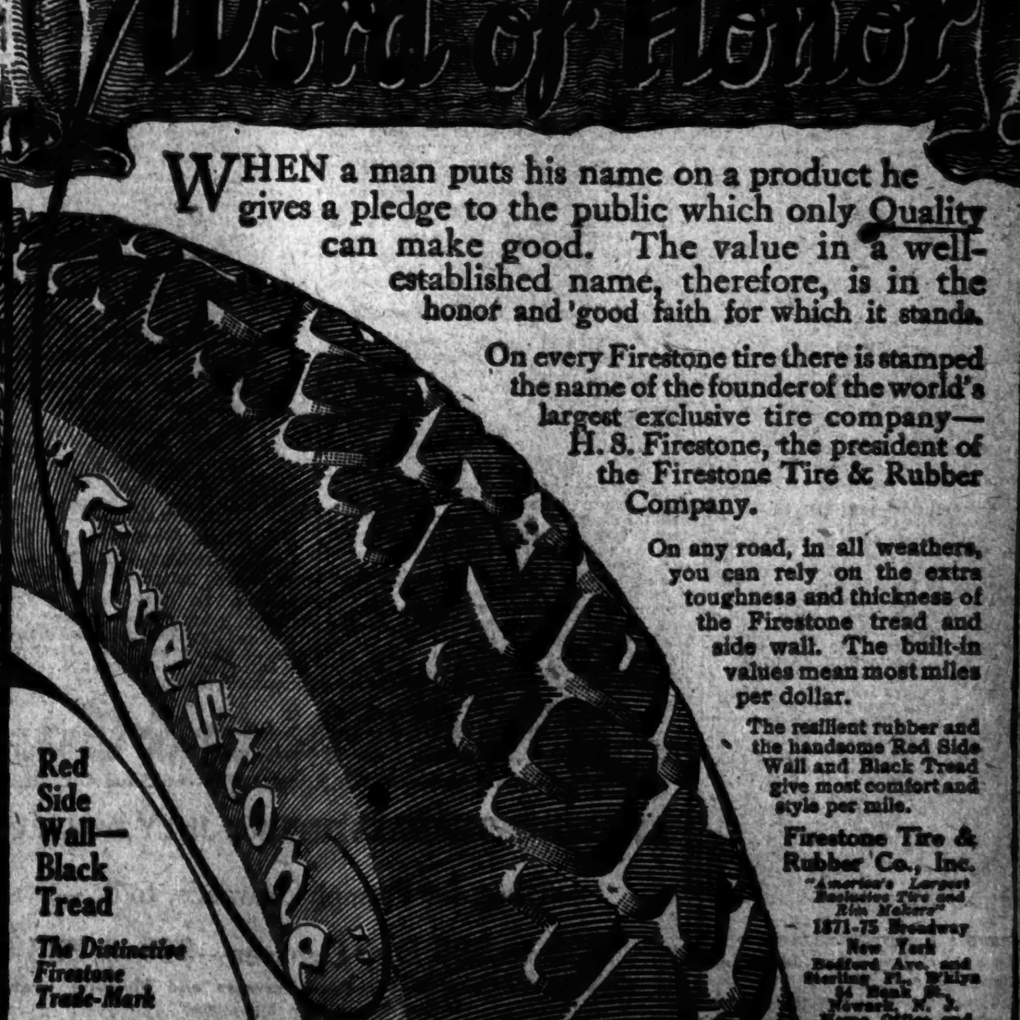

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GEN. WOOD SEES PACIFIST PERILS

Warns Teachers That National Preparedness Is Our Only Salvation.

WANTS HISTORY REVISED

Strong Army and Navy Needed to Keep the Country Out of Warfare.

STIRS UP THE MILITANTS

Secretary McAdoo Calls for Broader Language Study to Further South American Relations.

On the eve of the vote to be taken this morning by the National Education Association on the question of preparedness General Leonard Wood came on from Washington yesterday to rally the forces of national defense. He addressed the association at its general session last night in Madison Square Garden.

General Wood's talk was straight from the shoulder. He did not mince words. He arraigned the schools for teaching false history. He defended the army from the assaults of civilians, using the words "you" and "we" to draw as sharp a line as possible between the assailants and assailed. "You" were put in the unenviable light of making false charges against "us," whose duty it would be to get "you" out of the war in which "we" had been plunged by "your" ignorance.

It was not a conciliatory speech; it was a fighting speech. It was the outburst of the army's pent-up feeling after reading the reports of a week's speeches in which, from William J. Bryan down, the pacifists had had it all their own way, and in which the advocates of defense had been pictured as militarists bent on making war.

And the audience liked it. General Wood dashed right ahead without making any pauses for applause or seeming to care whether he got any or not, but the audience insisted on cutting off his sentences by enthusiastic bursts of it. He had a larger audience than Bryan or any of the others had had, and it was plain enough that the friends of preparedness had turned out at last.

When the General was introduced there was a long bang of applause, longer than the one Bryan or Taft or any other speaker had received, and when it ended there was only a second of silence. Then the applause began again spontaneously all over the Garden and kept up for as long a time. Thereafter, throughout the speech, the applause burst out on the slightest provocation, and it was real applause, the applause of parted lips and shining eyes as well as of clapping hands.

Question of Obligation.

This applause first broke out when he said, belligerently, "One of the things you should teach and you don't teach is that the individual has an obligation to the State, and that it isn't only the State that has an obligation to him." There was another long burst of it when he said, "History is too superficially taught in this country," and when he paid his respects to Bryan in the sentence, "We have altogether too much of the Fourth of July style of oratory, all too much of the type of man who speaks of a million springing to arms between sunrise and sunset. We have been sitting up nights for three weeks to see 30,000 men spring, and it is a very heavy spring."

He repelled on behalf of the army the charge that army men want war. "You're the light talkers about war, not we. You know very little, and we hope that you will never know more. You can search the histories you teach, and you will find no instances where the officers of the army and navy got you into war. Our business is to get you out of the wars that you get us into."

This sentence evoked a roar of applause, backed by nodding heads and moving lips. The General was tearing ahead at a rapid rate, shooting his sentences at them at the top of his voice, and the applause seemed to be entirely out of his calculations. He never seemed to expect it, was always impatient to start in again, and usually did before it ended. He had the air of a man in intense earnest over a big task and intent only on doing it.

Peace and Preparedness.

He always spoke of preparedness and peace as if they were the same thing, but without arguing the point; only as if it were a settled and incontrovertible thing, like arithmetic. "All the Presidents have advocated preparedness. The more they have seen of war the more they have favored peace and counselled preparation."

His tone in the first part of his speech was that of the defender of the silent army, wounded by the attacks made upon it by ignorance and superficiality; in the second part it was that of the man who finds himself, to his chagrin and surprise, compelled to argue such a doctrine as that people should defend their country. "If you have in your institutions anything worth defending, remember that words do not defend these things." But whichever tone he took, his audience followed him with sympathetic enthusiasm and showed its keen delight over every point he made.

Many an audience would have been antagonized by his defiant and uncompromising tone, but this one was roused by it. It was the same when he turned his attention to the stock arguments of the pacifists. "Numbers are not strength. No wolf was ever frightened by the size of a flock of sheep. He may have been puzzled for a moment to decide which was the fattest one, nothing more." But the biggest applause was when, telling the teachers of the kind of instruction they should give the children, he said: "We want to have impressed on their minds a realization of the fact that they owe everything to the country."

The contrast between General Wood's talk and the kind that has been heard in the Garden all the week was tremendous. The pacifists have had it all their own way, and their speakers have run at large, preaching internationalism, world brotherhood, universities for training the future rulers of Europe, education by international agreement, the service of humanity, and every imaginable large reform, while they have assailed the proposal to make the United States ready for defense and poured out sarcasm and criticism upon those who advocated it.

The General's speech was a polar contrast to theirs in manner and matter both. He proposed no reform, limned no picture of America's future mission, but simply told the teachers where he conceived their duty to lie in the present and how he thought they should perform it; while for his comrades he repelled with indignation the charges against them, and set forth their true relation to their civilian critics, as he understood that relation. His manner, his short, pungent sentences, shot forth in a vigorous voice, his grave and stern face and his air of determination and of the performance of his duty, were in quite antipodal contrast to the oratory of Mr. Bryan and the manner in which Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews painted her prophecy of a world mission for America.

"We are the real lovers of peace—the army and navy," said the General. "You are the light talkers about war—you don't know much about it. We are quite as domestic as you are, quite as human, and we want war as little as you do. History is too superficially taught here. How many of our children leave school with a knowledge of the fact that we have never fought a war without aid, when we engaged a first class power?"

The other speakers of the evening were Robert Underwood Johnson, who read four of his poems to the gatherings, one of which was a poem written for the occasion called "A Teacher;" Dr. Anna Shaw, who spoke on "The Story of My Life;" Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador, who talked of "Chinese Education;" Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, who said he would forsake his subject of "Trust in Humanity" and speak on "Preparedness—for Democracy," and William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, whose topic was "Some International Aspects of Public Education."

Mr. McAdoo's speech was made up, he said, from impressions that had been forcibly borne in on him during his recent visit to South America. He said the public schools did not do their duty in teaching children of the United States to know the South American countries.

Mr. McAdoo's Speech.

"The development of that true spirit of continental solidarity," he said at one place, "with the peoples of Central and South America for which we are striving would be set forward immeasurably if we would give more attention to their language and literature. The teaching of Spanish should be made compulsory in our public schools—in fact, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the International High Commission at Buenos Aires recommending to each Government that in all schools supported by public funds or aided in any way by public funds the study of English, Spanish, and Portuguese should be obligatory. It is astonishing that so few people in our country, relatively speaking, understand that in the most populous republic in South America—Brazil—the language is Portuguese and not Spanish. We do not pay enough attention to the study of Spanish in our schools, while, on the other hand, English is taught to a very large extent in the schools of South America."

At the afternoon session there were addresses on "Preparing Teachers for Leadership in All Special Education," by President James W. Crabtree of the Wisconsin State Normal School; "Educational Preparation for Foreign Service," by Glen Levin Swiggett of the Committee on Education of the National Foreign Trade Council; "Teachers' Cottages," by Josephine Corliss Preston, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Washington; "The Junior High School," by Professor Charles H. Johnston of the University of Illinois; "The Junior College," by President James M. Wood of Stephens Junior College, Missouri.

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WOODS HUTCHINSON FOR SCHOOL DRILL

Thinks It May Be the Means to a Stronger Race of Men and Women.

"War, terrible and pitiable as it is, may be the hammer that is smashing the way for a new era and for the long-delayed triumph of science and common sense over tradition," said Dr. Woods Hutchinson yesterday at the meeting of the Child Hygiene Section of the N. E. A. at the Russell Sage Foundation Building in a talk on "First Aid to the Uninjured."

"Military training in the schools may prove the great emancipator for which we have been waiting to free our system of education from clerical shackles and classical absurdities of the past and place it upon a hygienic, rational, and scientific basis," he continued. "Instead of deploring conditions we should meet them half way and see if what we have not been able to obtain for the health and bodily welfare of the child in the frivolous name of play we can obtain in the name of war. Instead of a hard-won, barely tolerated section of school hygiene we may make all schooling hygienic and all education improving to the body and health of the child as well as to his mental development.

"The war curriculum demands, first and foremost, a vigorous, healthy, well-balanced and well-trained body, a first-class fighting man, and, what is equally important, fighting woman—a real militant. Get that, under modern conditions, and you also get all the brain power and all the beauty that the individual was born with. Scholars can be made in any kind of a cell or garret, but soldiers must be manufactured in the open air, and this solves the problem of ventilation, eyestrain, and crooked backs from too much desk work.

"Education for modern war would solve every problem of vocational training. The things the soldier has to do, the work of the engineer, the munition worker, the hospital nurse, and the army cook are the things that children of both sexes are most keenly and intensely interested in. The answers to childhood's irrepressible questions are only to be found in full in the book of science; but science courses in the schools begin at the opposite end from the child's interest, and he is made to hate science as much as he does good literature."

Teachers to See Aeroplanes.

The delegates to the National Education Association will be the guests of the Aero Club of America this afternoon at a demonstration of aeroplanes and their accessories at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. The demonstration will show the use of military aeroplanes, and there will be an exhibit showing the evolution of aeronautics. H. W. Blakely, the aviator, will make a flight in the military school aeroplane of the L. W. F. Flying School, which is similar to those being used in Mexico.

How Defectives Are Taught.

The work of special classes for handicapped children was discussed yesterday at a meeting of teachers attending the convention at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue. James G. Riggs, Principal of the Oswego Normal School, read a paper on "The Training of Teachers for Special Class Work." Samuel D. Allison of Chicago, District Superintendent of Schools of that city, read a paper on "The Work of Special Teachers and How to Judge It."

TEACHERS' UNION STIRS UP FRICTION

Head of Chicago Education Board Attacks Federation as a Menace to Schools.

MRS. YOUNG DEFENDS IT

Former Superintendent in That City Says Politics Forced the Teachers to Organize.

Intense bitterness was manifested at the meeting of the Department of School Administration of the National Education Association yesterday, in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, by teachers who have been dropped from the public schools of Chicago because they were members of the teachers' union, the Chicago Federation of Teachers. The object of it was Jacob M. Loeb, President of the Chicago Board of Education, who has undertaken to stamp out unionism in the schools. His address was to be answered by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of California, formerly Superintendent of the Chicago public schools.

Only through the tact of the Chairman of the meeting, O. M. Plummer of Portland, Ore., was an open spat avoided. The teachers who were seeking what they believe to be justice were primed with questions to fire at Mr. Loeb. From this they were restrained by the Chairman, who arranged it so that the meeting would adjourn directly after Mr. Loeb and Mrs. Young had spoken.

Mr. Loeb was not comfortable during the speeches which preceded his, and the audience noted it. Leaflets had been distributed which reproduced a clipping from The Chicago Tribune showing the names of sixty-eight teachers who had been dropped, thirty-eight being union members. The others were graded either as only fair or inefficient. Mr. Loeb's speech left no doubt as to his purpose in dropping the union members. He mercilessly flayed the union and committed himself to a policy of extermination.

"I have no quarrel with trade unions properly conducted and in their proper place," said Mr. Loeb; "but a trade union in the public school is intolerable. Teaching is not a trade; it is a profession, and one of the noblest professions. In principle and in practice trade unionism is inconsistent with and unnecessary to a professional career. In the schools it makes for a divided allegiance; it breeds suspicion and discontent; it destroys harmony and creates strife; it interferes with discipline and halts efficiency."

When Mrs. Young rose to reply there was great applause. She attributed Mr. Loeb's animus to a misunderstanding of the situation created by tale-bearers and todiers, who she believed had insidiously misrepresented facts to him.

"I thought this morning that I should speak simply on the superintendent's view of how to improve the school," she said, "but some statements in the last paper will oblige me to depart somewhat from that intention, and get the truth before you.

"The greatest difficulty of a Superintendent of Schools is to get for the teachers the right and freedom for the power of thought. The members of educational boards are men who have not come in close contact with the teacher and do not understand their point of view very often. The feeling of authority which possesses the human soul when a man gets into a position of power and authority is something which no one can compute. Almost all members of Boards of Education have some powerful individual, or club, or organization back of them, through whom they secured their position on the board, and they must maintain the policies of those who put them there.

"I have a theory, although I do not suppose many of you will share it, that no person should be on the Board of Education who did not send his own children, while they were of school age, to the public schools. Only the man who believes in the system of public schools and no one who because he has money puts his children in a private school should be permitted to hold such office. They can't have sympathy with the aims of the public school unless they are vitally connected with it. It sometimes seems now that the public school in the large cities has been remanded to the poor and the immigrants.

"I saw the beginnings of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. I felt very uneasy about it. I felt that the teachers were getting too grasping in diverting their energies from school work to secure salaries. I hadn't the insight to see that those women were realizing that they did not have the freedom that people should have who are going to train the minds of children.

"When they affiliated themselves with the labor union I was sorry. I said at the time publicly that I was not in favor of it in principle, and perhaps in principle I am not in favor of it now. But they found that in order to get anything done they had to have voting power behind them. They found that the men in their own station in life would not help them, and they had to go in with those who had felt the oppression—the grinding power of riches."

The following officers were elected for the Department of Administration: O. M. Plummer, President; Frank B. Willsey, member of the Board of Education of New York, Vice President; William C. Bruce, editor of The School Board Journal of Milwaukee, Secretary.

At the meeting of the League of Teachers' Associations held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, resolutions were passed condemning the removal from the Chicago public schools of the forty-two teachers, who were officially graded as good, excellent, or superior.

A mass meeting to protest against the dismissal of the Chicago teachers was held last night at the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street. The speakers were Mrs. Young, John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy at Columbia; William E. Grady, Principal of Public School 64; Mrs. Ida L. M. Fursman, President of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, who was one of the deposed teachers, and Supt. William McAndrew of the city schools. Charles B. Stillman, President of the American Federation of Teachers, presided.

Mrs. Fursman said that nothing in New York had stirred her so much as the parade of the striking garment workers. She moved that a collection be taken up and sent to the Union Relief Committee for the purpose of sending children of the strikers who are in the districts where many have been stricken with infantile paralysis out of the city.

"We are not banded together for personal advantages," she said, "but for justice and truth and decency. The teachers were ignorant of conditions in their own system. They found, for instance, comparing their wages with the wages of unskilled labor, that unskilled labor had an advantage over the teachers."

Superintendent McAndrew said that the action of the Chicago Board of Education in dismissing the teachers had been not only "cruel" but "stupid." "The act will do more than anything else to drive teachers into all sorts of unions," he said.

Mrs. Young got an ovation when she entered the hall. She spoke briefly, urging the teachers to stand together, "for there is going to be a long, rough way before us."

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PLEA FOR KINDERGARTENS.

Child Teacher Thinks They Should Have More Liberal Support.

Criticism of what she said was a tendency by Boards of Education to save money at the expense of public school kindergartens was voiced by Miss Patty Hill, Director of the Department of Kindergarten Education, at Teachers College, Columbia University, in an address delivered by her yesterday before the Department of Kindergarten Education of the National Education Association at Madison Square Garden.

"This is not fair to the most helpless class of school children," Miss Hill said. "The recent practice seems to be to cut down the kindergarten appropriations for the benefit of the higher classes. It is my conviction, on the other hand, that more money than is generally available should be devoted to these children."

More than 200 teachers and visitors attended the meeting of the kindergarteners, which was held in Concert Hall of the Garden, and Miss Hill's recommendations were warmly applauded. Mary B. Fox, dean of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute, presided over the meeting. Miss Meredith Smith of the School of Childhood, at the University of Pittsburgh, read a paper on "The Relation of the Kindergarten and the Primary in the School of Childhood of the University of Pittsburgh." She outlined the work in that institution and indicated the great importance attached to the proper development of child life. Mrs. C. W. Hetherington, Director of Play School of the University of California, read a paper on the activities of that institution.

CORRECTING PUPILS' SPEECH.

Teachers Explain Systems for Training Defective Children.

Speeches were made and pictures shown in the Doremus Laboratory of City College yesterday for the purpose of demonstrating the methods used in the schools for the correction of defects in speech. The meeting was attended by a large number of educators interested in the convention of the National Educational Association. The principal speakers were Frederick Martin, director of speech improvement in the city schools; Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education, and Dr. Floyd S. Muckey.

Dr. Muckey invited questions, and the Rev. Thomas F. Cummings of the Bible Teachers' Training School wanted to know why certain New Englanders talked with such a strong nasal accent. Dr. Muckey replied that the accent was not nasal at all, but was laryngal, thereby destroying a popular belief.

Dr. Martin called before the gathering a number of boys and young men who had been stutterers and lispers and displayed the methods used in correcting them. He said that some of the difficulty was due to self-consciousness and that by distracting the mind from self it was possible to accelerate the cure.

Dr. Wile told how defects in speech retarded persons in life. He said the sufferers were deprived of the fullest opportunities of education and self-expression, and that the majority of speech defects were combined with defects of vision, hearing, muscular co-ordination, or cerebral mal-development.

"Of the 20,000,000 children in this country, it has been estimated that 5 per cent. have impaired hearing, and 25 per cent. have impaired sight," said Dr. Wile. "Assuming that estimates made by Van Sickle, Witmer, and Ayres are correct in that 4 per cent. of our public school children are feeble-minded, it would mean that there are 800,000 feeble-minded children in the United States, although it must be appreciated that of this number 100,000 are genuinely mentally deficient and should be treated in institutions instead of in the public schools."

Pictures which were made by the Clinical Film Company were used to show how the muscles of the mouth were exercised, how the general physical condition could be improved by proper attention, and the methods of correcting defective speech in a pupil.

TEACHING OF DEFECTIVES.

Educators Discuss the Methods of Training Backward Children.

"Take 'em young," as Dr. Katharine Bement Davis phrased it, was the keynote of the method of getting ahead of retardation and delinquency discussed last night at the first annual dinner of the National Conference of Visiting Teachers and Home and School Visitors at the Hotel Gregorian.

Dr. Davis agreed with Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, Superintendent of Schools in Detroit, and Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Professor of Education in City College, that early discovery of delinquents and defectives, intensive study of their home environments, and an enriched school curriculum permitting each child to receive individual attention, would greatly lessen the number of backward children who later become inmates of reformatories and penal institutions.

Charles P. Howland, President of the Public Education Association, which has long fostered the work of home-visiting teachers in New York and elsewhere, presided at the dinner. Among those who attended were Howard W. Nudd, Director of the Public Education Association; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former Superintendent of Chicago schools; Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Charles B. Alexander, and many out-of-town teachers.

SUFFRAGISTS DINE TEACHERS.

Mrs. Catt and Others Urge Them to Join in Their Crusade.

Preceding the meeting at Madison Square Garden last night a dinner was given at the Vanderbilt for the delegates of the National Education Association by the Teachers' Section of the New York Woman Suffrage Party. In spite of the fact that plans had been made for only 350, there were 500 present, and many more had to be turned away.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association, was the principal speaker and urged the teachers to give more of their time and attention to the cause, not from selfish motives, but because of higher ideals. Dr. Anna Shaw delivered a short address, and the other speakers included Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss Josephine Corliss Preston, State Superintendent of Education in Washington; Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Education in Colorado; Miss Mary Garret Hay, Chairman of the City Woman's Suffrage Party; Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Woman Teachers; Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine; Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education.

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SHOWS TEXTBOOKS SHAKESPEARE USED

George A. Plimpton Talks to Authors About Early Education of the Bard.

HIS PENMANSHIP TRACED

Other Publishers Discuss the Making of Schoolbooks at Conference in Public Library.

Education in the time of Shakespeare was the topic of an interesting talk by George A. Plimpton at the second and last session of the Conference of Textbook Authors held yesterday morning in a lecture room of the Public Library. The conference will meet again next February in Kansas City in conjunction with the convention of high school principals.

Mr. Plimpton, who is an officer of the publishing firm of Ginn & Co., owns a valuable library of volumes of the Shakespeare period, and he brought with him a suitcase full of books selected from his collection with which to illustrate his talk. Several of these were copies of editions which Shakespeare must have used, notably a treatise on penmanship. This was the only book of its kind extant when Shakespeare was a boy. Mr. Plimpton said a comparison of his autograph with specimens of penmanship in the volume showed that the poet wrote a creditable hand, considering the infancy of the art.

Mr. Plimpton showed a number of original hornbooks such as the boy Shakespeare must have used in learning his numbers and letters. A hornbook was a primitive primer, in shape and size very like a rectangular hand mirror. Beneath a thin, transparent sheet of horn on a piece of parchment were printed the nine digits, the letters of the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer. Mr. Plimpton has twenty-four original hornbooks, said to be the largest collection in the world.

He showed copies of Greek and Latin texts and of an early arithmetic that ran through many editions and was a standard work for many years. From volumes on pedagogy extant during the period Mr. Plimpton read notes indicating some of the ideas of sixteenth-century educators on teaching the young idea how to shoot. While some of these theories seemed a bit archaic, there were others that are still popular.

Copies of an old wood cut first printed in the Margarita Philosophica in 1504 were distributed among the audience. It showed the Tower of Knowledge with its successive elevations which the aspiring one must attain before surmounting the topmost pinnacle of the theologian and metaphysician. A timid youth was depicted about to enter the lower portal, and, hornbook in hand, attempt the perilous ascent.

Mr. Plimpton urged those present to visit the Shakespearean exhibition that had been placed in another part of the Library as a feature of the Tercentenary Festival. He said it was undoubtedly the finest exhibition of its kind the world had ever known.

J. F. Browne of the Macmillan Company made a plea for more harmonious co-operation between author and publisher. He gave these as the five main factors in the making of a successful school book and making a school book successful: The author's knowledge of the subject, the author's knowledge of the conditions under which the book would be used, the author's ability to meet these conditions, the publisher's skill in making the volume attractive materially, and the publisher's advertising and selling of the book.

To write a good textbook, he said, required something more than scholarship or the publisher's lot would be one of flowery ease. The author must have the ability to interest his readers, and must be able to gauge their ability and likewise the qualifications of the teachers who will use the book. He must have a knowledge of what has been written on the subject, or otherwise he is apt to submit a manuscript that is ideal but impractical.

W. E. Pulsifer, of D. C. Heath & Co., spoke against the State publication of textbooks. He said publishers maintained experimental departments at great cost, in which the availability of manuscripts was determined. One manuscript in twenty was accepted, and about one book in ten made a profit, he said. If the State became publisher, by reason of its lack of organization for the work its loss was sure to be great.

Louis M. Dillman, of the American Book Company, spoke on "How May the Publishing House Be Made of Greatest Service to the Public School?"

Arthur H. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Conference, presided, and was assisted by W. P. Smith.

TEXTBOOK ONLY AS AID.

Conferences of Many Departments Hear of Direct Methods.

"The growth of the direct system of teaching, which makes experience the foundation of education, instead of the textbook, was described with approval by speakers at conferences in several departments of teaching at Washington Irving High School yesterday.

Teachers of English urged that children should learn grammar as an incident to learning correct speech, and should write compositions on their experiences rather than on books. Modern language teachers were unanimously in favor of the direct method of teaching language, by which the pupil first learns the spoken word, and gets the rules and conjugations in explanation of the variations in the language as it is spoken. Teachers of business methods favored giving students an experience in actual or representative business transactions, along with the abstract training in business practices, so that they would have the reason as well as the rule. Teachers of science favored the study of facts and the deduction of principles therefrom.

Dr. John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, at the conference of the Department of Science said the principal danger in the present method of teaching science was that of making it the collection of interesting facts and of losing sight of the laws and methods of science.

TEACHERS SEE A NOVEL GOWN

The Penelope Can Be Donned in Just a Minute and a Half.

A common sense gown for women, enabling its wearer to dress in a minute and a half, was exhibited yesterday to the teachers attending the meeting of the Department of Vocational Education and Practical Arts in Madison Square Theatre. There was a demonstration of approval from the men in the audience when it was shown.

Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson, head of the Dress League of Boston, a graduate of the University of Michigan and a lecturer of experience, was the creator of the dress, which is known as the Penelope Gown. A leaflet distributed among the teachers described the gown as being structurally simple and strictly of one piece. It has the fewest possible seams and a minimum of fastenings; is confined loosely at the waist line in various ways, has several pockets which may be decorative or inconspicuous and is ornamented with hand embroidery or braiding.

Alvin E. Dodd, Secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education of New York City, told the Department of Vocational Education in an address that there was a "tremendous wastage of youth" in the United States.

"With very few exceptions it may be said that American boys and girls leave school at 14 years of age, or earlier, and go to work," he said. "At least 2,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 are working for wages in this country. They are unskilled at that age and unfit for responsibility. Each year 1,000,000 young people are required simply to maintain the ranks of our working population.

"The need for vocational schooling is recognized. It is national. It is important that it be met speedily. In the United States there are fewer trade schools than in the little kingdom of Bavaria, with its population but little greater than that of New York City."

MUSIC NEGLECTED, HE SAYS.

Librarian Thinks Students Don't Go Deep Enough in Study.

Otto Kinkeldey, Chief of the Music Department of the Public Library, told his hearers at the meeting of the music section of the National Education Association yesterday morning at Hunter College that a great many lectures were being given on musical subjects by persons who got all their knowledge of it from some one book, and that many who write books on music have no idea what a page of music that is put before them sounds like, even the simplest. Mr. Kinkeldey knows these things because his department is the largest reference library on musical subjects in this section open to general investigators, and the investigators bring their troubles to him.

"As far as the technical training of music students goes," he said, "we are apparently the equal of Europe over here. But, as a matter of fact, the merely technical considerations are so unimportant relatively that this is counterbalanced more than effectively by conditions in other directions. The average music student in New York City cares almost nothing for deepening his general musical knowledge, and the same thing can be said about the average concert-goer, who cares about nothing else except to hear famous virtuosi and much-discussed compositions, and cares nothing for works that require any effort on his part to assimilate, or that represent anything but the mere hysterical side of the presentation of the art of music."

SCHOOL GARDENS DISCUSSED.

Rural Scientist Tells What Nova Scotian Children Are Doing.

School and home gardens in Nova Scotia formed the subject of a talk yesterday made by L. A. De Wolfe, Director of Rural Science Schools at Truro, N. S., to a meeting of the School Garden Association in the De Witt Clinton High School. Professor De Wolfe said he had not found the school garden as much of a help to the home garden as it should be because the people of Nova Scotia were so conservative that they had not become accustomed to the idea of gardens at school.

The home gardens encouraged by the school teachers were successful, he said, and added that the school garden had been made to serve some purpose as a sort of demonstration field, where children were shown how to plant and care for vegetables. With such instruction, the speaker said, the children were able to improve their home gardens. When the teachers of Nova Scotia found that the gardens would not come to the school they went to the gardens.

TEACHERS HAVE STORY BEE.

Kindergartners Spin Yarns They Use to Amuse Children.

Three thousand women teachers of the National Education Association took possession of the Columbia campus yesterday afternoon for their reception and story-telling bee. How the elephant got a long nose and other wonders of nature engaged the attention of the women who had assembled to replenish their stock of fables and stories with which to amuse and educate the kindergarten children next Fall. Six brave men from the association were counted among the host of white-clad women teachers.

A large platform had been constructed in the grove, and on this the leaders in kindergarten work throughout New York gathered to lead the conference. With the great half circle of spectators seated on the lawn about the platform, the campus took on the appearance of an open-air theatre. Preparations had been made for about 500 persons, but when the time came for the story telling part of the program many times that number poured into the grove intent upon hearing the speakers.

Miss Mary Adair of Philadelphia, Miss Marietta Stockard of Washington, D. C., and Miss Anna Tyler of New York were the three story tellers. They regaled the assembly with the type of stories which they had found most successful in handling the many children that come under their care each year.

The story about how the elephant got its long nose was told by Miss Stockard and kept the teachers fascinated for half an hour. The elephant was a mere baby when he heard about the crocodile. He immediately developed an insatiable curiosity about what the crocodile ate for dinner, and the more he asked the harder he was spanked by the other animals for asking such a foolish question. But the baby elephant persisted and traveled across the country to the Nile in an effort to solve the problem. Finally he met the crocodile itself, and without knowing it was a crocodile, asked what it ate for dinner.

"Come a little closer," the crocodile said, "and I will tell you."

The elephant innocently obeyed and the crocodile promptly caught the elephant by its short nose. A tug of war ensued, with the nose as a rope. The crocodile pulled and finally the elephant's nose was lengthened to five feet when the crocodile was finally shaken off. It was not long before the elephant found out that his long nose was very advantageous. To his delight he found he could use it to spank all the animals that had mistreated him. When he reached home the elephants were impressed and all visited the Nile to have their noses pulled.

WOMEN DEANS ASSEMBLE.

Gather at the Columbia Round Table for a Luncheon.

A conference of Deans of Women was held yesterday in the Horace Mann auditorium, with a meeting in the morning and one in the afternoon. Eighty Deans from all parts of the country gathered for the conference. Between the meetings a luncheon was given at the Deans' Round Table of Columbia University.

The general welfare of girl students while in college was discussed by Miss Gertrude H. Gardner, Dean of Women at State Normal School, Kearney, Neb. Miss Lydia I. Jones, Dean of Women, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., told the Deans that the American girl's idea of a chaperon was all wrong. She should be just as acceptable in a party as the girls themselves, and the men should be attentive to her.

Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, spoke on the subject of "Inspiration in Education," making a plea for all girl college graduates to round out their college training by making researches into new fields of science and thought. She declared that one of the greatest accomplishments a girl could attain was a new contribution to general science as the result of individual exploration in new fields.

The conference was presided over by Miss Kathryn Sisson McLean, Dean of Women at the State Normal School of Chadron, Neb., who organized this first conference of Women Deans.

EDUCATION OF THE FARMER.

Speakers Explain How Extension Work Is Carried to Rural Districts.

Bringing together the city and the country in a partnership for the betterment of both was discussed yesterday at morning and afternoon sessions of the National Conference for Extension Education Affiliated with the National Education Association in the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Several speakers at the morning session said that a large majority of city leaders came originally from country districts, and that, therefore, it was necessary to the welfare of cities that the country be advanced and stimulated to development. That many parts of the country, especially the rural districts of New England, were in an alarming period of decline was asserted, and the question was asked:

"What can we do to restore the country life of the nation?"

The answer to the question, all agreed, lay in extension work—the carrying of education and the practical application of education to the country. Practical things were discussed, not general and untested theories. For instance, some one asked:

"What can we do about the problem of labor on the farm? It's all very well to talk about helping the farmer, but when a farmer can't get labor, what is he going to do?"

H. J. Tobin, Superintendent of Schools in Cook County, Illinois, who has the reputation of having made "the backyard of Chicago" a flourishing rural section, answered the question.

"Improved machinery and scientific farming will solve the labor problem," he said. "First, the farmer should make machines do more work; then he won't need so many laborers. Second, he should farm scientifically, eliminate waste, increase his production in quality and kind, and he will be able to compete in the labor market with city employers. He can pay enough to induce men to leave the city and come to the country."

Among the speakers at the afternoon session were George L. Farley, Superintendent of Schools of Brockton, Mass.; L. A. Clinton, Assistant Chief in the Office of Extension Work, Washington, D. C.; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, in charge of the Home Economics course at Cornell University; Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, of Boston, Mass., and Perry G. Holden of Chicago, Ill.

RAISING SCHOOL MORAL FUND.

$1,000,000 to be Used on Investigation of Character Growth.

An endowment fund of $1,000,000, raised by public subscription for the promotion of research and a general investigation of the character development of children in the public schools is being collected by the National Institution for Moral Instruction of Children, according to Milton Fairchild, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the institution.

The board is co-operating with the United States Bureau of Education and $1,000 has been placed at the disposal of Dr. Claxton of that bureau for a conference on the subject to be held in Washington this Fall.

A prize of $5,000 has been offered by the institution for the best code of morals for children to be written by a selected number of prominent educators. New York State is represented by six competitors.

MUSEUMS AS EDUCATORS.

Robert W. de Forest Tells Teachers of Their Value to Schools.

The Department of Vocational Education and Practical Arts held a session yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Museum of Art devoted to the discussion of the relation between museums and the schools. Among the speakers were Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History; Anna B. Gallup, Curator of the Children's Museum, Brooklyn, and Paul M. Rea, Secretary of the American Association of Museums.

President de Forest outlined what the art museum was doing to promote its usefulness as an educational institution. Professor Osborn told his hearers they should go home to their own communities and use all their influence for the creation of museums, since they were a necessity of school instruction.

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YANKEES INCREASE LEAD VIA THE SOX

Donovan's Men Use Chicago in Shewing Fans How a Home Team Looks on Summit.

CULLOP PROVES A PUZZLE

Registers Eighth Successive Victory and Enables Local Team to Gain Ground on Indians.

The current chapter of the season's baseball serial, baseball public, has to do with the homecoming of the Yankees. They are in first place of the American League race by two and a half games, and are doing nicely, thank you. About 9,000 curious persons turned out at the Polo Grounds yesterday to see what a New York team looks like in first place. The Chicago White Sox were also present, and played second fiddle to the galloping Yanks by a score of 4 to 3.

For the first time in a long time the Chicago players were really worthy of the nickname White Sox, because the pale hose have recently taken a trip to the washwoman. Usually these same sox are only distant cousins to the color white—about four times removed, or so.

In promulgating this defeat on Clarence Rowland's band the Yanks owe much to the pitching of Southpaw Nicholas Cullop. Nick is a rare bird among pitchers, as he chalked up his eighth victory yesterday, and he hasn't lost a game this season. His favorite pie is left-hand batsmen, and the Chicago Club has several of them.

The Yanks are without the valuable services of Maisel and Gilhooley, but they keep right on winning, whether or no. It all goes to show that this smiling Donovan man, who is boss of the team, has erected a fine troupe of second-string players about him, and when the men in the first trenches go wrong he can shoot in reserves so fast that the enemy is dumfounded. Hughey High and Paddy Baumann are cavorting satisfactorily in the outfield at the present time, when the cripples are on the mend.

Several Fielding Features.

There were several fielding gems in yesterday's argument, which were nothing short of grand larceny. In the fourth John Collins sent a liner to left field. High seemed to be miles away from it, but he ran in like a commuter bent on catching the last train and plucked the ball right off the top of the daisies, and then rolled over on his neck and ear, but came up smiling—with the ball.

Frank Baker had all the intentions in the world of making a home run in the sixth inning. He lifted the ball on a screaming flight to the right-field stand. Shoeless Joe Jackson thought, along with 9,000 others, that it was a sure home run, but, just to be on the safe side, he backed himself against the wall and waited. Then he raised his hands on high and picked the sphere off the cement.

The first pitcher the Sox sent against the Yanks was Rebel Russell, who had the proud record of having permitted only one run in the last forty-six innings. After two batsmen had faced him, he was extracted, and Butcher Boy Joe Benz exhibited a little pitching. He was knocked out of the box in the seventh, and Cicotte finished the task.

Only Four Hits Off Cullop.

Cullop held the Sox to four hits, two of them coming in the first and accounting for the Chicago runs, said hits being greatly enlarged by a Yankee error. After Felsch had skied to Nunamaker, Weaver was safe on Baker's bad toss to first. Eddie Collins drew a pass and Jackson dropped a Texas leaguer back of second, which sent Weaver home and Eddie Collins to second. John Collins doubled along the left-field foul line, and E. Collins scored, Jackson going to third. Joe tallied on Fournier's sacrifice fly to Magee. Schalk was safe on Gedeon's fumble, but Gedeon tossed the ball home in time to retire John Collins as he tried to score. After that the White Sox were embarrassed before Cullop. He allowed them one hit in the fourth inning off Fournier's bat and a single by Eddie Collins in the ninth.

Russell had no idea where the plate was situated when Baumann faced him in the first inning, so Paddy walked. High bounced a bounder over Russell's cap and was safe, Baumann going to second. Russell then unraveled a wild pitch, both runners moving along a base. Manager Rowland gave Russell the high sign, and he was given the rest of the afternoon off. Peckinpaugh greeted Benz with a two-base drive to left field, Baumann and High registering. Pipp was an easy out at first, but, with Baker up, Benz was a bit puzzled. A consultation was held about the advisability of giving Baker a pass. Benz was brave and decided to take a chance. Baker rolled to Fournier, who shot the ball home, and Peckinpaugh was out between third and the plate.

The Yanks Tie the Score.

The Yankees tied the score in the third. With one out, High got a pass, and went to third on Peckinpaugh's second hit. High scooted home on Pipp's sacrifice fly to John Collins. Benz then settled down and had the Yankees under control up to the seventh, when he cracked.

Gedeon started the fun with a single to centre, and raced all the way home when Nunamaker bounded a terrific two-bagger against the left-field fence. John Collins threw the ball to Weaver, and if Buck had only managed his part of the relay correctly, there might have been a chance of heading off Gedeon at the plate. Weaver, however, made a wild throw, which went into the stands and out again, Gedeon counting with the winning run and Nunamaker going around to third.

Cicotte was then called upon to succeed Benz, and Cullop went out at first. Baumann got a pass, but the inning ended abruptly when High fanned and Baumann was doubled trying to steal second. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baumann,rf	2	1	0	0	0
High,lf	3	2	1	5	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	3	0	4
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Baker,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Magee,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Nuna'ker,c	3	0	1	7	1
Cullop,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	27	4	7	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Weaver,ss	4	1	0	5	1
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	1	6
Jackson,rf	4	1	1	1	0
J.Collins,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Fournier,1b	3	0	1	0	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	8	2
V.Kolnitz,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Benz,p	2	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	3	4	24	12

Errors—Weaver, Baker, Gedeon.

New York ....2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 .—4
Chicago ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Peckinpaugh, Nunamaker. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice flies—Fournier, Pipp. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon, and Pipp; Benz, Weaver, and Fournier; Schalk and Weaver. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 2; off Russell, 1; off Benz, 2; off Cicotte, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 1 run; off Russell, 1 hit, 2 runs, none out in first; off Benz, 6 hits, 2 runs in 6 innings, none out in seventh; off Cicotte, no hits, no runs in 2 innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 5; by Cicotte, 2. Wild pitch—Russell. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Carrigan's Suspension Lifted.

BOSTON, July 6.—The indefinite suspension penalty imposed on Manager Carrigan of the Boston Red Sox by President Johnson of the American League for taking part in a controversy at the Washington, D. C., baseball park last Friday was lifted before today's game with Cleveland, but Carrigan did not enter the game.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 8; Lowell, 4.
Lawrence, 2; New London, 1.
Worcester, 4; Portland, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 12; Pittsburgh, 6.
No other games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	42	27	.609
Cleveland	40	30	.571
Boston	38	31	.551
Chicago	37	31	.544
Washington	37	33	.529
Detroit	36	36	.500
St. Louis	30	41	.423
Philadelphia	17	48	.262

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	39	25	.609
Philadelphia	35	29	.547
Boston	33	23	.541
Chicago	35	36	.493
New York	31	33	.484
Pittsburgh	31	36	.463
St. Louis	32	39	.453
Cincinnati	29	40	.420

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

RED SOX WIN IN NINTH.

Barry's Hit, Scoring Scott, Defeats Cleveland, 6 to 5.

BOSTON, July 6.—Boston won from Cleveland in the ninth inning today, Barry smashing the first ball pitched to deep left field and sending in Scott with the run that made the score 6 to 5. Up to the eighth inning, the Red Sox apparently had the game safely in hand. Speaker doubled in that session, scoring Wambsganss, who had walked. Tris tallied the tying run while Scott and Hoblitzel were making a double play. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	3	5
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Gainer,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Gardner,3b	4	1	2	0	1
Scott,ss	3	2	1	3	4
Thomas,c	4	2	1	2	2
Foster,p	2	0	1	0	2
Shore,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	8	27	16

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	0	0
W'gans,2b	4	2	2	2	7
Speaker,cf	3	2	2	3	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	2
O'Neill,c	2	1	1	4	0
Klepfer,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	2
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	1
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
bHoward	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	6	*26	17

a-Batted for Klepfer in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Coumbe in seventh inning.
*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Thomas, Chapman, O'Neill.

Boston ....1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—6
Cleveland .....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—5

Two-base hits—Wambsganss, Roth, Speaker, Hooper, Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Thomas. Stolen base—Gandil. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Lewis, Scott, Foster. Double play—Scott and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 1; off Bagby, 1; off Foster, 4; off Shore, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Klepfer, 3 hits, 4 runs in four innings; off Coumbe, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Bagby, 2 hits, 1 run in two and two-thirds innings; off Foster, 6 hits, 4 runs in seven innings and no one out; off Shore, no hits, no runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Klepfer, (Barry.) Struck out—By Klepfer, 1; by Bagby, 2; by Foster, 2; by Shore, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

TIGERS TOY WITH ATHLETICS

Take Advantage of Poor Pitching to Fatten Batting Averages.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Detroit defeated Philadelphia today, 9 to 4. The home twirlers were wild and they were supported poorly. Cobb made two infield hits, stole three bases, scored three runs, and made a sensational one-hand catch of a drive by Lajoie. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	2	4
Bush,ss	5	0	1	1	3
Heilman,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Cobb,cf	4	3	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	3	10	0
Young,2b	5	0	1	2	4
Stanage,c	4	1	2	8	0
Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	2	1	0	0	0
Total	37	9	12	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,rf	5	0	0	2	0
King,ss	5	0	0	2	2
Strunk,1b	5	0	2	11	0
Schang,cf	2	2	1	4	0
Lajoie,2b	5	1	1	3	4
Pick,3b	4	1	1	2	1
Lanning,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Meyer,c	3	0	2	2	4
Sheehan,p	0	0	0	0	1
Driscoll,p	2	0	0	0	4
Whitaker,p	0	0	0	0	1
aMeyers	1	0	1	0	0
bLawry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	8	27	18

a-Batted for Sheehan in second inning.
b-Batted for Driscoll in seventh inning.
Errors—Young, King, Pick, (2;) Meyer, (3.)

Detroit ....0 2 1 3 1 0 1 1 0—9
Philadelphia ......0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Bush, Veach, Schang. Three-base hit—Meyer. Stolen bases—Cobb, (3;) Strunk, Schang. Double plays—Lajoie and King; Lajoie, King and Strunk. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 12. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Cunningham, 2; off Sheehan, 3, off Driscoll, 2; off Whitaker, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 4 hits, 3 runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Cunningham, 4 hits, no runs in 6 2-3 innings; off Sheehan, 3 hits, 3 runs in 2 innings; off Driscoll, 6 hits, 3 runs in 5 innings; off Whitaker, 3 hits, 1 run in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Schang.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Cunningham, 5; by Sheehan, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours.

SENATORS DEFEAT BROWNS.

Hold One-Run Lead While Boehling Puzzles St. Louis Batters.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Washington won from St. Louis in the second inning today, 2 to 1. Manager Griffith, who was suspended last Friday in the game with Boston, was reinstated today. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Foster,3b	4	0	0	6	3
Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Williams,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Barber,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Henry,c	3	1	1	7	2
McBride,ss	3	0	0	5	3
Sawyer,2b	3	1	1	1	4
Boehling,p	3	0	2	0	1
Total	28	2	9	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	1	1	1
E. J'son,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	5	1
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	6	3
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Severeid,c	3	0	0	4	2
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Miller,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Weilman,p	1	0	0	0	0
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
aHartley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	24	12

a-Batted for Severeid in ninth inning.
Error—Sisler.

Washington ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 —2
St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Henry. Stolen base—Shotton. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Sacrifice fly—Moeller. Double play—Severeid to Pratt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 6. First base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 3; off Davenport, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Weilman, 5 hits, 2 runs, in one and one-third innings; off Davenport, 4 hits, no runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Boehling, 4 hits, 1 run, in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Weilman, 1; by Boehling, 4; by Davenport, 3. Wild pitches—Davenport. Boehling. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Players Honor Radbourne's Memory

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 6.—Members of the National League decorated the grave of Charley Radbourne, the old National League star, here today. F. C. Bancroft, who managed the Providence club in 1884 when Radborne pitched seventy-two games in one season, conducted the ceremony. The Cincinnati club played an exhibition game.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; Columbus, 1.
Toledo, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
St. Paul, 3; Minneapolis, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

JINX DECLINES TO TOUR WITH GIANTS

McGraw's Men Shake Hoodoo and Pound the Pirates in First Game of Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 6.—The New York Giants looked like the champions of old today, and simply toyed with the Pittsburgh Pirates, walking away with the game by the score of 12 to 6. It could just as easily have been 12 to 1, for that was the score when the home team came to bat in the last half of the ninth, but Pitcher Perritt became careless, and simply tossed the ball over the plate.

Consequently, the bats of the Pirates got a late start and cracked out five safeties. These, combined with a walk and a very wild throw by Perritt to catch a runner napping at second, and which went past the centre fielder and scored two runs, made a total of five tallies for the local team in a very brief period.

Cooper essayed to stop the Giants in their first Western game of this trip, but something slipped as far as he was concerned, and the McGrawites sent him back to the shower bath after the fifth inning, after having used him for nine hits and five runs. He was replaced by Babe Adams, who was also a forlorn hope for Jimmy Callahan—in fact, he was a little bit worse than Cooper, and at the same time better for the batting averages of the Giants. They smashed his offerings to all corners of the lot.

In the first inning, after Burns had filed out, Kauff shot a single past first base, which was a vulnerable spot today, many of the safeties shooting past Bill Hinchman like rockets. Dave Robertson celebrated his leadership in the batting averages by doubling to left, scoring Kauff and going to third on O'Brien's poor return of the ball. Fletcher sent Robertson home with a safe blow.

Matters were quiet until the fifth inning, when Cooper got a taste of what the New York boys can do with their trusty sticks. Burns, who had his batting clothes on today, hit the left-field fence and got to second safely. Kauff sacrificed, and Cooper fumbled so long that both men were safe. Robertson sent out a long fly to Compton, after which Burns scored and Kauff went to second. Doyle lifted to Carey, but Fletcher again made good, and sent Kauff over with a single to centre. Merkle got in the game by doubling to left, tallying Fletcher with the third run of the inning.

Babe Adams went to the box when the New Yorks began their sixth inning, and they soon got busy on him. Rariden singled past third, and reached second a moment later on a wild pitch. Perritt fanned for the third time, but Burns sent Rariden over with a screeching single over Baird's head. Burns stole second, and after Kauff had popped out Robertson beat out a hit to second, Burns reaching third. The latter was put out on an attempted double steal, and Adams got by with only one run chalked up against him.

However, the eighth was sad for the Pirates. Rariden hit to Hinchman and Adams covered first. But Big Bill threw wild and Rariden went to second. Perritt doubled to right, scoring his catcher, and went to third on Burns's safe hit. Both scored on Kauff's three-base blow to right field. The latter tried to make home on Robertson's hit to Adams, but was run down.

In the ninth Merkle started off with a triple, and score when O'Brien made a poor return of the ball. McKechnie went out, but Kocher was passed, and he and Perritt were safe when Schultz erred on the latter's duster. Burns followed with his fifth hit, scoring Kocher. Then Robertson sent Perritt in with his bingle.

The heat evidently affected Perritt in the ninth, because he could hardly get the ball up to the plate, but after a little flurry, in which the Pirates scored five runs, the danger was passed and the Giants had the first game of the series, and, incidentally, kept their Western record clean for the year. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	6	2	5	1	0
Kauff,cf	5	2	2	1	0
Roush,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Rob'tson,rf	5	1	3	1	0
Doyle,2b	6	0	0	5	1
Fletcher,ss	5	1	2	4	5
Merkle,1b	5	1	2	8	2
McK'nie,3b	5	0	2	1	3
Rariden,c	4	2	1	4	3
Kocher,c	0	1	0	2	0
Perritt,p	5	2	1	0	2
Total	46	12	19	27	16

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	5	0	1	3	0
O'Brien,lf	5	2	3	2	0
Wagner,ss	4	0	2	4	1
H'chman,1b	5	0	1	9	0
Schultz,2b	4	0	3	1	4
Compton,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Baird,3b	4	1	0	0	5
Wilson,c	4	1	1	5	2
Cooper,p	1	0	0	0	1
Adams,p	2	0	1	0	2
aCostello	1	1	1	0	0
Total	38	6	13	27	15

a-Batted for Adams in ninth.
Errors—McKechnie, Kocher, O'Brien, (2,) Hinchman, Schultz, (2,) Cooper.

New York ....2 0 0 0 3 1 0 3 3—12
Pittsburgh ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5— 6

Two-base hits—Burns, Robertson, Merkle, Perritt, O'Brien, Wagner, Schultz (2). Three-base hits—Kauff, Merkle, O'Brien, Wilson. Stolen bases—Burns (2), Costello. Sacrifice hit—Kauff. Sacrifice fly—Robertson. Double play—Schultz, Wagner, and Hinchman. Left on bases—New York, 10; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Adams, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 14 hits, 6 runs in 9 innings; off Cooper, 9 hits, 3 runs in 5 innings; off Adams, 10 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Cooper, 3; by Adams, 1. Wild pitch—Adams. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

DODGERS RECEIVE A JOLT.

Rochester Beats League Leaders, 5 to 3, in Exhibition Game.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6.—The Rochester International League team today won by 5 to 3 an exhibition contest from Brooklyn, leaders in the National League. Cutshaw's fielding was a feature. A couple of scratch hits helped the locals to cluster four runs in the opening inning. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn...	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1	3	7	3
Rochester...	4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 .	5	10	2

Batteries—Appleton, Malls, McCarty, and Miller; Ritter and Casey. Umpires—Messrs. Pfeffer and Leverenz.

JOHNNY EVERS SUSPENDED.

President Tener Punishes Braves' Captain for Wednesday's Scene.

President John K. Tener of the National League announced yesterday that he had indefinitely suspended Captain Johnny Evers of the Boston club. The league executive said that the penalty was inflicted as a result of the scene created at Boston Wednesday by Evers when he was called out on strikes.

Evers telegraphed an apology to league headquarters for his actions and remarks, but President Tener refused to pass the incident without a reprimand and suspension. The suspension will terminate July 15.

BOSTON, July 6.—It was announced today that before the Boston Nationals left for the West last night Captain John J. Evers sent a telegram to President John K. Tener of the league, apologizing for remarks made after Evers had been sent to the bench for throwing his bat in the air on yesterday's game. Evers had been called out on strikes.

When Umpire Byron put him out of the game Evers exchanged words with him and made a reference to alleged criticisms of players by "the wife of the President of the league." President Tener was watching the game with Mrs. Tener and heard Evers's remarks. In his telegram Evers said that he regretted the incident and "was grievously at fault."

Redskin Twirler Goes to Reds.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 6.—Pitcher Bluejacket, an Indian, was sold to the Cincinnati Nationals by the Bloomington club of the Three I. League today.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 5; Albany, 0.
Syracuse, 5; Utica, 2.
Utica, 4; Syracuse, 3.
Harrisburg, 6; Elmira, 3.
Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 1.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

HAWORTH WOMAN IN VAN.

Mrs Brown Heads Fifty Golfers in One-Day Tourney.

Half a hundred women journeyed out to Hackensack yesterday to take part in the one-day tournament under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, and when the scores in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap were all posted on the board under the tree on the front lawn it was found that Mrs. Irving Brown of Haworth had won both the low gross and the low net prize. The peculiarity of the low gross prize is that there is no such thing any more at these one-day tournaments, and the player who turns in the best gross card gets one point toward a low gross trophy which will be presented by the association to the player with the greatest number of points at the end of the season. There was a low net prize, however, and Mrs. Brown took it back to Haworth.

It was no easy task to lead the field at Hackensack, and had Mrs. Brown missed an extra short putt she would have been tied with Mrs. C. T. Russell of Ardsley, who played the course in 94 strokes. Her handicap of 7 gave her a net score of 87, sufficiently low to capture second net prize. A home player, Mrs. J. C. Barclay, was third. Mrs. Barclay's score was 96, 7—89. The other players who made the circuit under the hundred mark were Mrs. J. S. Irving of Englewood, with 96, 6—90, and Mrs. E. C. Koempel of Glen Ridge, with 99, 6—93. The scores compared very favorably with those turned in by the men who participated in the one-day tournament of the Metropolitan Golf Association there recently. Mrs. Brown had a rather variegated card, with three holes in 3 to balance an 8 and two 7s. Her winning score was as follows:

Out ....6 5 5 7 5 6 3 4 5—46
In ....5 7 6 3 4 6 5 3 4—47—93

Mrs. T. H. Thomas and Mrs. J. S. Irving of Englewood won the two-ball foursome with a card of 47, 4—43, and Miss Duff of Hackensack won the putting contest, with Mrs. A. Mattlach of Westfield, second.

114 SEEK WESTERN TITLE.

Golf Entries Close with Evans and Sawyer Missing.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Of the 114 golfers entered in the Western amateur meet, to be held at the Del Monte, Cal., Country Club beginning July 17, only five are from clubs east of Salt Lake City. The entries closed today and the list, as announced by Secretary B. H. Bankard, does not include Chick Evans, the champion. Mr. Bankard said it was barely possible Evans and Ned Sawyer might yet arrange to take part, and other belated entries might be announced. Chandler Egan and Harry Davis, two of the best-known Pacific Coast golfers, are not entered.

The distance between this part of the country and Del Monte is given as the reason for the paucity of entries from Chicago and vicinity. When the meet was awarded to Del Monte it was understood the California association would furnish a special train, but the Directors of the Western association decided not to permit its members to travel free of charge. The entries include George R. Balch and De Witt W. Balch, Cincinnati Golf Club, and Edwin B. Palmer of Detroit.

HUNTER IN TENNIS FINALS.

Wins in Both Singles and Doubles of North Side Tourney.

Francis T. Hunter advanced to the final round in the singles and doubles in the annual North Side tennis championships on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club, University Avenue, yesterday afternoon. In the fifth round of the singles the Cornell captain eliminated the Fordham leader, Elliott Binzen, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, in a spectacular match, and in the semi-final he disposed of Ely M. Behar, 6—2, 6—1.

Al J. Ostendorf and Hunter came through to the doubles finals by beating George S. Groesbeck and Embree H. Henderson in a stiff encounter, 6—4, 6—4. In the second round of the doubles Allan Behr and Alfred D. Hammett had a narrow escape in a match with Sigmund Spaeth and L. Robinson, the favored team winning eventually at 6—4, 9—7, after trailing in the second set. In the other singles match of the day J. S. O'Neale came to the semi-finals, where he is bracketted with Allan Behr, by defeating Lieutenant W. S. Anderson, 6—3, 6—1.

Hunter showed the perfection of his hard-hitting game in the first and third sets against Binzen. His forehand drive shot past his rival time and again for clean placements. In the second set, Binzen also began to hit with great speed, but he could not keep the pace in the third set. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Fifth Round—Francis T. Hunter defeated Elliott Binzen, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; J. S. O'Neale defeated Lieutenant W. S. Anderson, 6—3, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—Francis T. Hunter defeated Ely M. Behar, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Allan Behr and Alfred D. Hammett defeated Sigmund Spaeth and L. Robinson, 6—4, 9—7.

Third Round—Francis T. Hunter and Al J. Ostendorf defeated L. C. Creley and Dr. F. G. Littell, by default.

Semi-final Round—Francis T. Hunter and Al J. Ostendorf defeated George S. Groesbeck and Embree H. Henderson, 6—4, 6—4.

JAPANESE WIN ON COURT.

Oriental Tennis Players Reach Finals at St. Louis Doubles.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—By defeating Van Reppert and Gautier of St. Louis today in the semi-finals of the Missouri Valley sectional tennis doubles, Hachishiro Mikami and Ichiya Kumagai of Japan reached the finals of the event. The score was 6—3, 7—5, 8—6.

Kumagai reached the semi-finals in the Central States tournament singles with his victory today over Kenneth Uhls of Kansas City, 6—0, 6—2. He will have to beat Jack Cannon of Kansas City to reach the finals. In the Central States doubles, Kumagai and Mikami won over Cannon and Lindauer, 6—2, 6—2.

Johns and Gilbert to Meet for Title.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—Van Dyke Johns of San Francisco will meet Lester F. Gilbert of Buffalo tomorrow in the finals for the Great Lakes tennis championship. Johns won his semi-finals today from Misner of Elma, N. Y., in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Gilbert defeated Trowbridge Hendricks, also a Buffalo player, 6—3, 6—4, 7—9, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0	4	8	0
Toronto	1 0 0 1 6 0 1 0 x	9	11	1

AT MONTREAL.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 5 1 0 0 2 2 4	14	15	3
Montreal	2 0 0 0 3 0 3 1 0	9	12	6

Newark at Rochester—Postponed.
Providence at Buffalo—Postponed.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	37	24	.607
Baltimore	36	25	.563
Buffalo	32	26	.553
Richmond	31	30	.508
Newark	30	33	.476
Montreal	29	33	.468
Toronto	25	30	.455
Rochester	21	37	.362

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

ROCKAWAY POLOISTS CONQUER PT. JUDITH

Philip Stevenson Is Injured in Third Game for Independence Day Cups.

After a farcical beginning, the Rockaway Whites won the third game for the Independence Day Cups yesterday from the Point Judith polo team at the Rockaway Hunting Club, 4¾ goals to 3. E. S. Voss of the Point Judith aggregation inadvertently hit the first goal of the game for his opponents.

Late in the game Philip Stevenson of the Point Judith four was injured when his mount stumbled on the boards and rolled over on him. The mishap occurred in the eighth period, after two minutes of play. Stevenson was riding hard along the side line to get the ball. Just in front of the veranda and its throngs of gaily dressed women and men his horse caught the boards with its left hoof and stumbled, simultaneously crossing its feet and falling on its right shoulder, with Stevenson partly underneath. Rodman Wanamaker, Jr., No. 3 of the same team, was in his place to back Stevenson's play, but he had plenty of time to pull out, and no other player was close up.

Stevenson kept his senses, and complained only of pains in his head and legs. After a quarter of an hour he was able to limp off the field.

For the five minutes remaining for play it was decided to have only three men on a side, and J. P. Kane dropped out of the White's line-up. This brought up Cary as No. 1. When play was resumed the Whites had a lead of 4¾ to 2, and the only change after that was a goal by Randolph.

Wanamaker made his first appearance in a Rockaway tournament yesterday. He is about 16 years old and a fine rider, with four or five neat California-bred mounts. He had been practicing hitting and control for a couple of hours each day for a week on the small field, and was on edge for the game. He played the position well, picking up the ball deftly, but as yet is lacking in power back of the strokes. Wanamaker's début as a poloist was at Narragansett Pier last season. The final between the Rockaway Blues and Whites will be on Monday. The score:

ROCKAWAY WHITES.	H'cap.	POINT JUDITH.	H'cap.
1—J. P. Kane	0	1—P. Stevenson	2
2—Seward Cary	1	2—P. S. P. Randolph	2
3—George Metcalf	0	3—R. Wanamaker,Jr.	0
Back—A. D. B. Pratt	2	Back—E. S. Voss	0
Total	3	Total	4

Rockaway Whites—Goals earned, 2; goal hit by Voss, 1; by handicap, 2; less penalty, (safety by Pratt,) ¼. Total—4¾. Point Judith—Goals earned, 3. Total—3.

Individual goals—For Whites: Cary, Metcalf, and Voss. For Point Judith: Stevenson, 1; Randolph, 2.

Referees—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., and Charles R. Leonard. Timer—Albert Hunter.

Play for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cups, for teams rated at fifteen goals or more, will begin this afternoon with a game between the Meadow Brook-Rugby and Cooperstown teams.

FOOTBALL IN CLASSROOMS.

Track, Baseball, and Basket Ball Also on Columbia Curriculum.

Abolishing the old view that a college athlete must have certain inherent ability, and accepting the new doctrine that forms of athletics and sports can be taught successfully, the Department of Physical Education at Columbia University has arranged to give four courses in the Summer School this year for players and coaches of football, track and field sports, baseball, and basket ball. T. Nelson Metcalf, head football coach, who turned out an undefeated eleven last Fall for the first season Columbia enjoyed the gridiron sport since 1905, will instruct the classes in football and track and field sports. Metcalf also succeeded to the position of track coach, following the resignation of Bernie J. Wefers at Columbia. Charles Digby Wardlaw, principal of Leal's Elementary School in Plainfield, N. J., will teach prospective players and coaches the finer points of baseball and basket ball.

The course in football will be conducted by lectures, demonstrations, practice, and readings, and it will consider the fundamentals of the game, offensive and defensive play, formations and signals. Equipment, injuries, the educational significance, and moral values will also be considered. In the course in track and field sports the theory involved will be considered briefly, together with the matters of training, field generalship, and team management. Emphasis will be given to correct forms, and the opportunity for practice will be afforded to the students in all events of the track and field.

The baseball course will present, according to the Columbia Summer School catalogue, problems involved in team play, in playing individual positions, and in meeting various strategical situations in the game. Inside play, batting and defensive play will be considered. In the basketball instruction the idea will be to consider the game from the standpoint of defense and offense, selection of players, individual play, team play, and signals.

In another scheduled course, Mr. Wardlaw will teach general athletics, including the formation of an athletic association, financial management and organization of field days, group and individual contests. A part of each class period will be devoted to instruction and practice in various athletic events such as starting, sprinting, jumping, hurdling, shot-putting, and relay racing.

HORSE SHOW DATES SET.

Oliver Harriman Chosen President of Westchester Association.

The Westchester County Horse Show Association will hold its twenty-third annual horse show at White Plains Sept. 20, 21, 22, and 23.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Oliver Harriman; Vice President, Colonel Robert W. Leonard; Treasurer, Ernest Iselin. The other directors are Edwin Gould, J. Rich Steers, Henry Rowland, J. W. Harriman, C. D. F. Leith, Daniel G. Reid, John I. Downey, J. Campbell Thompson, William Ziegler, Jr., and S. Bryce Wing. The secretary is W. S. Blitz.

RACING
AT
AQUEDUCT
TODAY
6 OVERNIGHT EVENTS WITH
THE PROSPECT
And Two Other One-Mile Races on the Programme
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Also by Fulton St. "L" and trolley.
GRAND STAND $2. LADIES $1.50

EASTERN CRUISE IS BEGUN.

Score of Yachts Start 100-Mile Race from Marblehead to Portland.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 6.—The annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club was begun today with a 100-mile race from this port to Portland, Me. A score of schooners and sloops from Boston, New York, and elsewhere went over the starting line, manoeuvring in a brisk east breeze. The wind held as the yachts disappeared to the eastward.

A late arrival was the schooner Virginia, owned and sailed by L. F. Crofoot of Omaha, Neb. The Vagrant, with Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York at the wheel, the Irolita, under the guidance of her owner, Commodore E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, and the new Amorilla, owned by Demarest Lloyd of Boston, were prominent among the competing schooners.

MOTOR BOAT'S HIGH SPEED.

Miss Minneapolis Exceeds 45 Miles an Hour.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 6.—The closing day's racing of the Midcontinent Regatta of the Mississippi Valley Motor Boat Association was marked by the performance of Miss Minneapolis, which won each event in which it was entered and proved to be the fastest boat on the river.

The free-for-all ten-mile event was won by Miss Minneapolis in 13 minutes and 35 seconds, an average of forty-four miles an hour. The Webb trophy race of five miles was also won by Miss Minneapolis in 6 minutes and 35 seconds, an average of 45.10 miles an hour.

YACHT HANDICAPS DECIDED.

Allowances for Many Craft in Annual Events Tomorrow.

The following allowances are announced for the annual regattas tomorrow of the Riverside, Marine and Field Club and Oriental Yacht Club by Charles P. Tower, the handicapper:

FIRST DIVISION.

Yacht and Owner.	Per Cent.
Anita, G. P. Granbery	3
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	1
Waaska, W. L. Coursen	2
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	2
Virginia, R. B. Budd	5
Arvia, George C. Molloy	5
Aleda, J. W. Alker	0
Senora, W. H. Farrell	6
SECOND DIVISION.	
Sally IX., A. E. Black	6
Coot, H. Wennemer	8½
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	5½
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	5½
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	4½
Ninfea, F. K. Middlebrook	6
Sentana, H. L. Stone	6
Red Wing, Grace & Loewy	6
Ariel, T. Price	5½
Kenmuir, V. P. Krauss	5½
Veda, George Chadwick	2½
Mignon, Edwin G. Smith	2
THIRD DIVISION.	
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	1
Wag, H. I. North	1
Firefly, E. S. Foster	6½
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	1
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	0
Natoma, T. S. Clarke	0
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Solita, Daniel Bacon	2
Chiloe, Howard Parker	6
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	6
Kum On, Rossiter Maurice	0

Differentials—First to second division, 7½ per cent.; first to third division, 6 per cent.; first to fourth division, 33 per cent.

REGATTA OF BROOKLYN Y. C.

Handicapper's Allowances in Three Divisions for Tomorrow.

The following are the allowances for the yachts of the Gravesend Bay handicap classes entered for the Brooklyn Yacht Club's regatta tomorrow:

FIRST DIVISION.	P.C.		P.C.
Joy	0	Francis	8
La Cubana	10	Wenonah	6
Careless	10	Wahkan II.	14
Ramea	10	Fram	18¾
Saginaw	14	THIRD DIVISION.	
Jeanette	14½	Sunbeam	0
SECOND DIVISION.		Mavourneen	9
Loafer	0	Spider	11
May	1¼	Bug II.	12½
Oriole	5	Alcyon	13

A. A. U. CHOICE EXPLAINED.

Metropolitan Title Meet Will Test Track for National Games.

Explaining why the senior championships of the Metropolitan Association were sent to Weequahic Park, the following statement has been issued by the Amateur Athletic Union:

The Metropolitan Association Championship Committee, which decided to conduct the senior track and field championships at Weequahic Park in Newark on August 26, did so, not because there were no bids for this fixture, but to give the athletes of the metropolitan district a chance to familiarize themselves with the track on which the national championships will be conducted on September 8 and 9, and also to give the A. A. U. officials an opportunity to remedy the defects in the track or field apparatus should there be any.

The A. A. U. officials want to be absolutely sure that everything will be in first class shape for the nationals, and by conducting the association championships there just two weeks before, they contend that it will serve as a good tryout for the field.

As it is probable that no admission can be charged at Weequahic Park, it was suggested that the committee ask for donations of the nineteen sets of medals necessary for the championship games.

At the meeting President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association guaranteed the committee that he would obtain the donations of three sets and Matthew P. Halpin of the New York A. C. also promised to have three sets donated. Since then a firm of athletic medal makers have agreed to donate one set.

Senators Get Acosta for Rondeau.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington Baseball Club has exchanged Henry Rondeau to the Minneapolis American Association Club for Merito Acosta, the Cuban outfielder. Rondeau will leave for Minneapolis today and Acosta will take his place in the Washington line-up Saturday or Monday.

TRACK CLUBS HAVE FAITH IN VETERANS

Few Newcomers Are Expected to Win Titles in Metropolitan Meet Next Month.

The dearth of good athletic material in the metropolitan district is becoming more and more apparent each year. Were it not that the Irish-American A. C. and the New York A. C. import occasionally a college star, there would be no new blood worthy of mention in athletic competitions in this district. It is no exaggeration to say that not one athlete who has prospects of becoming a national champion was developed here during the last year, unless it was Arthur Engels, the young hurdler who will shortly represent the New York A. C. And even Engels was not developed during the last year. He has been coming to the front gradually for nearly three years.

The scarcity of essential new blood will undoubtedly be manifested in the senior championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which have been listed for August 26 at Weequahic Park, Newark. It seems now that there will not be more than half a dozen good men in competition who have not been seen in the championships before. And from the present prospect, the same order of finish in the team championship is probable, with the Irish-American A. C. retaining its rank over the best efforts of the New York A. C.

The Mercury Footers have been strengthened by a number of high school and college youngsters who showed fine form in the junior "mets" when they swept nearly everything before them, but the hardened and seasoned veterans of the Irish-American A. C. seem to have all the best of the outlook.

One boy who may be capable of upsetting calculations is Andy Kelly of Holy Cross College, who won both sprint championships in the New England Intercollegiates this year. Kelly runs for the New York A. C., and in March captured the 300-yard indoor championship, equaling the American indoor record for the distance. Kelly might have been a contender in last year's seniors, but while running in one of the heats he pulled a tendon and had to retire, allowing Alvah T. Meyer of the Irish-American A. C. to walk off with the century title. Meyer has been out of competition for some time and is now striving to come back, but Kelly has been active all Spring and is ready to gain his metropolitan titular brackets.

Fred Murray, the Leland Stanford hurdler, would be a very valuable asset to the Mercury Foot organization in the seniors, inasmuch as he would almost certainly win two events, but he is ineligible to compete because of the four months' residence rule. Frank Riley of Dartmouth, who was a mild sensation in the Intercollegiates, is likely to be a point winner. Nevertheless, the New York A. C. will have to depend upon its old standbys for victory.

These veterans are Jim Pease and Willie Anderson in the half-mile run, Willie Gordon and Jim O'Neill in the mile, Val Wilkie and Frank Lagay in the quarter, Hugh Honohan in the distance events, F. A. French in the hurdles, Maxfield, Beatty, and W. Roos in the shot; Wesley Oler, Harry Grumpelt, and Emil Loescher in the high jump; H. P. Talman in the discus, Simon Gillis in the heavyweights, Jim Lincoln and V. C. Elliot in the javelin, F. Gargan and J. D. Nagle, Jr., in the pole vault, Platt Adams in the running broad jump and hop, step and jump, and S. Graham in the running jump. These men scored seventy-one points last year. Of course, Kelly must be reckoned in the sprints, for there does not appear to be enough good short distance men in this district to keep the Holy Cross speedster from scoring in both the 100 and 220 yard dashes.

Possible point getters for the New York A. C., who figured prominently in the junior meets, are Larry Scudder of Penn in the half-mile, R. Crawford of Princeton in the 220-yard hurdles, W. T. Brown of Yale in the hammer, Fred Muenster and Maynard White in the 100-yard dash, J. De Cerna, who equaled the junior record of 22 4-5 seconds in the 220-yard dash, and G. Granger, winner of the 120-yard high hurdles contest.

The Irish-American A. C. also will have the same old timers in its lineup, with the addition of Jimmy Power and Irvin Howe of Boston, and a few promising youngsters. J. C. Corwith of Cornell, who won the three-mile championship in the juniors for the Irish club, may get a place in the senior titular distance race. Coach Lawson Robertson cannot hope that Joe Bromilow will repeat his sensational triumph of last year in the half-mile, but he figures the veteran of nineteen years' competition should be good enough to get a place. Eddie Fraser is another who may get in shape to win a point in the half-mile. W. J. Rolker is improving rapidly as a heel and toe exponent, and although he has little chance against Eddie Renz, he should be among the first four.

Can Alvah Meyer come back? This question is worrying Robertson, but he has lots of faith in the clever little sprinter, and believes he will be in condition by Aug. 26 to repeat his 1915 triumph. Jack Eller is good for a few points in the hurdles, and Eddie Coyle may place in the quarter.

The big men for the Irish club will be Kolehmainen in the five-mile run, Pat McDonald in the shot, hammer, and 56-pound weight; Ryan and McGrath in the hammer and weight contests, Egon Erickson in the running high jump, the event he won last year; Jim Duncan, winner of the 1915 discus throw, in which he competed unattached; Tim Ahearn in the hop, step and jump, and George Brender, national campion, in the javelin.

The New York A. C. has been hit by the mobilization of the National Guard, losing, among others, Walter Burach of the Twenty-third Regiment, who won the 220-yard low hurdle Metropolitan title last year, and then repeated in the national championship.

C AND C
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Ginger Ale
Order by the Dozen from your Wine Merchant or Grocer for Use at Home

CRABTREE WILL BE JUDGE.

Kennel Club Yields and Dog Expert Is to Act at Show.

A. P. Vredenburgh, Secretary of the American Kennel Club, formally notified the Southampton Kennel Club yesterday that Samuel Crabtree of Manchester, England, was eligible to serve as a judge at the dog show to be held on Saturday at the Meadow Club. The British expert, on June 14, had been declared ineligible to judge by the American Kennel Club. The breeds that had been assigned to him were bulldogs, bull terriers, Skye terriers, Dandie Dinmonts, Bedlingtons, Manchester terriers, and Schipperkes. The Southampton Kennel Club, in loyalty to the parent organization, accepted the edict with regret, and at its request arranged for Dr. George G. Anderson to act as a substitute for Mr. Crabtree.

Although received too late to enable the breeders, especially those who are interested in bulldogs, to take advantage of Judge Crabtree's presence at Southampton to pass on their dogs, as the entries closed on June 27, the members of the Southampton Kennel Club and its Superintendent, Frank F. Dole, feel gratified at the present indorsement of its list of judges.

With an actual benching of 200 dogs and an entry of 1,200, the show is expected to be one of the notable open-air fixtures of the season.

The ban against Crabtree was based upon the allegation that he was a professional handler, as interpreted by the American Kennel Club rules. On arriving in New York this week, Mr. Crabtree called on Mr. Vredenburgh and filed a sworn statement that he had never been a handler. Mr. Vredenburgh took steps to obtain a mail vote from the committee on the matter of the Englishman's eligibility in view of his affidavit. The mail vote is a withdrawal of the ban against Mr. Crabtree, and the British expert will judge the breeds originally assigned to him on Saturday.

TWO MIXED BOUTS TONIGHT.

Negroes and Whites Will Box in Harlem for First Time in Years.

Two boxing matches in which negro and white boxers will be opponents will be staged at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, this evening. This will be the first time since the rule prohibiting mixed bouts was adopted by the old Boxing Commission several years ago that contests with participants of both races have been allowed in this State.

In the feature ten-round event Lee Johnson and Allie Nack, the former 125-pound amateur champion, will be the principals. Johnson has been boxing in local clubs for several years, and has made a favorable impression. By many he is regarded as eligible to occupy the throne vacated by the late Joe Gans, who was considered one of the cleverest negro lightweights in the ring. Nack has been competing among the professionals with varying success. Kid Jackson, the negro lightweight of Philadelphia, will box Joe Azevedo of California in the other ten-round bout.

The other bouts arranged for tonight are:

New Polo A. A.—Bobby Moore vs. Frank Doyle, Joe Malone vs. Battling Jimmy Nelson; both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Broadway Sporting Club—Young Joe Borrell vs. Soldier Jack Kelsey, Mickey Donley vs. Frankie Maher; both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Young Joyce vs. Paddy Murphy, ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Freeport, L. I.—Paddy Burns vs. Young Martin, ten rounds.

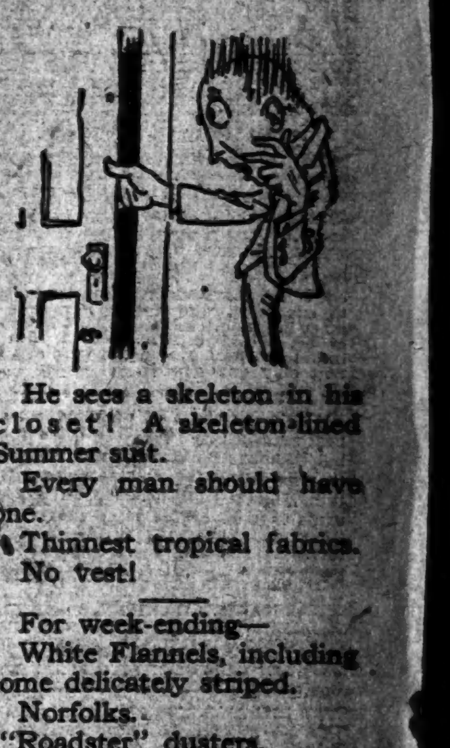
OSBORNE IS HIGH GUNNER.

Breaks 97 Out of a Possible 100 at Maplewood Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 6.—Fine weather made today, the third day of the big annual midsummer trap shooting championship at the Maplewood Country Club, a great success. There were seventy entries, and the scores were generally high.

The big event of the program was the preliminary handicap. Osborne won with a score of 97—100 from 21 yards. Newcomb led the field on high target, losing only one in a possible 100. Henderson and Newcomb tied for high average on 16 yards. The shoot-off takes place tomorrow.



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Packards, (Touring or Limousine,) $350, $450, $550, $650, $950 to $1,750; Pierce-Arrows, $450, $750, $950; Cadillacs, $400, $500, $650, $750, $950 to $1,750; Packard Coupe "Eighteen," $700.
Buicks, $250, $350, $450, $650, $750; Peerless "Six-48," $950; "Six-38," $575; Oldsmobile Runabout, also Touring 1916 Models, $750 to $800; Oldsmobile Six-cylinder Electrically equipped, $500.
Cole, (1915,) $750; Flats, (Pughkeepsie,) $550, $750; Hupmobile Roadster, $[illegible]; Studebaker "Six" seven-passenger, $[illegible]; Hudson Cabriolet, (1915,) $850; Maxwell, $200.
Marion, (selfstarter, etc.,) $350; Renault, $350, $450, $650; Stutz Roadster, $[illegible]; Velie, $450; Hudson "Fifty-four," $[illegible]; Renault Towncar, $450; Pullman, $400.
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TRACK RECORD BROKEN

THUNDERER BREAKS AQUEDUCT RECORD

Harry Payne Whitney's Colt Clips Second Off Track Mark for Six Furlongs.

ABDON WINS STEEPLECHASE

Jockey Haynes Holds Winner in Reserve Until Last Jump—Negro Rider on Ormead Shows Pluck.

Breaking and equalling track records have become habits with the thoroughbreds at Aqueduct, where the Queens County Jockey Club is holding its Summer meeting. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and the course figures for six furlongs were smashed in the opening event, when Harry Payne Whitney's Thunderer clipped a full second off the previous time. The Broomstick colt covered the distance in 1:11 flat.

The former record of 1:12 was held jointly by S. C. Hildreth's Restigouche, with 129 pounds, made on May 4, 1910, and H. P. Whitney's Gainer, with 105 pounds, made June 30, 1914. Thunderer carried 116 pounds yesterday when he won the handicap for three-year-olds and upward.

Thunderer is a strapping big colt, and while in the paddock before the race he looked head and shoulders superior to the other contestants in the event. It was his first time out since racing in Kentucky this Spring. F. Keogh had the mount and rode him just hard enough to come in a good length in front of Hanson, who was four lengths ahead of Dr. Larrick.

Hanson Gets the Lead.

Five went to the post. The other two were Whimsy, bearing the colors of the Cleveland Stable, and James Butler's Miss Puzzle. Hanson was on the rail and the first to get away, with Thunderer right up close behind the pace. Dr. Larrick was third. The Parsons entry, while in the front, set a rattling hot pace, but this did not worry Keogh, who had the winner well in hand. He did not attempt to get after the leader until reaching the final furlong post. Then he had only to urge the colt along a bit, and Thunderer shot past Hanson. The latter did not give up without a game struggle, but his early efforts had been too strenuous and he had no reserve to meet the challenge of the victor. Thunderer went to the front at a sixteenth of a mile from home and just breezed for the remainder of the distance. Dr. Larrick was always third and never able to get within hailing distance of the real contenders. The other entries were many lengths behind.

H. P. Whitney a Double Winner.

Harry Payne Whitney scored again in the feature event on the card, which was the Woodhaven Selling Stakes for two-year-olds over a five furlong route. The youngster to bear the light blue and brown to victory was Master McGrath, a Hamburg colt, who easily defeated his field with one length and a half to spare.

After two minutes' delay at the post the six horses were sent away to a good start. Master McGrath assumed the lead at once and made every post a winning one. Marie Odile tried to race with the Whitney youngster, but the latter would have none of it and shook the filly off. She fell behind and was never again in the race.

R. T. Wilson's Straight Forward would have made a much better fight had he been able to break with the others, but he was practically left at the post. Although he made up a lot of ground after once getting under way, he was never able to get within striking distance of the winner. His closing speed, however, enabled him to take the place from the imported Jack Mount, who had a rough trip all the way up the stretch. Felicidad came in fourth, but the effort made by the Whickliffe Stable's filly was disappointing, as she showed no speed at all.

Abdon Wins Steeplechase.

Abdon ran one of his good races in the jumps for four-year-olds and upward. The event was the Bayside Steeplechase, with $800 added, at about two miles. B. Haynes, mounted on the winner, rode a confident race. He never once made the least effort to set the pace, but allowed the others to make the running. Waiting until after clearing the last jump, he let Abdon have his head and the big, rangy gelding came on with a rush and took the measure of Racebrook, who had led nearly all the way, winning with two lengths to spare. Sorrento was third.

S. Bush, a negro rider on H. W. Sage's Ormead, the only other entry, gave a fine exhibition of pluck. At the second jump, which is almost in the centre of the field, Ormead caught his front feet in the brush and fell heavily to the ground. The accident was in plain view of the grandstand, and it looked as if the horse had kicked and then fallen heavily on his rider. Bush was underneath and unable to get up until Ormead rolled over.

Negro Jockey Shows Pluck.

Instead of walking off the course with his mount he immediately hopped into the saddle again and was after the other contestants at a terrific pace. Bush received round after round of applause when he passed the jumps in front of the stands. Although thirty lengths behind at the finish, he received as much applause as the winner.

After winning the mile and a furlong race for four-year-olds and upward, a selling event, Nephthys, who was entered for $800, was bid up to $1,800 and protected by her owner. The filly was close behind Monocacy throughout the race, and when Ball, who had the mount, was ready to make his run he shot past the old gelding to win by one length and a half. Raconteuse, the winner of the race for mares and geldings, suffered the same fate. She also was entered for $800 and bid up to $1,300, where she was saved by her owner with the usual $5 extra.

The suspension of M. Henderson for rough riding in the steeplechase on Wednesday, when he won on Duke of Duluth, was continued until Aug. 10 by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

The summaries, with the straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap, with $800 added; six furlongs. Time—1:11.
Thunderer, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 3 years, 116 pounds, by Broomstick-Jersey Lightning, 7 to 10 and out, (F. Keogh) 1st
Hanson, G. L. Parsons's ch. g., 4, 102, 7 to 1, 5 to 5, and 3 to 5, (A. Schuttinger) 2d
Dr. Larrick, H. Perkins's ch. g., 4, 107, 15 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 4, (M. Garner) 3d
Whimsy and Miss Puzzle also ran. Starting, Marse Henry, and Malachite scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Bayside Steeplechase, with $800 added, for four-year-olds and upward, selling, with $800 added; about two miles. Time—4:28.
Abdon, Milltown Stable's br. g., 6 years, 150 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Miss Doone, 7 to 10, out, (B. Haynes) 1st
Racebrook, A. W. Davis's b. g., aged, 150, 8 to 1, 7 to 10, out, (H. Williams) 2d
Sorrento, T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 4, 142, 7 to 1, 3 to 5, out, (J. Franklin) 3d
Ormead also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; with $800 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53.
Nephthys, J. J. Moran's ch. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Isidor-Melast, 13 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, (R. Ball) 1st
Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's b. g., aged, 113, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (L. Lyke) 2d
Bobbett, Mrs. F. Arlington's ch. g., 5, 109, 8 to 1, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, (L. Mink) 3d
Warbler, Monocacy, and Colonel Holloway also ran. Sir Hubert, (imp.) G. M. Miller, and Sugarhead scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Woodhaven Selling Stakes, of $1,200, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Time—0:59 2-5.
Master McGrath, H. P. Whitney's br. c., 102 pounds, by Hamburg-Greyhound, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 7 to 5, (L. Mink) 1st
Straightforward, R. T. Wilson's b. c., 100, 13 to 10, 1 to 2, out, (L. Lyke) 2d
Jack Mount, (imp.) W. R. Coe's b. c., 107, 13 to 5, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (J. McTaggart) 3d
Felicidad, Bright Star, Marie Odile also ran. The Only One, Hanobala scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward, selling; one mile. Time—1:40.
Raconteuse, W. M. Carter's blk. f., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Ellisdale-Anecdote, 4 to 5, 1 to 5, out, (J. McTaggart) 1st
Tactless, G. Alexander's b. m., 6, 107, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, (G. Alexander) 2d
Andes, A. Pinkerton's b. g., 5, 114, 5 to 2, 7 to 10, out, (C. Fairbrother) 3d
Queen of Paradise, Tamerlane, and Sir Denrah also ran. Ting-a-ling and Republican scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $500, six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.
Tom McTaggart, Brighton Stable's b. c., 112 pounds, by Chuctanunda-Toplash, 11 to 10, 2 to 5, out, (E. Toplin) 1st
Merchant, R. L. Brasler's ch. c., 112, 5 to 2, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, (C. Fairbrother) 2d
Nashville, J. E. Madden's b. c., 112, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 5 to 2, (M. Garner) 3d
Jock Scot, The Knocker, Deckmate also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Jesse Jr., 108 pounds; Sky Pilot, 100; Excelsior, 95; Alston, 113; Mindinette, 103; Rae 13, 95; Keziah, 95; Springmass, 108; Belle of the Kitchen, 95; Blackford, 108; Golden Gate, 110; Nasmar, 90; Wenonah, 100; Rose Water, 95; Estimable, 103; Flag Day, 105; Tamerlane, 113, and G. M. Miller, 113.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; five furlongs. Yellowstone, 114 pounds; Fairy Wand, 105; Basil, 112; Wistful, 115; Riverdale, 109, and Sea Wave, 104.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Preston Lynn, 108 pounds; Helping Hand, 101; Brooks, 122; Kings Oak, 107; Old Broom, 127; Bonnie Tess, 112; Ting-a-Ling, 114; Sevillian, 108; Springmass, 108; True as Steel, 123; Humiliation, 106; Salon, 108; Gloaming, 128; Charmeuse, 112; Broomvale (imp.) 105, and Unity Simplex, 117.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Prospect Handicap; one mile. Wooden Shoes, Fillies, 117 pounds; Magnet, 116; Harry Shaw, 128; Meditation, 107; Bac, 118; Top Hat, 109; Garbage, 111, and Holiday, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; one mile. Chiclet, (imp.) Resistible, 105 pounds each; Bryn Chant, 110; Dorcas, 105; H. Brush, 110; Pinch, (imp.) 115; Past Master, 110; Simon Jones, (imp.) 110; Frank Ensign, 110; Ronkiss, (imp.) 110; Saturn, 110, and Shooting Star, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase for hunters; Margery Jaque, 143 pounds; Lad of Langdon, 155; Butler Thompson, 152.

WANT LONGER TURF SEASON

Plan Under Way to Have Racing Last Until Middle of October.

An agitation has been started among the horsemen at Aqueduct and others who are interested in racing for a continuance of the sport this Autumn. The plan is to follow the Fall meeting at Belmont Park, which starts on Monday, Aug. 28, and continues until Sept. 9, with two weeks of racing both at Jamaica and Aqueduct. This would bring the closing of the metropolitan season well along to the middle of October.

The argument advanced by those interested is that the weather around New York is ideal for racing during those months, and that the proposed meetings would not conflict seriously with racing in Maryland, as there are now plenty of horses to go around. Many of the thoroughbreds which would take part in the events around New York would not go to Maryland, after the metropolitan season closes, but would be returned to Winter quarters.

The Maryland dates have not yet been announced officially, and the matter will soon be discussed by the Stewards of The Jockey Club.

ROBERTSON'S JOB AT PENN.

Quakers' New Trainer Will Have Little Material at Outset.

"Good horses make good trainers" is a race track idiom that often finds a place in cinderpath annals, and now many persons will watch the University of Pennsylvania to see whether a good trainer can make good athletes. Lawson Robertson, at present coach of the Irish-American A. C., who has been engaged to give Pennsylvania a winning track team, will start his task next September with little except the good wishes of his friends and supporters, who are legion. If Penn is to have a winning team Robertson must make it.

When the contract of Dr. George Orton expired in June, the terms of most of the good athletes who have been bearing the colors of Pennsylvania for the last three years also came to an end. Among these were James E. Ted Meredith, who has been a track team in himself; Mike Dorizas, the big Greek weightthrower, and Joe Lockwood, the sprinter, who scored many points for the Quaker City institution.

Now, as Robertson assumes the task which Orton undertook following the death of Mike Murphy, he has only a few prospects and several athletes. Among the latter are Larry Scudder, a middle-distance runner, and Newstetter, a pole vaulter. Robertson may have a number of schoolboy stars under his wing, but at the time he does not know who will be included in the Penn athletic roster when he starts his work.

It was reported some months ago that Frank Sloman, the San Francisco quarter-miler, who has run 440 yards with the wind in 47 seconds, was coming East to matriculate at Penn this Fall, but Robertson knows nothing about it. At the same time it was announced that Brook Brewer, the sensational schoolboy sprinter of St. Albans School, Washington, would enter Penn, but now it appears that this statement was not founded on fact.

It is a big job which Robertson is about to undertake, but he has had such remarkable success with the athletes of the Irish-American A. C. that there are few who doubt his ability to be successful at Pennsylvania. Time and again it has been said that athletes are born, not made, but there are few athletes who have not profited by listening to the advice of a good professional trainer. Robertson may never have made a single athlete, but he improved the form and added to the ability of nearly every man who ever trained under him.

Robertson, because of his big size, is a cracking good all-around instructor. He can teach the finer points of weight-throwing because he has practiced all these events. He can instruct in the art of sprinting because he was a sprinter and represented this country at two Olympic meets. He is also an adept jumper.

Even Pat McDonald and Pat Ryan, the former the world's champion with the shot and the latter world's record-holder with the sixteen-pound hammer, attribute some of their success to Robertson. Robertson has a system of his own, designed to bring out the best there is in an athlete. He is not a hard taskmaster, but is rather one of the easiest. He knows human nature and the human body, and his record shows that he knows an athlete.

When he goes to Penn this Fall, first to condition the football candidates and then to whip a track team into condition, he will run against many obstacles through the lack of material, but, if he is provided with at least a reasonable number of promising men, every one who knows Robertson is confident of his ability to turn out a team which will figure strongly in the intercollegiate championships next year.

EARL, JR., WINS FAST RACE.

Takes Free-for-All from Good Field of Steppers at Sage Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6.—Earl, Jr., one of the sensations of the grand circuit last season, won his first race of the present season over the half-mile track at Sage Park this afternoon, defeating a fast field of steppers in the free-for-all pace. The race went five heats and B. M., winner of the first heat, equalled the track record of 2:00¼, made last year by Earl, Jr.

Saraskia won the match race between the two-year-old colts, defeating Evelyn Ray Watts in two straight heats. The winner went the second heat in 2:23¼. Alfred King won the 2:24 trot in five heats and Crescent Todd took the 2:26 pace in four heats.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA SIGN NEW TREATY

Its Object Said to be to Unify Efforts of Two Countries for Lasting Peace in Far East.

NEGOTIATIONS WERE KNOWN

The Alliance May Have Importance for the Future of China, and Hence Affect United States.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—A Russo-Japanese political convention of two articles was signed today by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergius Sazonoff, and the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Ichiro Motono.

The object of the convention is to unify the efforts of the two countries to maintain a lasting and constant peace in the Far East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.—The Times says:

"A satisfactory development of the Russo-Japanese relations during the war and the loyal co-operation of Japan with her other allies in supplying Russia with arms and ammunition have, we understand, recently led to a formal agreement between the Imperial Japanese and Russian Governments. The agreement is stated to be tantamount to a formal alliance, of which the main objects are the maintenance of peace and the safeguarding of the special Russian and Japanese rights and interests in the Far East. The publication of the text is believed to be imminent. The respective allies of Russia and Japan have been informed of the agreement and have expressed their satisfaction."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The announcement in Petrograd that the new Russo-Japanese political convention has been signed today to maintain peace in the Far East did not come as a surprise in official and diplomatic circles, where it has been known for some time that negotiations for such an alliance had been pending between the Petrograd and Tokio Governments.

As stated in THE TIMES this morning, information reached Washington yesterday indicating that the treaty of alliance had been actually concluded.

Japan has an alliance with Great Britain regarding the Far East and under the terms of that treaty was honor bound not to undertake any step altering the status of the Far East without freely and fully consulting with her British ally. For this reason it is assumed here that Japan must have taken the British Government into its confidence with respect to the negotiation of the new alliance with Russia.

The Petrograd announcement that the purpose of the new Russo-Japanese treaty is to maintain peace in the Far East is a very broad and flexible statement and may contain many possibilities for both China and the United States. The stated purpose of the present Anglo-Japanese alliance, before it was made public, was "to maintain peace in the Far East," but when the political agreement was made public it was found to be a very broad, far-reaching and powerful international alliance, both offensive and defensive.

It is the confident expectation here that when the terms of the new Russo-Japanese treaty become known they will disclose it to be a momentous and vitally important document dealing with the Far East, and especially with Russian and Japanese spheres of interest in China. In some Japanese circles there has been a desire expressed for the abrogation of the treaty between Japan and England, but suggestions of this sort have always be discountenanced by officials of the Japanese Government.

If the alliance between England and Japan is to be continued in force after the present war it would not be surprising if both the alliances, the old one between England and Japan and the new one between Japan and Russia, are ultimately merged into a tri-partite Anglo-Russo-Japanese alliance to carry out the stated purpose of the two separate agreements, "to maintain peace in the Far East."

The agreement, or treaty of alliance, between Great Britain and Japan, signed Aug. 12, 1905, also has for its purpose the "maintenance of peace" in Eastern Asia and India, as well as the preservation of the independence and integrity of China, and of the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; also the maintenance of the territorial rights and defense of the special interests of Great Britain and Japan in Eastern Asia and India.

It provides for frank intercommunication between the two Governments if their rights or interests are threatened, and for mutual assistance in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action on the part of any other power. Under the Anglo-Japanese alliance Great Britain recognizes the rights of Japan to control and protect Korea, with the principle of equal opportunities in Korea for the commerce and industry of all nations; and Japan recognizes the rights of Great Britain to take such measures in proximity to the Indian frontier as may seem necessary for the safeguarding of her Indian possessions.

The agreement is for ten years, but under the terms it is only to terminate at the end of that period if denounced a year beforehand by one or the other of the signatory powers. The ten-year period passed in 1915, without either power denouncing the treaty, so far as has been publicly disclosed.

The treaty provides that if ten years shall have expired without denunciation of the agreement a year's notice by either power is required for its termination, but if, at the date fixed for its expiration, either power is at war, the alliance is to continue till the restoration of peace. Under this provision the alliance is undoubtedly binding upon Japan and England until the end of the present conflict in Europe.

SWELL WANAMAKER PARADE

Employes March to Theatre and Hundreds Join Them.

Six hundred and fifty employes of the John Wanamaker store gathered at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway last night and, headed by a band, marched down Broadway to Ninetieth Street to attend an exhibition of the film "How Britain Prepared," at the Standard Theatre.

With the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the employes waving preparedness banners, passersby thought it was a preparedness parade and joined the ranks. When the marchers reached Ninetieth Street the 650 had grown to 2,000. The affair was arranged by the officials of the Wanamaker Store.

AIDS HARVARD AVIATORS.

J. P. Morgan's $300 Check Brings Fund to the $4,000 Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 6.—The fund to send ten Harvard students to the Curtiss School of Aviation at Buffalo reached the $4,000 mark today when a check for $300 was received from J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.

The students who seek to qualify as military aviators will leave shortly for the school, where they will be instructed in flying by Lieutenant Philip Rader, for two years a member of the Royal Flying Corps of England. Lieutenant Rader has an exceptional record as a careful flyer.

WAITE MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Murderer's Wife Obtains Decree in Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 6.—A decree of annulment of marriage today was granted Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite, wife of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who is in Sing Sing Prison, under sentence of death for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck of Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Waite, in petitioning for annulment of her marriage, alleged that Waite resorted to fraud in obtaining her consent to marry him.

MRS. WYLIE WANTS DIVORCE

Deserted Wife Finally Sues Husband Who Eloped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The elopement of Horace Wylie, a wealthy clubman, and Mrs. Elinor M. Hichborn in December, 1910, was recalled today when Mrs. Katherine V. H. Wylie brought suit for divorce.

Mr. Wylie is the son of the late Andrew Wylie, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Wylie is the daughter of the late James H. Hopkins, for several terms member of Congress from Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hichborn is the daughter of the late Charles M. Hoyt, classmate of ex-President Taft at Yale and counsellor of the State Department in the Taft Administration.

Philip S. Hichborn, the husband of Mrs. Hichborn, was a son of the late Admiral Hichborn, for many years the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department. Mr. Hichborn committed suicide on January 27, 1912, by shooting himself after filing suit for divorce.

In her petition Mrs. Wylie says that she was married in Washington on April 30, 1895, that there are four children, and that she lived with her husband in this city for fifteen years in "mutual affection as petitioner supposed." The sudden flight of Mr. Wylie is described and the confession he left for the wife is given, in which he said he had eloped with Mrs. Hichborn, who had left her husband. The petition says that the affair then became a matter of public scandal, and it became known that the two fled to Canada and then to Europe.

It is also asserted that Mr. Wylie returned to America in 1911 and sought a reconciliation, and then traveled with his wife and the children for a time in Europe, but suddenly disappeared, leaving a note saying the separation must be final and that he must go back and live with Mrs. Hichborn. It is asserted that he did return to Mrs. Hichborn and has continued to live with her. Mrs. Wylie advances as her reason for seeking a divorce that if her husband should survive her he would have parental authority over the Wylie children, "which he has forfeited both in law and morals."

Mr. Wylie and Mrs. Hichborn have been living for several years on the Island of Corsica.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Metropolitan Musical Bureau has received a cable from Buenos Aires stating that Mme. Barrientos, the Spanish coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, sang with great success at the Teatro de Colon last week. She sang the title roles in "Sonnambula" and "Hamlet."

John Cort has re-engaged the Theodore Bendix String Quartet to play at the Cort Theatre the coming season.

John Hazard and John L. Golden are the authors of "Go To It," which will be the next musical offering at the Princess. F. Ray Comstock has engaged Percival Knight for one of the leading comedy roles.

Rex McDougall will have an important part in William Somerset Maugham's play, "Caroline," in which Margaret Anglin will return to the Frohman fold next Fall.

Edna Wallace Hopper will return to the New York stage next week at the Palace. She will be seen in a sketch by Laura Guerite and Jack Norworth, called "The Flivver," in which the authors appeared recently in a London revue. In Miss Hopper's support will be Miss Guerite, A. Baldwin Sloane, Cyril Chadwick, and Walter Hanky.

The Winter Garden management is so pleased with the numbers Herman Timberg wrote for "The Passing Show" that he has been engaged to compose some jingles for the Fall production.

Ina Claire returned to the cast of Ziegfeld's "Follies," last night, after a week's absence from the New Amsterdam stage on account of illness. While she was away her part was taken by Allyn King.

Two hundred members of the Jewish Women's Congress will attend the Shubert Theatre tonight for the performance of "Step This Way."

"Civilization," the film on exhibition at the Criterion, will be shown at the Brighton Beach Music Hall tonight. A party of Brooklyn city officials have been invited to attend the initial showing.

Another Douglas Fairbanks picture will be shown at the Rialto next week. It is called "The Half-Breed," and is a screen adaptation of a Bret Harte story.

JAY GOULD MILLIONS UP FOR COURT ORDER

Executors Seek Construction of Will and Approval of Stewardship Since 1892.

NO HINT OF ESTATE'S VALUE

Put at $72,000,000 at Time of Death, but Character of Securities Has Changed Greatly.

An application for a judicial construction of the meaning of the will of Jay Gould, and for an accounting from the time of his death on Dec. 2, 1892, until Jan. 1 last, was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday by David H. Taylor of Taylor, Knowles & Hack, counsel for the executors. When Mr. Gould's will was filed the value of his estate was given at $72,000,000, only $2,000,000 of which was in realty. It was left to his wife, who died before him, and their six children.

The plaintiffs are the executors, George J. and Edwin Gould and Helen Gould Shepard, and the defendants are all the heirs. The estate was to be managed by the executors for the benefit of the six children, and, if any of them died, for the heirs of the deceased. All of the six are alive. Besides the three executors they are Howard, Frank, and Anna, the latter being the wife of the Prince Helie de Sagan.

There has never been an accounting because all of the heirs have been satisfied with the way the property was handled, but the executors want the management of the estate reviewed by the court and certain questions settled concerning titles to property that they may be relieved of responsibility. The application explains that some of the property bought was to safeguard other parcels. It is explained that the application is made in the Supreme Court instead of in the Surrogates' Court because of the large amount of realty involved and because of the disposition of certain trust funds.

The will gave the executors power to divide the residue of the estate into six parts or to manage it as a whole for the benefit of all. The number and character of the securities have changed greatly, and the executors want the advice of the court as to the best manner of continuing the management and to have the court ratify what has been done.

Mr. Taylor said it was impossible to give any estimate of the value of the estate at present.

"It will take from a month to six weeks to complete the statement of the method of handling the estate and of its present condition," he said. "Then we shall apply to the court for a referee, with whom the accounting may be filed. The court will name guardians for each one of the infant children interested, and these guardians may interpose objections, and so prolong the work of the referee.

"I don't know what the possible objections will be based upon. Maybe they will object because certain payments have been made out of the principal of the estate instead of out of the income, or vice versa, and there may be other objections."

Mr. Taylor said there were many infants interested. He didn't know just how many, but there were at least seven grandchildren under 14 years of age, which makes them infants in the eyes of the law. It will probably be late in the Fall before any report is filed with the court.

Maurice and Walton in a Film.

M. Maurice and Florence Walton, who did their part in creating and keeping alive the late dance craze, have been engaged by the Famous Players' Film Company to act for a motion picture to be made in the studios of that concern. A special scenario that will provide an excuse for the introduction of some of their dancing is being prepared for their use.

FORMING NEW FILM BODY.

Fund of $40,000 for National Association Solicited at a Luncheon.

Another step in the formation of a new national organization to represent the various branches of the film industry was taken at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor yesterday. The report of the committee of twelve appointed recently to formulate plans for the new body was unanimously adopted. The committee submitted a constitution and by-laws, and these were adopted. The constitution gives the organization the name of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

The sixth annual national convention of the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America will begin next Monday in Chicago, and during its session a sub-committee appointed yesterday will present the constitution and by-laws for ratification. The league has a membership of 15,000 exhibitors and upon its acceptance of the plans as perfected its members become affiliated with the new organization.

A fund of $40,000 was solicited at the meeting to defray the preliminary expenses and there were large subscriptions from the members of the industry at the luncheon.

"QUEEN OF THE ROSES."

Disarrangement of Leoncavallo's Score Accompanies a Movie.

An Italian movie called "Queen of the Roses" was somewhat hastily projected last night on the temporary screen erected for the dog days at the Candler Theatre. Its solitary and quite insufficient excuse is to be found in its having been made from the libretto of Leoncavallo's operetta of the same name and in its accompaniment by a badly played disarrangement of that score. This work by the composer of "Pagliacci" was given abroad some years ago without any electrifying success and Mr. Dippel, who controls the American rights, has never found occasion to present it in this country. It would be monstrously unfair to judge the score by the garbled version employed at the Candler. It has an engaging waltz, but most of its strains and harmonies seem to be quite conventional and stale.

The scenario is such a one as you might expect to get if the book of one of our own musical comedies were to be subjected without warning to the requirements of the cinema. As an example of motion picture photography, "Queen of the Roses" is surprisingly reminiscent of the movies as they used to be, a reminder of the nickelodeons of days gone by.

H. H. FRAZEE'S NEW PLAYS.

"Nothing but the Truth" and "A Pair of Queens" Coming Here.

H. H. Frazee announced yesterday his plans for the coming season in New York. He has regained control of the Longacre Theatre and will present there next month the comedy, "Nothing But the Truth," by James Montgomery, now running at the Garrick Theatre, Chicago.

"A Pair of Queens," a farce now being played in Chicago, will be brought here next month. Mr. Frazee has also made arrangements for the production of these plays in London in September.

Late this month he will produce in Long Branch a new play, "The Victim," by Otto Hauerbach. Henry Kolker will have the principal rôle.

Mr. Frazee has acquired a site in the Loop District in Chicago for a theatre.

Peggy O'Keefe Weds Spotlight Man.

Peggy O'Keefe, who played the rôle of Beauty in "Experience" last season, was married to Preston Wilson in the Brooklyn Borough Hall yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Chief Clerk Scully. The bride is a native of Richmond, Va., and as this is a stage romance of course she is beautiful. Mr. Wilson was a spotlight guide last season, and whenever Miss O'Keefe appeared on the stage it was his duty to focus his light on her. After forty weeks of studying her beauty, Mr. Wilson became the bridegroom.

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BROADWAY AT 44TH ST.
JAS. K. HACKETT, Lessee & Mgr.
TWICE DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAYS
Nights, 50c. to $1.50. Mats., Best Seats, $1.00.

The Greatest Battle Drama of all time.
A spectacle beyond comparison; almost beyond description.

THOS. H. INCE'S
MAMMOTH CINEMA TRIUMPH
CIVILIZATION

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330 Circle.
Matinee Tomorrow, 50c to $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton Eve. World.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
LEW FIELDS in STEP THIS WAY
Moves to Astor Theatre Next Monday.
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
LYRIC 42D ST., WEST OF BROADWAY. OPENING MON. EVE. JULY 10
Twice Daily Thereafter 2:15 & 8:15, incl. Sundays.
AMERICA PREPARING
AUTHORIZED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT
SPECIAL MUSIC BY SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
Mats. 25, 50c., Boxes $1. Eve. 25c to $1. Boxes $2.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

STEEPLECHASE
Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and a Great Pool. Day and Night Bathing.

LUNA
BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA And Other Big Features. Twice, F. Boody, World's Daily Greatest High Diver.
DANCING CONTEST TONIGHT.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE
B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1.
Fritzi Scheff, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh, Wallie V. Nichols, Clark & Verdi, Miss Bran-Burrows, Fontaine and Alexander Carr & Co.
Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

DUO-ART MUSICALE
at Three O'Clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
SCHELLING-GOODSON HUTCHINSON - RAAB
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Without Charge

School Garden Festival,
Carnegie Hall,
Friday, July 7th, 7:40 P. M.
Illustrated talk by John Patterson, founder of Boys' Garden movement. Extraordinary kinemacolor motion pictures. Admission free.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Now Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
Vaudeville, Jose Collins in "A Woman's Honor." Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'y. Every Eve. at 8:15
Gordon Eldred & Co., Imogene Comer, Cunningham & Bennett, many others and 10th Episode Iron Claw.
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

GLOBE Broadway 46th St. Daily 2 & 8. 25c and 50c.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE." Chap. 10, "Tangled Threads."
and "The Weakness of Man," featuring HOLBROOK BLINN

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:10
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE FALL OF A NATION
LAST TIMES of the Thrilling Patriotic Spectacle. Orchestra of 50.
LIBERTY 2:30 and 8:30. 25c to $1.00.
BELASCO West 44 St. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday.
THE BOOMERANG
MATINEES TUESDAY & THURSDAY AT 2:30.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

With characteristic English courage the Irish situation has been faced and its difficulties overcome for the present. The Asquith Ministry bungled the home rule matter; that sort of bungling is characteristic of the English. Before the great foreign war began there was a grave threat of civil war, but the Nationalists and Ulsterites vied with each other in their loyalty to the Imperial Government in an hour of great peril, they have been fighting side by side in the trenches, and it seemed for a time that the whole Irish question might safely be held in abeyance until the European war had passed into history. But the Sinn Feiners ruled otherwise, and in the midst of the hardest struggle in English history the Government had to find a way to adjust a domestic difficulty. In the dilemma LLOYD GEORGE was again the agent relied upon to accomplish a task which other statesmen viewed with dismay. He had solved the munitions problem, he had exerted his great personal influence toward the solution of the recruiting problem, and now it is his plan for provisional Irish home rule that is to clear the political atmosphere and keep the factions quiet until one year after the peace of Europe is assured.

It is a large undertaking, one which is sure to develop new and trying problems which must be met from time to time, but it is a way out of a difficulty which could not be trifled with or talked out of existence. There is to be, without delay, an Irish Parliament in Dublin, a deliberative bicameral body formed on a new plan. The House of Commons is to include the seventy-six Irish Nationalists and Independents sitting in the Imperial Parliament and the two Unionists, Sir EDWARD CARSON, the Ulster leader, fierce protagonist in the contest against home rule, and the Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. CAMPBELL. Until lately CARSON has been irreconcilable. Now he has promised to sit with the Nationalists. The Senate will have a large Unionist representation and the chance for lively disagreements is obvious, but Unionists and Nationalists alike are disposed to stand by the British Government while the war lasts.

The Members of the Irish House of Commons will retain their seats in the British House, and it is intimated that they will have plenty of time for both, "as the Irish body is not expected to have much business to transact at first." Ordinarily such a body would be disposed to make business of the most exacting sort. But the whole Government of the empire is to be readjusted after the war, and for the present Irish home rule is expected to thrive without annoying complications. The plan, even if the new Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary are exactly the right men for their posts, seems hazardous, but luck has never deserted DAVID LLOYD GEORGE. The full details of the plan have not reached us, but there is reason to hope that Ireland will be relatively quiet now until British statesmanship has time to reconsider the whole question in the light of its ample fund of new experience. For the time being there is peace at home and the incredible has been accomplished. CARSON consents to sit with home rulers, and the British Cabinet will not be disrupted.

SANTO DOMINGO.

There is a new prospect of peace in Santo Domingo, but the very real little war which has been going on there two months and more, and in which 2,000 American sailors and marines of Admiral CAPERTON'S forces have played a vigorous part, has caused scarcely a ripple of excitement in this part of the world. Many incidents of greater relative importance have almost crowded a fierce contest for possession of a Government and its revenues out of the news. Three of our men were killed in battle only a week ago, and in an ordinarily tranquil era the enterprise in which they were concerned would have received much more notice. War in Santo Domingo is much like war anywhere else; the well-trained soldier is sure of final victory.

The rebellion of ARIAS, which has postponed the completion of the agreement by which the United States will practically direct Dominican affairs hereafter and collect and disburse for the good of the Dominican people their customs revenues, will undoubtedly be much written about in the future. There will be material for books in its strategies and adventures and its final downfall under the vigorous defense of the accredited Government by American sailors and marines. For the present we must be satisfied with the knowledge that Admiral CAPERTON has been doing well something worth doing and that the little war is over, the rebels brought to terms, and the prospect clear for the completion of the American convention under which it is hoped Santo Domingo will become permanently peaceable and will enjoy the prosperity to which it is entitled.

THE HOME GUARD.

Great credit is due to Police Commissioner WOODS and his associates for the successful formation of the Citizens' Home Defense League, composed of fit men from every walk of life who are training to be able to preserve law and order in the city in case of any great emergency which would require the continual performance of special duty by the uniformed police. There is no present danger of riots, but the formation of this volunteer force was timely, nevertheless, and it should be kept in existence permanently. Its membership is now only 1,000 short of the limit of 22,000, and all the members willingly subject themselves to the necessary training and instruction. The self-sacrifice required for such service is as creditable to a citizen as enlistment for war. There will be less of glory for the civilian policeman, perhaps, than the soldier is in the way of gaining, but he enlists to protect his own home and family as well as those of others, and he will be justified in wearing his distinctive button proudly.

This is a long step toward universal service, a recognition of the duty of every citizen to do his personal share for the protection of the Commonwealth. As population increases and social conditions become more complex the perils threatening society correspondingly increase. The Citizens' Home Defense League is a wholesome development of the larger civic sense of the community.

"THE SUPREME LAW."

According to information from London, the rescinding of the British Orders in Council is to be followed by the declaration of a blockade, thus regularizing and strengthening England's position under international law. The German reply to the abandonment of the Declaration of London, according to the Berlin press, is to be "an overpowering mobilization of submarines." That is to say, since British procedure signifies in German opinion that "the supreme law is Britain's will," Germany will retort with a renewal of the sort of maritime warfare which Germany abandoned because its inhumanity offended all law, human and divine.

It is singular that Germany should venture to reproach England for its "emasculation" of the Declaration of London. Before the war England abstained from ratifying the declaration because it followed the Continental rather than the British doctrine of contraband. Food was to be contraband under the declaration when available for armies or fortified places. England feared that food consigned to any British port might be thought contraband and thus England might be starved. The German bombardment by Zeppelins of British ports as forts supported this British apprehension and justified in practice the British theoretical abstention from the declaration. German raids upon food cargoes further justified the British apprehension and preceded the British "emasculation" of the declaration. That afforded England a pretext for adopting national starvation as a measure of war. The last doubt regarding the German position was removed by the decision of the German prize courts that no indemnity was due for food cargoes because it was not proved that they might not find their way to military use. This action by Germany caused the Entente Allies' extension of the contraband list. Germany's official assumption of the administration of food necessarily made food contraband. Whatever shortage of food Germany may be suffering or fearing is due to her unauthorized and actual expansion of the declaration, previously too favorable for her against her enemies for them to regard it as international law. These events anticipated Germany's submarine blockade, which she relaxed in deference to neutral representations as to its illegality.

Thus the legal effect of Germany's attempt to starve England has been to contrast the German and British views of international law and respect for neutral opinion. The practical effect has been to shorten the German food supply, while the British warehouses, from excess of precaution have been so stuffed that the international grain market is weak, and there is a surplus of marine freights for grain for England. If the "supreme law is Britain's will" it is because Britain's will is the law of nations. According to the German press, British procedure makes it necessary to reconstruct international law after the war. Not British procedure alone. German opinion after the war will incline to establishing the freedom of the seas for food for noncombatants of all nations, and not for Germans alone. German procedure also will incline international opinion toward safeguarding private property of noncombatants against military confiscation on land and sea alike.

These have been rather American than British views for many years, irrespective of the present war. But never have American principles of what is fitting in civilized war been so outraged as by the German requisition of the forced labor of Belgian civilians for their unlawful invaders. As the official protest published Wednesday says, such incidents are as inhuman as unlawful. It would be to the honor of Germany if she preferred defeat to victory by such means, just as it is to the glory of Belgium that she risked death in resistance to unlawful aggression. There can be no sanction for international law until more nations emulate the conduct of Belgium and unite in disciplining conduct like Germany's. The "supreme law" must rest upon the opinion of mankind, not upon national interpretations.

The Socialist manifesto circulated in Germany says: "War is the crime. "The starvation plan is only the con-"sequence of this crime." That relieves England of its reproach. What shall be said of the reproach to Germany in the fact that, as the manifesto asserts, "all food in the occupied territory was requisitioned"? Germany took the food of those whom it conquered, allowed them to be supported by the world's charity, and made those thus supported work at the point of the bayonet. When before did the world know such war, or such insults to the supreme law?

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ECONOMY.

On July 1 there was returned to the Treasury $636,971 which had been saved by Secretary MCADOO'S policy of building Government buildings according to the need for them, rather than according to Congress's appropriations. The standard of Congress regarding building appropriations is something about which conjecture is dangerous. It certainly had nothing to do with the business to be transacted in the building. Evanston, Wyo., population 2,500, certainly had no use for a Federal Building to cost $185,000. That outdoes even the $150,000 voted for Gainesville, Fla., population 11,000, and the home of the Chairman of the House Committee upon Public Buildings. Every town in Chairman CLARK'S district has been provided with its building, and therefore he is in favor of reasonable appropriations for preparedness. But if preparedness should require that the erection of public buildings be stopped, he said he would oppose it tooth and nail.

That is no more than fair toward fellow-Representatives in whose districts there might be one or two towns without their buildings. It may be easy to get the money voted hereafter as heretofore, but it will be harder to get it spent. The Treasury has divided towns where buildings are proposed into four classes, according to postal receipts, and has planned typical buildings suitable for each class. The towns will get that much money, and it is the surplus over that standard which has been turned back into the Treasury. That is a better way of making money than spending what Congress allowed and renting the surplus space in skyscrapers erected almost anywhere.

It may be impossible to frighten Congress into economy, but the Treasury seems more amenable to reason. Its success with the buildings "pork" may encourage it to similar prudence in spending the good roads money. If the Government should insist upon not spending unnecessarily, and upon getting its money's worth, it might not be necessary to double the income tax again. That would be better worth while than giving the assistance of unnecessary expenditures in the re-election of log-rolling Congressmen.

PEACE, NOT TRUCE.

It was the reorganization of Europe, it might be described as a regeneration, that Viscount BRYCE, in his speech at the Pilgrims' luncheon given to JAMES M. BECK in London, pictured forth as the result which the Allies are resolved to attain in carrying on the war. First of all, there is an evil spirit to be exorcised, the spirit of militarism in Germany, the "military "caste which delights in war and "threatens not only Europe, but all "the countries, America included." That, he insisted, was essential to the permanence of peace, since there can be no safety "so long as the German "Government desires to dominate the "world." Belgium is to be freed, vindicating the principle that the sovereignty of small nations should be inviolable. The invader is to be driven from Northern France, of course, and Turkey is to be made over in such wise that we shall hear no more of the massacre of Christian subjects of the Turk, and Germany's dream of an Eastern extension of her sway with the Turks as her vassals is to be cheated of realization.

This is a policy of thoroughness, and it is evident that it is the policy which the Allies are firmly united to carry out. It is for this reason that Lord BRYCE discourages overtures for present peace, since it would be at best a mere truce, while the Allies are determined to secure a peace that will not leave Germany free to marshal her forces for another war in twenty-five or thirty years. It cannot be denied that the moment is propitious for such a proclamation of purpose. The great success of the apparently irresistible Russian advance in the East, the wonderfully stubborn resistance of the French to the terrific attack upon them by the Germans at Verdun, and the hopeful beginning of the long-awaited English forward movement fill the Allies with confidence. They "are going to win," says Lord BRYCE. He believes the Allies are stronger on land than the Germans, and they hold an "unshakable control of the seas."

The other side of this picture would be a dawning sense of danger on the part of the Germans, the feeling that they are about to be put to the supreme test and that their success is doubtful. The Germans have not hitherto had that feeling; they have been confident. There are signs that they know what is coming. The appeal of the Frankfurter Zeitung for political harmony and unity at home, its exhortation to the German people to show fortitude during the "gigantic battles" which are beginning and which "may actually bring about a decision," can be considered only as an effort to keep up the courage of the German people at a time when they are more in need of courage than ever before.

Meanwhile the Germans to whom the Vorwaerts appeals, the Germans who resent the punishment of LIEBKNECHT, are denouncing the continuance of the war as a "crime." That certainly indicates that hope is fainter, for if triumph were believed to be certain the spirit of unity for which the Frankfort newspaper feels it necessary to appeal would unquestionably be shown. The suffering due to the scarcity of food is real and is not diminishing. In view of England's intention to tighten the blockade it is not likely to diminish. Hunger gives people little heart for war, though it is not through hunger that Germany will be conquered. That essential condition of Lord BRYCE'S program of change in Europe must be attained by the armies in the field.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Discretion the Whole of Valor. Again the lone highwayman! This time he is not "a solitary horseman who could be seen"—and still remains visible—in any picaresque novel, but an up-to-date motorcyclist. So mounted, he chuff-chuffed to a convenient place in the Yosemite Park, on Wednesday, and there he halted not one stage coach, but five of them, also propelled in the modern way. By using on their occupants the persuasive argument of a sawed-off shotgun, significantly handled, he was able to take up a cash collection amounting to $400. Then he chug-chugged out into the justly celebrated scenic effects of that region.

It was a fair day's work for a lone highwayman, even with gasoline at its present price. Perhaps the sawed-off shotgun was loaded, but the purchase of a cartridge would have been a needless addition to the overhead charges—or should one say to the operating expenses?—of the business.

All of the five stage coaches were filled with American citizens, a due or natural fraction of them adults seemingly male. But nobody resisted, nobody even protested; if anybody so far exemplified the martial spirit of his fathers as to think of resistance or protest, the thought must have been dismissed so promptly as to leave quite unruffled the smooth and pleasing current of events. The seemingly male passengers were too proud, too scared, or too wise to fight.

A pacifist would offer, perhaps correctly, the third of these hypotheses. What's a little humiliation—what's $400 —in comparison with a whole skin? Safety first! And last! We will be discreet and let who will be heroic!

A brutal and violent militarist might pretend to see in such an episode evidence of what he would call a deplorable weakening in the national fibre, and he might run on at great length about the probable experiences of that lone highwayman in the good old days that are largely of the militarist's sanguinolent imagination. Nobody will listen to him and nobody should.

For the plain citizen to defend himself at his own direct and personal risk is out of fashion. We hire thicker-headed and duller-nerved individuals, survivals of a past we reprobate, to assume our perils for us. It is well affirmed that when a people fall into that habit they live long and prosper. History tells us. Also every schoolboy knows. And what is the good of a man when his wife is a widow?

Their Evanescent Clothing. When a man—and an intellectual, too—from Boston uses a word it ought to be a right and sound usage. It may be an evidence of ignorance and barbarism, therefore, not to see just how it was correct for DAVID SNEDDEN, Boston's Commissioner of Education, at one of our now innumerable gatherings of teachers, to scold the women of this day for clothing themselves in "evanescent" garments, but here goes:

The scolding of women, on general principles, was perfectly in order—it always is—but why "evanescent"? One indocile delegate leaped to her feet after the Commissioner's speech ended and indignantly protested that if men were as wise as women, men, too, would wear thin garments in weather like this! But "evanescent" doesn't mean "thin" and it doesn't mean "transparent." Outside of Boston, at any rate—particularly for one who has just looked it up in the dictionary—evanescence is the act, fact, or quality of disappearing gradually, fading away—tendency or liability to vanish. Apprehension and hope alike would recoil from basing prophecy on any such possibility as that in relation to feminine habilimentation, in spite of the abbreviations to which it has been subjected of late.

Boston or no Boston, the clothing of the fair is not evanescent. It may offend the Puritan instinct by its beauty, and by the present joys and interests which it has added to life, but precipitant as may seem to the timorous and the prudish, the approach of its curve toward the asymptote of straight nothingness, never, never, never will that fearsome line be reached. The climate won't permit it.

WHEN ONE LEARNS TO FIGHT

One Becomes Not Only an Efficient Soldier, but an Advocate of Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, July 5, 1916.

Ever since the Spanish war demonstration of our national helplessness for the defense of the United States, patriotic Americans have been using every effort to awaken the public to the need of preparedness for national security and defense. The extreme pacifists have been largely responsible for the theory which brought us to this makeshift condition of unpreparedness.

The efficiency of the National Guard of today is commendably better than it was in 1898, but the weakness demonstrated in mobilizing, transporting, equipping, and feeding the guard during the past fortnight must be apparent to every citizen. The blame is not with "the boys," because they are among the best in the land for patriotism, intelligence, and willingness to sacrifice. It is now clear that "the system" is wrong and that General Wood, who has been advocating a federal military plan for many years, is right when he attributes the present defects to the antiquated State militia system and not to the men. It is becoming more and more apparent that we can never have an effective defense force in the State guard.

Is it fair that the splendid fellows who offer themselves upon the altar of their country as National Guardsmen should have to make the sacrifice alone? Is it not more democratic, more efficient, and better in every respect to have what Colonel Roosevelt so aptly calls "universal military training in time of peace and universal service in time of war"? This can be effected under the Swiss or Australian plan with both economy and efficiency, and then the world would "understand" us better as a peace-loving nation with an efficient emergency army.

Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal military training should receive the vigorous support of all persons willing to stand up for "America First," and of all who believe that every citizen who shares the benefits should also share the burdens and perils of defending the institutions which guarantee life, liberty, and the enjoyment of prosperity. Train all the men, and 90 per cent. of them, when they know the duties and perils of a soldier, will be not only the best peace advocates, but the actual defenders of a lasting peace.

All honor to the National Guardsmen who are doing their best. It now devolves upon the citizens of the United States to give them a better system, a system equal to their willingness and splendid patriotism, and this should be done promptly and ungrudgingly, with ample provision for those who are left unprovided for in the absence of their breadwinners. This is what the Fourth of July, just celebrated, should spell for all of us.

A. B. HUMPHREY.

Music's Effect on Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Weeks, suggests that music may affect serpents because it is suggestive of the sounds of living things that may serve as prey. But may I point out that many animals which are strict vegetarians are also susceptible to music, although none perhaps are as easily charmed as the snakes. Even in human beings it is a very primitive emotion to sway the body to the arranged noises of music. Let Mr. Weeks repair to the zoological gardens with his piccolo, and he will be surprised at the different animals that will respond in sympathy to his blowing. But let him take warning from the professor, who, to ascertain whether bees could find their way home to the hives after having been made to lose their sense of direction, took some marked specimens in a bag to the crossroads, three miles away, and was seen solemnly swinging it around his head before letting them go, and was suspected of witchcraft in consequence.

I can agree with Mr. Weeks that there should be a law to protect toads and harmless snakes. Man has followed prejudice instead of reason in waging war on these friendly reptiles. It has been said that each rat costs 1½ cents per day in what he eats or destroys, to say nothing of the cost of things specially provided for him, such as traps and chemicals.

H. J. SMITH.

New York, July 5, 1916.

France's Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be fitting for those of us who love France and are watching, breathlessly, her defense of Verdun to make a special money contribution to the French Wounded Emergency Fund on her great national day, the 14th of July?

L. S. W. PERKINS.

Concord, Mass., July 4, 1916.

THE BLIND.

Two blind men went down the Sherrill road.
One was born blind.
The other had lost his eyesight but lately.
They were both riding, the one
Joyously pressing his foot on the cut-out,
For his ears were going, too,
And he could not squeeze
Sufficient bliss from his muddy old buzz-wagon
Without creating a murderous saw of sound,
Jaggedly edged with yawps from his Yahoo horn.

The other blind one was not like that.
He was lying quietly on the tonneau cushions,
Thinking of a thousand-dollar order in his pocket
And of his approaching dinner
At the Onondaga.
He leaned forward and said to the chauffeur,
"Let her out a little."
The pointer crept up to "45."
The fat man smiled contentedly. He had learned to enjoy
Speeding through tunnels.

Neither of them noticed
(Because they were blind)
A man who was plucking treasure with his eyes,
Along the road from Vernon to Sherrill—
Fresh-minted moneywort,
Silvery cinq-foil, starring the path-side.
His other senses, too, were rifling the road.
He snatched a whole clover-field,
A daisy's cushion caressed his finger,
He had his emotion, too—
His thrill—
He heard "America" shrilly intoned by three little girls,
Serious as crones,
Quaintly rigged out in the yellow furbelows
They wore at the school "Exhibition."
He thought, "*They may yet be the mothers of soldiers*
If the world forgets!"

J. L.

[These remarkable verses are printed here as a test—of the reader's intelligence, those who pretend to understand them will say. Others may opine that their acceptance evidences a sense of humor—or its absence. It is to be regretted that the author, in making a fair copy of her masterpiece for publication, left out of the last line the words "does not," but the omission is so evident as to be self-corrective.]—ED.

SANTA CLAUS MOVIES.

In a Special Theatre Delightful Fairy Stories Might Be Pictured.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, July 5, 1916.

Referring to the very sound letter written to you by Hugh Knowlton upon a subject of vital importance to the moving-picture industry, I would like, as an independent producer, to point out the fact that the exhibitors have only themselves to blame for the conditions mentioned in Mr. Knowlton's letter. If they persist in continuing their foolish policy of tying themselves up to a program of a more or less varied quality than they, the trade in general, and the public themselves must all be equal sufferers in the end. The program system is a pernicious one. It savors of trust methods, and the independent producer who is endeavoring to create within his means artistic and more consistent pictures through this system is invariably crushed in the end. The program allows an exchange to slip in an occasional bad or commonplace picture, which picture, if offered by an independent producer, would have to be placed upon the shelf and the entire production set off in his books as a total loss. Consequently the independent producer must be extremely careful of his productions, and, as a rule, will spend much more time and care in placing upon the market something that he is reasonably certain will please the average American audience. I venture to predict that the time will not be long in arriving when every picture made will be placed upon the market and sold at its true and relative value in the same way as are paintings, sculptures, and all greater works of art.

The mistake most generally made nowadays is to classify motion pictures and drama and place them upon the same pedestal, whereas they are diametrically opposite. One is a delineation and the other is substance. Drama is vivid reality, a representation of the human being, virile and dominant. It is flesh and blood and it is ourselves. Pictures are a creation of the brain—unsubstantial, a chimera of fleeting views, imagination, and froth—fascinating and yet intangible.

The one great opportunity which the picture magnate has failed to grasp in its entirety up to now is the educational question. The possibilities in the future of such films, associated with productions of delicate, fairy, folklore stories, are immense. The writer, however, has found it impossible to awaken any kind of interest in the trade with regard to such productions. Yet the undoubted success of the few pictures of this class already produced should have been some factor in the acknowledgment of the possibilities. Surely there should be a great opportunity for a theatre in New York with a striking title, such as "The Santa Claus Theatre," to prove to the children, and even their elders, in this city that they could be sure of witnessing, without fear of any harm or detriment, dainty and diverting pictures, clean and wholesome, and generally uplifting in their moral and intellectual values.

TOM TERRISS.

A Babel of Youthful Voices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no means by which the insupportable noise of the streets can be lessened by the help of the police? Traffic, motor cars, peddlers, &c.—these are the inevitable trials of the city dweller and must be accepted with resignation. But what about the hideous shouting and bickering of the street children, insistent and incessant, now that the schools are closed? It seems to me that while every allowance is made for the claims of young and sturdy youth, no consideration at all is shown to the mature and more sensitive portion of the population. To any one who works with his brains, the discordant and continuous shouting of these youngsters, as they turn the streets into a playground for their own amusement, is simply nerve racking.

In this matter, the curbing of the unthinking, animal instincts of the young in favor of the well-being of the older members of the population, New York is absolutely noncivilized. I speak as one who has lived in the various European cities and who has traveled and lived in many countries. Nowhere have I witnessed anything like the abuse of their liberty by the young of New York. Of course it is the parents who are mainly responsible, but as parental irresponsibility is one of the features of the present American generation and results in the American child having earned an unenviable reputation wherever it goes as "the most detestable and ill-bred of all children," why not allow the police to have some hand in the matter? Baseball and other games endangering the safety of the passers-by are being played at all hours in the streets; roller skating disturbs one's sleep at any hour before 11 at night or after 6 in the morning, and added to this we must have all chances of reading or thinking dispersed by the babel of the most discordant voices that ever were bestowed upon human beings by the Creator. We cannot all afford to live on Riverside Drive or in the more secluded parts of the city, but is it necessary that we should be victimized by one class of the population, who would themselves be benefited by a little wholesome discipline?

E. V.

New York, July 5, 1916.

To Save the Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I offer a timely suggestion for helping the children of the New York guardsmen who have gone to the front? Many organizations are preparing to take care of the relatives of the members of the militia who need assistance, and various schemes, undoubtedly, have been thought out and put into operation.

Just now, since there is such great danger from the epidemic of infantile paralysis, I suggest that an effort be made to assist the young children of the National Guardsmen in getting out into the country. This will not only help the mothers in lessening their responsibilities, but it will prove of direct service to the city, since the more children that can get away from the danger of infection the better. The following plan commends itself to several officers of the Board of Health, with whom I have discussed it:

Ask some woman of wealth, or raise a fund, to open one or more houses in the country where children of from five to ten years old may be placed. It is best to begin with children who are old enough to be separated from their mothers. It would be necessary to have each child examined the day of its departure by a physician. One of the officers of the Board of Health has offered to open the tuberculosis clinics for the purpose, but in many cases I am sure that physicians will be glad to volunteer. Of course, it will be necessary to have a matron and a nurse at the home, and a physician who will volunteer to keep up a regular system of examination among the children. I hope that all the various relief societies formed for helping the families of the guardsmen will see what can be done.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, July 5, 1916.

The Troublesome Neighbor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are in the United States 38,000,000 citizens who have accepted the Christian ethic as for them binding.

Certain of this number, the writer included, feel that this ethic forbids the waging of any war. It is no doctrine of nonresistance; rather, we feel that it is a categorical imperative demanding a resistance to all evil, including the evil incident to war. It does not seem to us to be inconsistent to refuse to combat one evil with another.

Others of this number feel that war is hallowed by the justice of the end sought.

But whatever our views on this question, must we not all unite in the one conviction that all men are brothers? If, therefore, every Mexican is not only a neighbor but a brother, is there not a veritable ocean of forgiveness and forbearance to be drained before we dare cease to protest against invoking the arbitrament of war?

H. A. HATCH.

New York, June 28, 1916.

BELGIUM'S STATUS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Her Several Treaties with Germany Which Were Violated in Spite of Previous Assurances That They Would Be Adhered To.

By A BELGIAN DIPLOMAT.

New York, July 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read, with some astonishment, the lesson in international law in one of your recent issues, by E. C. Richardson of the library of Princeton University. Although appreciating the writer's meritorious desire to impart to the general public his own knowledge of international principles, as well as his distinction between violation of neutrality, of sovereignty, and of territory, I feel that he is not so good a historian as he is an international lawyer.

Without quoting his numerous assertions, I should like to refer to some of the historical facts he mentions concerning Belgium.

For instance, Mr. Richardson asserts "that guarantee against violation of territory, expressly mentioned in the earlier protocols, was omitted in the treaty [of 1831] after Belgian territory had actually been violated by France within the meaning of the treaty."

With regard to this, may I refer Mr. Richardson to—and ask him how he understands—Article V. of the treaty of eighteen articles signed on June 26, 1831, by the representatives of the five great powers, including Prussia, and approved by the Belgian National Congress of July 9, 1831, and which says:

> Belgium * * * shall form a perpetually neutral State. The five powers * * * guarantee to it this perpetual neutrality, as also the integrity and inviolability of its territory * * *.

May I also refer him to Article XXV. of the treaty signed on Nov. 15, 1831, which provided for exactly the same guarantees? On the other hand, may I venture to confess that I really do not see to which historical event he refers by asserting a violation of Belgian territory by France? If he refers to the expeditionary forces under Marshal Gerard which came into Belgium in 1832 for the execution of the treaties, at the special request of the powers and of the Belgians themselves, to help them to free the Antwerp citadel and a portion of the territory, I do not see where the violation exists! If he refers to the alleged French violation of Belgium's neutrality before the entry of the German troops into Belgium, in 1914, these slanderous allegations have already been disproved by most reliable sources and thorough inquiries.

Since 1831, on several occasions, the same assurances were solemnly renewed to Belgium.

(1) Article VII. of the treaty of April 19, 1839, between Belgium and the Netherlands, stated:

> Belgium, within the limits specified in Articles I., II., and IV., shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality toward all other States.

The quintuple treaty, signed at London on the same day, fully indorses such resolutions and stipulates, in Article I., that:

> The articles hereto annexed, and forming the tenor of the treaty concluded this day, are considered as having the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted in the present act, and that they are thus placed under the guarantee of their said Majesties [of Austria, Prussia, Great Britain and Ireland, France, and Russia].

Since then this was indeed the status of Belgium in international law.

(2) In 1870, on Aug. 9, "the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Prussia," "concluded a separate treaty between themselves, which, without invalidating or impairing the conditions of the quintuple treaty above mentioned [of 1839], will be subsidiary and accessory to it," and Article I reads:

> H. M. the King of Prussia, having declared that it is his fixed determination to respect the neutrality of Belgium, so long as the same will be respected by France, H. M. the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on her part declares that she will be prepared to co-operate with his Prussian Majesty for the defense of the same, and to maintain thus and thereafter, the independence and neutrality of Belgium.

An identical treaty was concluded and signed the same day between France and Great Britain.

Before this, in a letter to the Belgian Minister at Berlin, dated July 22, 1870, Herr von Bismarck wrote:

> In confirmation of my oral assurances, I have the honor to give you in writing the declaration—superfluous in view of the treaties in force—that the North German Confederation and its allies will respect the neutrality of Belgium, provided, of course, that it is respected by the other belligerents.

But, though his successor, Bethmann is not Bismarck!

(3) More recently, the fifth Convention of The Hague, signed by forty-four States, including Germany, the following resolutions were accepted:

> Article I. The territory of neutral powers is inviolable.
>
> Article X. The fact of a neutral power repelling, even by force, attacks on its neutrality, cannot be considered as a hostile act.

(4) I also desire to recall particularly the oral guarantees given by the official representatives of the German Empire, with regard to the neutrality of Belgium, at the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, on April 29, 1913, by Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

> Belgian neutrality is provided for by international conventions, and Germany is determined to respect those conventions.

And by Herr von Heeringen, Minister of War:

> Germany will not lose sight of the fact that the neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by international treaty.

(5) And last, but not least, to show German perfidy and dissimulation, I must mention what happened at the very outbreak of the present war. On the morning of Aug. 2, 1914, the German Minister at Brussels, making a statement to Brussels journalists, said:

> The troops will not cross Belgian territory. Grave events are imminent. Perhaps you will see your neighbor's house in flames, but the fire will spare your dwelling.

On the same day, at 7 P. M., this same man delivered to the Belgian Foreign Office the German ultimatum to Belgium.

Such facts speak for themselves and do not need any further comment. But in the face of all this, how can Mr. Richardson still state that "it does clear the skirts of Germany as to any charge of treaty-breaking"?

Mr. Richardson, however, (and we thank him for it,) confesses that "Germany, in fact, violated sovereignty and violated territory of Belgium, but * * * (?) proceeded punctiliously under the rules of the textbooks as to the procedure in violation of neutral territory." Perhaps there are textbooks stating the procedure to cut the throat of harmless people in regular and adopted ways, and which provide, if followed, for attenuation, if not justification.

And Mr. Richardson adds: "Nor did Germany ask it [forced demobilization] of Belgium outside the region to be occupied." To people who have seen the slaughters, the pillages, the atrocities of all kinds committed in Belgium against innocent civilians by Germany's troops such a promise should seem now to be a travesty.

But they should not wonder more than at the statement made by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, before the German Reichstag, on Aug. 4, 1914: "The wrong—I speak openly—the wrong we thereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained."

People, indeed, who know the actual situation in the occupied portions of Belgium, remembering this speech of Germany's spokesman, must realize today how worthless are Germany's most categorical and formal promises.

A BELGIAN DIPLOMAT.

AN AMERICAN'S RACE EGO.

What It Suffers from Contact with Foreign Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Mr. P. A. Vaile has commented on my remarks about the lack of confidence in their own country and institutions displayed by many Americans, I hope that you will grant me a little more space to answer his objections.

That his experience with Americans should be the opposite from mine is perhaps not quite as "curious" as he seems to think. For one thing, the fact that he is of a different nationality would have some influence on the matter, and for another thing it looks to me as though he were judging us by that class which I specifically excluded in my first letter. It is human nature the world over for people whose opportunity at comparative observation is limited instinctively to consider that to which they are accustomed unquestionably the best possible. The point which I wished to bring out was that the American who really becomes familiar with foreign countries seems to become unduly impressed with what he sees there and to magnify the weaknesses of his own institutions while belittling the weaknesses of others. He fails to realize the power and greatness of the United States—as compared with other countries—to their full extent, and therein he differs from the members of other nationalities. It is this characteristic of the American which causes his lack of confidence in himself as a world citizen.

To Mr. Vaile's accusation that I may not know the fine points of distinction between an "Englishman" and a "Britisher" I plead guilty. I used the word in its colloquial sense, namely, to designate a native citizen of the British Empire. An "Englishman," I presume, is a native citizen of England proper. Just exactly what this excursion into the field of philology has to do with the question in hand I fail to see. I gather, however, that the gist of Mr. Vaile's somewhat involved argument is that, while an Englishman might possibly say what I imputed to the Britisher at large, the overseas Briton never, never would. If this interpretation is correct, then it becomes my painful duty to inform your correspondent that this question, which nobody ever heard him ask, was put to me verbatim by a pure-blooded Briton of the Colonial variety. But again I say, I do not quite understand just how all this affects my claim that the American does not fully appreciate the value of his heritage.

As to the statement I made that there are 100,000,000 white people in the United States, I must admit a slight poetic license. For the sake of euphonism I said a hundred instead of ninety-two. And at that my statement was very much more nearly correct than Mr. Vaile's when he says that out of a total population of 100,000,000, 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 are black, brown, or yellow "citizens." According to the census of 1910, the population of the United States and outlying possessions excluding the Philippines, in that year consisted of 82,600,000 whites, 10,200,000 negroes, and 600,000 others—the census definition of "negro," by the way, being "any person having some proportion or perceptible trace of negro blood." From 1900 to 1910 the white population increased 15,000,000 and the negro population 1,000,000, so that for 1916 a total of 92,000,000 whites, 11,000,000 negroes, and 600,000 others is undoubtedly conservative. To say, therefore, that there are 100,000,000 white people under one Government in this country of ours should hardly be far enough wrong to not only amaze but even amuse a gentleman who can magnify 11,600,000 into 30,000,000 without a bit of effort.

Concerning the last paragraph of Mr. Vaile's letter there is very little to say. Naturally, I did not mean to infer that each and every inhabitant of the United States is a shining light of intelligence. What I wished to indicate was that the nation as a whole possessed intelligence and energy to a high degree, and I am sure that the majority of your readers will have so understood me.

W. C. KRETZ.

New York, June 30, 1916.

A Society That Teaches Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the interesting account of the splendid work accomplished by the Prisoners' Relief Society, it occurred to me that you might also welcome news of the activities of The Pathfinders, 378 Alexandrine Avenue, West Detroit, Mich., in educational uplift among prisoners. In September, 1914, an intrepid group of four first met in a back room attic to study and apply constructive psychology in the building of character and "to know the law and live a life of service to mankind." This motto proved very inspiring, and they have spread out, and now their correspondence courses carry lessons to the inmates of fifteen prisons in this country and Canada. The Detroit business men have shown an interest in the good work and for more than a year have generously offered a meeting place for the members every Monday night at the Chamber of Commerce. The work is of such magnitude and of such vital importance to the welfare of the citizens of this country that all the States that are endeavoring to solve the problem of an ever-growing prison population should support this movement in order to make it national. With this in view, I suggest that those of your readers who are interested in prison reform kindly express an opinion to the club leader, J. F. Wright, 378 Alexandrine Avenue, West Detroit, Mich.

D. L. WEHLE.

New York, June 5, 1916.

Which Is the More Courageous?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read recently of several National Guardsmen who were stripped of their uniforms and decorated with yellow ribbons because they were supposed to have shown a "yellow streak" by refusing to take the oath mustering them into Federal service. I wonder which requires the greater courage, for a man to take the oath and march away to the Mexican border cheered by his admiring friends, or, as a matter of principle, to refuse to take the oath and to be obliged to slink away stripped of his uniform and apparently disgraced.

HILAH PAULMIER.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 4, 1916.

NEWPORT MEMORIAL TO A. G. VANDERBILT

American Horsemen to Erect a Drinking Fountain at Base of Soldiers' Monument.

WILL EXPLORE IN BRAZIL

Dr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Rice to Make a Long Trip on Amazon in Yacht—Mrs. C. Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—The Board of Aldermen tonight received a communication from Reginald C. Vanderbilt, in New York, stating that a number of horsemen of America, friends of his brother, the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who lost his life on the steamer Lusitania when torpedoed a year ago last May, wished to erect a drinking fountain at Newport as a memorial to his memory. The letter suggested that the memorial be placed on Broadway at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument base, where many horses pass daily.

The Aldermen accepted the memorial. Plans for the fountain will be shown the Aldermen when Mr. Vanderbilt arrives next week.

A long trip to the Amazon River and the shores of Brazil has been arranged for Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, beginning late next September on a large yacht, specially adapted for exploring work, which is being fitted out in New York.

Seven or eight months will be passed on the trip. Dr. and Mrs. Rice have arranged to take tribesmen from the Amazon, the same as Dr. Rice used on his explorations in the same country before. At the end of the land explorations Dr. and Mrs. Rice will return to the yacht and sail for America.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow of New York, who recently fell and broke a hip bone, will be confined to her cottage for at least ten weeks. Mrs. John T. Hall of New York is with Mrs. Ludlow.

Mrs. Charles De Loosey Oelrichs of New York, visiting Mrs. William Disston at the Pinard Cottages; Henry Pierpont Perry, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., T. Mayer; D. G. Osborne of Washington, Mrs. F. A. Clark of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren; Edward S. Rawson of Chicago, formerly of Newport, who is with Mrs. Rawson, is at the Muenchinger King; Mrs. Evans Sewall; Stephen Bjornstrom of Sweden, George Henry Warren, Jr., William E. Glynn, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, Kenset Brown of Baltimore, visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson; Mrs. Alfred E. Norris and her daughter, Miss Dorothy L. Norris of Philadelphia; Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz of London, registered at the Casino today.

Mrs. Alfred M. Norris of Philadelphia, who has the Chadwick Cottage, will present her daughter, Miss Dorothy L. Norris, at Newport this Summer.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived today for the Summer at Beaulieu with her son and daughter, having devoted a lot of time to fitting out an ambulance for the troops sent from New York to the border.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a dinner at Seaverge tonight. Mrs. Robison, wife of Commander John K. Robison of the torpedo station, entertained a card party this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer gave a dinner at Wayside tonight. Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor gave a luncheon today.

Lieut. Commander Harry E. Yarnell, a member of the Naval War College staff, received orders today to depart for New Orleans to assume command of the U. S. S. Nashville.

The present staff of the college is President Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Captains C. S. Williams and Nathan C. Twining, Commander Carl T. Vogelgesang, and Major of Marines Charles H. Davis. Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and a graduate of the Naval War College, is co-operating in every way with the college, with conferences going on continually between the college and the fleet.

The morning concerts at the Newport Casino begin next Monday, and the first Sunday evening concert will be held on July 16.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York will arrive tomorrow from Albany to spend the week end with his wife and children on Price's Neck, marking the first visit of the Governor here since last Summer.

Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray of Washington arrived at the Muenchinger King tonight, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Spencer Eddy of New York arrive tomorrow at the Pinard Cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia have taken possession of Rockery Hall until the end of August, when Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews return there.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. P. Gilbert of New York arrived tonight to inspect their cottage.

SPORTS AT POINT JUDITH CLUB

Narragansett Colonists Motor Out for Tennis and Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 6.—At the Point Judith Country Club, tennis and golfing were rival diversions this fine July afternoon. A number of the cottagers motored to the club for outdoor sports followed by afternoon tea on the lawn.

Among those on the tennis courts were Mrs. David S. Baker, Miss Gertrude De Coppet, Henry B. Kane of New York, Captain Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn.; Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I.; Miss Marguerite Prescott of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. C. C. Darling of Providence.

It was announced today that a junior tennis tournament will open at the Point Judith Country Club on July 17, on the same date of the annual tournament, for boys of seventeen years and younger. A prize will be offered for the winner who will enter the intersectional tournament on July 27 at Longwood, Mass.

The golfers on the Point Judith links today included Miss Elizabeth Sinnickson, Mrs. Irving Chase, Willard P. Ward, Ashton Harvey, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, the Rev. H. M. Prescott, and A. E. Thomas.

Miss Joanna Schroeder, daughter of Rear Admiral Schroeder, who motored here from Jamestown, R. I., today was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. David S. Baker of New York at Phoenix Lodge, Kentara Green.

Late arrivals at the Imperial include Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alexander of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Jones of Baltimore.

Mrs. Henry W. Harrison of Philadelphia, Mrs. William E. Gilbert, and Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Rawlins of New York have arrived at the Massasoit.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lovett of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Burke E. Whitney of Hartford, Conn., are at the Gladstone.

Dr. and Mrs. Jerome Lynch, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Schweitzer of New York, have left on a motor trip to Magnolia, Mass.

Casino registrations include Robert Totten and H. MacDougal, London, England, and Ferdinand T. Fetherstone of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn., are occupying Sea Meadow Villa on Ocean Road.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $10 from the Sunday School of the Second Congregation Church of Norwich, Conn., for the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund.

DOMINICANS SLAY ONE OF OUR MARINES

Eight Others Wounded in a Skirmish, in Which 27 Rebels Were Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Eight Americans, including officers and men, were wounded and an American Corporal was killed in a skirmish between United States marines and Dominican revolutionists in an encounter on July 1, in which twenty-seven of the rebels were killed, five captured, and a number wounded. A belated report of the skirmish reached the Navy Department today. It said that on July 1 Colonel Pendleton, advancing on Santiago, San Domingo, engaged a force of approximately 250 revolutionists at Guayacanos. The revolutionists were entrenched in a very strong position which was well concealed and prohibited the advance use of artillery. The enemy outposts opened the engagement. The revolutionists were routed, twenty-seven were killed, five captured, and the wounded were carried off by the retreating forces. The American force suffered the following casualties:

Corporal George Fraves, killed. Next of kin, Bertha Rouse, Canyon City, Colo.

Private J. E. Daley, Twenty-eighth Company, seriously wounded. Next of kin, John Daley, Brookeville, Ky.

Captain R. B. Putnam, slightly wounded. Next of kin, Mabel B. Putnam, Jeffersonton, Culpepper County, Va.

Corporal Oscar J. Johnson, slightly wounded. Next of kin, father, Thomas Johnson, La Crosse, Wis.

Corporal J. A. Glowin, slightly wounded. Next of kin, Johanna Glowin, Detroit, Mich.

Drummer Greag B. Merriwether, slightly wounded. Next of kin, mother, Minnie Merriwether, Louisville, Ky.

Private W. F. Johnsock, slightly wounded. Next of kin, father, Carl Johnsock, Shelby, Mich.

Private S. Oates, slightly wounded. Next of kin, brother, Maford Oates, Seattle.

Private F. H. Paine, slightly wounded. Next of kin, uncle, Frank Taylor, Minneapolis.

Colonel Pendleton's forces had arrived at Navarette on July 4 today's report informed the Navy Department.

LITTMAN'S ACCOUNTS SHORT

Immigrant Aid Society Reports Missing Man Took $1,314.

Samuel Littman, agent of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society, who disappeared last Thursday night from his home, 1,150 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, is still missing. Members of his family said yesterday that they believed he was alive and well, but did not know where he was.

An official of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society said yesterday that Littman was $1,314 short in his account of cash he had received for immigrant bonds and that the Casualty Company of America had made up the loss.

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Byron C. Uhl said there was no truth in the report that Commissioner Howe had said on Wednesday night that Littman was $1,314 short in his accounts with the Government at Ellis Island.

"Littman was the agent of the society," the Deputy Commissioner said, "and had nothing to do with the Government."

LENOX'S CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

A. C. and J. C. Schermerhorn Among Those in Plattsburg Camp.

LENOX, Mass., July 6.—A marble bust of Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has been undertaken by Pietro, the Italian sculptor, to whom Mrs. Vanderbilt gave the commission for the bust of her late husband and her sons. It is said Mrs. Vanderbilt's bust will be a companion piece to that of the late Mr. Vanderbilt's. The busts of Mrs. Vanderbilt's sons were destroyed in a fire in New York last Spring.

Joseph H. Choate has presented a copy of the book "England's Effort," for which he wrote the preface, to the Lenox Library with an autograph letter. The library has also received a gift of the autobiography of the late John E. Parsons, prepared for the New York Bar Association.

Amos Cotting Schermerhorn will start tomorrow for Plattsburg Military Camp. Mrs. Schermerhorn will go to Stonington, Conn., to pass a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Williams. Also leaving for Plattsburg today were J. Coster Schermerhorn and George E. Turnure, Jr.

John Hutton, who has been under treatment for appendicitis at Pittsfield Hospital, will return to Fernside in Tyringham Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Spoor are entertaining a house party of Chicago friends at Blythewood Farms, Pittsfield.

Mrs. William Adams and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., are with Thatcher M. Adams at Sundrum House.

Nathaniel Holmes and Miss Eleanor K. Holmes of Pittsburgh, who have taken Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom's villa, are arriving in Lenox Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Calder of New York arrived today at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Langharr and the Misses Janet and Dorothy Langharr arrived at their cottage in New Marlborough.

Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden spoke at a meeting of St. Paul's Altar Society in Stockbridge this afternoon.

Marshall R. Kernochan is with Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock at Hilmesdale after a month at Plattsburg Camp.

Mrs. Wallace Butterick has arrived at the Stockwell Cottage in Stockbridge.

Saint Helen's fresh air home in Interlaken, which is maintained by Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons and Herbert Parsons, has been opened.

Mrs. John C. Crosby is entertaining Miss Louise Loosey of New London in Pittsfield.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will present their daughter, Miss Flora Whitney, to society at Newport in August. Their new ballroom is nearly completed and was constructed especially for the coming out of Miss Whitney.

Viscount Chinda and Viscountess Chinda have arrived from Washington, D. C., and are at the Plaza, prior to sailing tomorrow for London, where Viscount Chinda is to take up his duties as Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.

D. Ogden Rogers, who was married to Miss Mildred Mordaunt on June 29, has left for the Mexican border as a member of Troop D, N. G. N. J. Mrs. Rogers is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lionel Mordaunt, at Ontario, N. Y.

Miss Madge Chester Moss, daughter of Professor Moss of London, England, was married yesterday in that city to H. Lindsay Fairfax, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax of this city and Lenox, Mass. The couple plan to sail for New York July 15.

Arrivals from Rotterdam.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

Oscar Arneldson, Mrs. Luella Arrowsmith, Miss Eloise Arrowsmith, N. H. Bacon, Henry O. Baldry, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blair, S. Blair, E. Boyer, F. G. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. A. Byur, Miss Marjorie Chater, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cochrane, Robert Culberson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dresden, John W. Drynan, Roswell Eldridge, E. Falk, Francis Fitz Gerald, R. B. Harvey, Dr. D. F. Hayes, the Rev. C. Inwood, Dr. Joseph Kilbora, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lang, H. H. Leon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Libby, Francis L. Lowndes, Miss Helen B. Macfarlane, Miss M. L. Mallan, Bishop J. J. McNally, G. W. Morrison, Mortimer G. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Nicholson, Robert Parker, Miss B. Paulson, Dr. H. Piotz, H. S. Rothschild, Miss Eva Ruddy, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sandeman, Robert H. Scott, Miss M. M. Stahl, G. A. Todd, Miss L. M. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wolcott, F. W. Wolters, Arthur Wright, and Thomas C. Thomson.

HETTY GREEN'S SON EXEMPT FROM TAX

Vermont Does Not Collect Tariff on Property Willed from Parents to Children.

STATE WILL GET $1,250

From Bequests to Friends and Other Relatives—New York Controller to Make Inquiry.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 6.—A tax of $1,250 is the extent of the fee which Vermont may expect from the estate of millions disposed of in the will of Mrs. Hetty Green, in the opinion of State and local officials who read the provisions of her will today. The document, which was filed for probate here after her burial yesterday, because the mistress of finance maintained that the old family home in this village constituted her legal domicile, gave practically the entire estate to her son, Colonel E. H. R. Green, and her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes. This fact made the bulk of the inheritance exempt, as there is no tax in this State on property willed from parents to children. Mrs. Green's bequests totaling $25,000 to friends and other relatives, however, are subject to a 5 per cent. tax, and from this source the State will realize $1,250.

Although the will expressly stipulated that no inventory or appraisal of the estate should be required, it was said today that the extent to which Mrs. Green had developed her birthright might be determined through an order from the Probate Judge. Such an order, it was understood, might be issued on a request of any immediate relative or an interested public official, but there was no indication today that the State Tax Commissioner, Charles Plumley, of Northfield, or any other official contemplated such a proceeding. It was suggested that a possible source of action might be an official of New York State, where the inheritance tax laws would exact a considerable sum from the estate, if it were shown to be within its jurisdiction.

In this connection, local officials pointed out that Mrs. Green has claimed this village, which is in the town of Rockingham, as her legal residence during the last twenty-five years, coming here annually for a few weeks' stay. As the old Green house on Church Street has been allowed to fall into disrepair, Mrs. Green, it is said, rarely ate or slept within its walls, but instead usually became a guest of friends or, as last year, stopped at a small hotel in a nearby town.

Each year the tax listers of Rockingham placed a valuation of $20,000 on the homestead, and also assessed a tax on $100,000 of personal property. Her average tax payment has been about $2,400 annually, minus a discount of 4 per cent. for payment within 90 days. Mrs. Green, according to town officials, always mailed a check for the amount of the tax promptly, and so saved the allowance. Her relations with the town, they said, were never marked by any dispute over property valuations. The hearing on the will is to be held July 22.

ALBANY, July 6.—Officials of the State Controller's office began an informal inquiry today to ascertain whether New York State is entitled to an inheritance tax on the estate of Mrs. Hetty Green. If such a tax is collectible it will amount to more than $4,000,000, it was estimated. The largest inheritance tax heretofore collected by the Controller's office was $3,150,000 on the estate of John Jacob Astor. The next largest was $2,350,000 on the estate of Anthony N. Brady.

Officials of the office began their inquiry with a view to learning how long Mrs. Green had resided with her son in New York City, at whose home she died. They pointed out that under a law, passed this year, a person is deemed a resident of this State, and as such amenable to its tax law, if he lived or lodged in the State for the major part of the year immediately preceding his death.

SAW MRS. GREEN SIGN WILL.

James Smith Tells of Being Called to Witness Signature.

City Treasurer James Smith of Hoboken told yesterday how he and his brother Michael came to be witnesses to the will of Mrs. Hetty Green. Mr. Smith explained that he had been on very friendly terms with Mrs. Green and her family for many years.

One day in the latter part of March, 1911, he said, he received a telephone call from the home of Mrs. Green, who was then living at 1,239 Washington Street, Hoboken, asking that he and his brother come to the apartment at once. They went, and were met by Colonel Green, who told them his mother was in conference with her lawyer in an adjoining room. After a wait of ten minutes, the brothers were called into the room and were greeted by Mrs. Green, who told them she wanted them to witness her will. She signed, and then they signed it as witnesses.

TO HANDLE LELAND ESTATE.

Court Rejects Heirs' Protest Against Cheeseman.

The heirs of Colonel Francis L. Leland failed yesterday to oust Dr. Timothy N. Cheeseman of Garrison, N. Y., as one of the executors of the will on the ground of physical disability. Surrogate Fowler granted letters testamentary to Dr. Cheeseman.

The application to withhold authority to act from him was made by Colonel Leland's widow, Laletta, and the decedent's sons and daughters. They contended that he had suffered two strokes of paralysis and was physically incompetent.

The estate consists of the stock control of two banks and of other property of large value. In his opinion Surrogate Fowler alluded to the fact that the great Caesar was an epileptic, a disease causing great deterioration of the body and mind, yet he thought that any person would prefer a man such as Caesar to the "ordinary hedger and ditcher unimpaired either by disease or by physical deterioration."

WOODCRAFT BOYS IN DANCE.

Chief of League Leads at Benefit for Babies' Shelter Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 6.—A large and fashionable audience attended a dramatic performance and dances given by a number of society people today in the Havemeyer Auditorium for the benefit of the Emily Bruce Shelter Home for Babies here. There was a Caribou dance by Woodcraft Boys, led by Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief of the Woodcraft League.

Those taking part in the dance of the Fireflies, which was chaperoned by Mrs. Joseph Howland Hunt, assisted by Miss Muriel Oakes and directed by the Misses Thomas, were Mrs. Lloyd S. Cooney, Mrs. Samuel F. Streit, Miss Violet Twachtman, Miss Marie Leary, Joan Sutten, and Frances Kennedy. Mrs. Samuel F. Streit also appeared in a Chaminade scarf dance.

Three one-act plays were presented—"A Pot of Broth," "Overtones," and "Rosalind."

GERMANS PLANNING A COLONIAL POLICY

Much Talk of African Possessions and Islands in the South Pacific.

LOOK TO FAR EAST, ALSO

Chinese Market Must Remain Open to Germans, Says the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Far-reaching plans for the resumption of foreign trade on a larger scale than ever after the war and the exploitation of trade prospects in the Far East, together with the reacquisition of the lost colonial empire, continue to be discussed in Germany, both on the platform and in the press, despite the reports from Paris telling of the Allies' proposed pact designed to foil these very plans. Not only is Dr. Wilhelm Solf, Colonial Secretary, busy making speeches favoring an active colonial policy, but, according to reports appearing in London newspapers, a host of minor orators are in action and the residents of the most remote districts of the provinces are being impressed with the new determination of the Imperial Government to expand its colonies into a great concern for the production of raw materials.

Publishers vie with one another in issuing booklets about the bright future in store for German Africa, German Australasia, and German China. Trade will follow the flag after peace as it has never done in the past, and although the grand scheme of linking up the North Sea and the Persian Gulf has much that is fascinating, much that deserves the support of the nation, it hides its diminished head before the magnificence of the schemes which are to supply German industry with all the tropical materials she requires from inside her own possessions.

One of these pamphlets is by Admiral Max Grapow, who leaves no doubts in his readers' minds that the re-establishment of German power in the Pacific must be a sine qua non of peace. It is all very well to feel enthusiasm about the "Berlin to Bagdad corridor," but of far greater importance is the establishment of a great German African Empire in Northern and Western Africa, and the establishment of a great German Pacific Empire in the Southern Seas. The Pacific waters to which Germany lays claim extend, says the Admiral, over 45 degrees of latitude and 30 of longitude. They contain enormous territories. German New Guinea is half as big as Prussia. New Pommerania is bigger than Baden and Hesse together, and so on, with comparisons between other archipelagos and various German States.

In closing the Admiral insists that Germany's honor and prestige are concerned in this matter, and that instead of merely insisting on a restitution of territory as it was before the war, there must be a loud and persistent demand for extensions.

Many of the leading organs of German finance and industry are now displaying fresh interest in the situation in the Far East. Whereas they have hitherto attacked the German Government for its supposed failure to use, in 1914, the possibility of an arrangement with Japan, they are now showing anxiety about the future of China and warning the German public against "Germanophile utterances in the Japanese press."

Commenting on the supposed desire of German Conservative circles "to entice Japan by promising her China as her political and economic prey," the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"It is not yet possible to see how things will shape in East Asia after the war. The balance of power there has been shifted, and Germany also will draw the necessary inferences from that fact. Japan has become militarily and politically the first power in the Far East, and Germany will not grudge her this position. Japan has urgent economic needs to satisfy in China, and it would be foolish if we were to oppose them. But the great Chinese market must remain open to world trade. Germany, the victor in the world war, has no occasion to leave to one of her enemies a rich territory upon which German trade and German industry before the war had placed great hopes."

Most of the great business centres are forming special import associations, including all the interested firms—in most cases under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Associations of this kind were recently formed both in Hamburg and Bremen. A memorandum on this subject just issued by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce argues that the supply of raw materials for industry will be the most important matter immediately after the war, and that as much shipping as possible must be kept free for raw materials. Consequently the importation of corn and other foodstuffs will have to be restricted, and the existing machinery for the control of food supplies must be maintained for some time. The importation of fodder, on the other hand, must be encouraged at once in order to increase the supply of meat, fats, and milk.

The report shows a keen desire for the abolition of the existing "war companies," which practically control and hamper general trade, and, in reply to the argument that when the control is abolished there will be a great wave of speculation, it is argued that speculation will be checked by the continued limitation of consumption, by the want of tonnage, by high freights, and by the condition of foreign exchange. It is suggested that the centralized Government control of imports which is being prepared for the period immediately after the war should not be maintained for more than six months.

1,200 BOYS UNDER TENTS.

The School Boys' Training Camp at Fort Terry, Plum Island, opened yesterday. A special train took 850 boys from the Pennsylvania Station, and by night more than 1,200 boys were in camp. Owing to the limited equipment not all the boys who applied could be admitted, and there will be a second camp session from August 5 to September 1. All school boys who wish to attend should apply immediately at the office of the Fort Terry Camp, 475 Fifth Avenue.

Sunday is the main visiting day at the Fort Terry Camp, and for the convenience of parents and friends a special boat will leave Greenport for Plum Island on that day.

$28,350 FOR CHINESE JARS.

Simpson of London Pays Big Price at Gower and Gorst Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—High prices were realized today at the sale of Sevres porcelain and old furniture belonging to the late William Leveson Gower, Sir John Gorst, and others at Christie's. A pair of vases with Boucher subjects fell to Asher Wertheimer for $4,025. Another pair brought $3,405. A tea service painted by Vieillard in 1759, comprising seven pieces, brought $8,040, and a pair of Chinese mandarin jars, forty-nine inches high, of Kienlung ware sold for $28,350. They were bought by Simpson.

For ten Chippendale chairs Partridge paid $3,045, a Chippendale dressing table brought $4,200, and five panels Beauvais tapestry $8,505.

STEPHEN D. THAW MARRIES.

Wealthy Pittsburgher Weds Miss Elise M. Stehlin of Switzerland.

Stephen Dows Thaw, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh, and Miss Elise Marie Stehlin of Zurich, Switzerland, were married yesterday at noon in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

Mr. Thaw is a member of the Tenth Regiment, Connecticut Field Artillery, of which the Yale batteries are a part. He was graduated from Yale, Class of '07. That year he went to Syria as a missionary for the Presbyterian Church. He is heir to one of the largest fortunes in Pittsburgh.

WON'T APPOINT GREGORY.

He Says His Appointment to Bench Would Be a Bad One.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—On leaving the White House after a conference with the President today Attorney General Gregory said he thought there was little likelihood that he would be nominated to succeed Charles E. Hughes on the Supreme Court.

"There are a number of cases now pending for reargument before the Supreme Court that I would be disqualified from hearing on account of my connection with them," he said, "and Justice McReynolds also would be disqualified in sitting in several cases. Hence that is one of several good reasons why I think my appointment would be a bad one."

MRS. E. C. H. STEVENS DEAD.

Widow of Head of Stevens Family of Hoboken Dies at Castle Point.

Mrs. Elizabeth Callender Harris Stevens, widow of Francis Bowes Stevens, who was head of the Stevens family of Hoboken, N. J., when he died, eight years ago, in his ninety-fourth year, died yesterday at her home, The Cottage, on Castle Point, in Hoboken, N. J., where she had lived since she came to it as a bride, fifty-one years ago.

She was a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel John Cox of Bloomsbury, N. J., of Revolutionary fame, and an ancestor of the Stevens family. Her great-grandfather was John Andrews, the second Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and she was a daughter of N. Sayre Harris and Mrs. Elizabeth Callender Harris. Her father was graduated from West Point in 1829 and then became an Episcopal minister. Mrs. Stevens married her cousin, Francis Bowes Stevens, and then went to live in The Cottage, now the oldest house in Hoboken. Thus she came into possession of many historic heirlooms and papers, some of them several centuries old, and including the original articles of apprenticeship under which the original John Stevens came to this country from England in 169. She also inherited some of the silver of the Hon. James Alexander, once Surveyor General of the Port of New York and New Jersey and the father of Lord Sterling.

Her husband made many valuable contributions to the science of steam engineering, both for locomotives and steamboats. Mrs. Stevens is survived by two sons, Richard Stevens and Theodosius Fowler Stevens, chief counsel for the Bronx Parkway Commission, and by one daughter, Mrs. Richard Stevens, who was Miss Elsie Stevens, and married her cousin. She, with her brothers, was with Mrs. Stevens when she died, and now makes her home at Manor House, on Castle Point.

J. Wilton Brooks.

J. Wilton Brooks, a lawyer here since 1882, when he was admitted to the Bar, died early yesterday morning in Atlantic City, N. J., in his sixty-third year. He was a son of the late James Wilton Brooks, a member of Congress for seven terms, and was graduated from Yale University in 1875, later attending the Columbia College Law School. During 1882-83 he was a member of the Assembly of this State. Mr. Brooks was the author of many magazine articles and of "The History of the Court of Common Pleas" which was published in 1896.

George Carpenter Park.

George Carpenter Park, eldest son of the late Joseph Park, one of the founders of the grocery firm of Park & Tilford of this city, died on Wednesday in Flower Hospital, in his sixty-fifth year from heart disease, which was aggravated by a fall here last week. Mr. Park made his home at his country estate, Whitby, in Harrison, N. Y. His wife and one brother survive him.

Henry A. Bueck, Bismarck's Adviser

THE HAGUE, (via London, July 6.)—Henry Axel Bueck, who was Bismarck's adviser when he abandoned free trade and inaugurated his campaign for the establishment of national industries, is dead in Berlin. He was 86 years old.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELEANOR DUNN, a teacher in the Twelfth Street Public School for thirty years, died on Wednesday at the home of her son, W. E. Dunn, in Plainfield, N. J., in her seventy-fifth year, leaving also a brother.

CHARLES J. PAGE, a direct descendant of John Page, a member of Governor Winthrop's company, who came here in 1630, died on Wednesday in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, in Boston, Mass. He was a member of the Boston Art Club and of the Sons of the American Revolution. A son, Walter Gilman Page, an artist, survives him.

GEORGE EDWARD MORRIS, a naturalist, died on Wednesday in the Waltham Hospital, in Boston, Mass., in his sixty-fourth year. He was a life member of the Boston Natural History Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the New England Botanical Club.

Professor JOHN F. MAHONEY, musician and organist of Saint Ignatius Catholic Church in Hickory, Md., and known for more than thirty years as a blind educator, died on Wednesday in his sixty-fifth year. He was born here, and lost his sight when five years old.

Mrs. SARAH McKISSICK WRIGHT, a teacher for many years, died on Wednesday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her ninety-eighth year.

Mrs. ISABEL HICKS EICKEMEYER, wife of Rudolf Eickemeyer, a photographer and member of the Municipal Art Commission of Yonkers, died on Wednesday at her home there.

Mrs. MARGARET MARY DUNN, wife of Thomas Dunn of Sheridan Street, Metuchen, N. J., died on Wednesday night at her home there, in her seventieth year, leaving also six children.

Miss ELLEN McCLOSKEY, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCloskey, died on Wednesday at the home of her sister, in Orange, N. J., leaving also two brothers and two other sisters.

Mrs. MARGARET OWENS, widow of Edward Owens, died yesterday at her home, 284 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-sixth year. She is survived by two sons, the Rev. P. P. and the Rev. Timothy J. Owens, both priests in Monmouth, Ill.

SIMON PEYSER, a dealer in picture frames and a member of Empire City Lodge, No. 42, I. O. F. S. of I., died at his home, 1,348 Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 58 years. He left two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY HIGGINS, widow of William J. Higgins, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael F. Chrystal, 1,744 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. She was 74 years old and was formerly active in the work of the Home for Friendless Boys, the Bowery Mission, the Third Order of St. Francis, the League of the Sacred Heart, and other societies connected with the Queen of Angles Church in this city.

Mrs. MARY MAGANN, 70 years old, widow of Edward Magann, who was a lawyer in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home, 241 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, leaving two daughters.

DAVID PATTERSON BARRY, who died at Babylon, L. I., on Monday, was a wholesale jeweler at 339 Fifth Avenue and lived at 601 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M.

Mrs. MARY ANN PRICE, wife of Robert Price, a commission merchant of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 843 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years. She was an active member of the societies of the Church of St. Edward and was interested in charitable work. Besides her husband she left two sons.

MARTIN JOHNSTON SUYDAM, 67 years old, a member of an old Long Island family and for the last several years an orange grower at Corona, Cal., died in that place on last Saturday and his funeral services will be held at the home of his son, 645 Delamere Place, Brooklyn, upon the arrival of the body. He was born in Newtown, L. I., and for many years was in business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. Suydam was formerly a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

JOSEPH PATRICK SMITH, one of the oldest Customs Inspectors of this port, died on Monday at his home, 679 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Smith had been in the Customs Service since 1887.

JOHN STEWART MORGAN, a son of the late James Morgan, who was a prominent contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died in a Brooklyn sanitarium on Tuesday from heart disease. Mr. Morgan was 54 years old and was formerly connected with the Aeolian Company, of which his father was at one time the President. The funeral will be held from the home of his sister, Mrs. Joseph R. Faico, 412 Third Street, Brooklyn, today.

COL. C. L. F. ROBINSON DIES ON HIS YACHT

President of Colt Firearms Company Stricken on a Voyage with His Family.

SUFFERED FROM OVERWORK

Financier and Politician Was an Ardent Yachtsman and Supporter of Rowing at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—Colonel Charles Leonard Frost Robinson, President of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly from heart disease today on his yacht, the Savarona, while on a voyage to Woods Hole, Mass. Immediately after his death, the yacht put back to this port and his body was sent to his Summer home, Heartsease, in Kay Street.

As the Savarona passed in with flags at half mast, the flags of the Newport Artillery Company, of which he was Colonel, the Reading Room, the Clambake Club, and the New York Yacht Club station were all placed at half mast. His mother, Mrs. Thomas P. Lawton, met his body and family at his late home.

Colonel Robinson was here last Tuesday as Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island and left the day after with his family for Woods Hole. He was in great need of a vacation when here, having worked very hard, both day and night, in filling orders for the Allies.

He was born in Sayville, L. I., and was a son of Frank Tracy Robinson and Mrs. Ida M. Frost Robinson. His great-great-grandfather was Lieutenant William De Greet, attached to the staff of Major Samuel Hayes, of the New Jersey State Battalion Volunteer Infantry in the Continental Army. Colonel Robinson was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, in 1895, with the degree of Ph. B. The year after graduation he married Miss Elizabeth H. J. Beach, a niece of the late Mrs. Samuel Colt, wife of the founder of the Colt Company.

Colonel Robinson was also President of the Gatling Gun Company and the Maryland Coal Company; a director of the Newport Trust Company, the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford, Conn.; the American Hardware Corporation of New Britain, Conn.; the Commonwealth Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Travelers' Life Insurance Company.

In addition to his business and yachting interests, Colonel Robinson took an active interest in politics and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908, and in 1909 was Chairman of the Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and took a deep interest in rowing at Yale University, having given several shells to the crews there. He was an officer of the Narragansett Yacht Racing Association, of which he was one of the founders, and was a member of the New York Yacht Club for many years. He was a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, and Brook Clubs of New York City; of the Royal Thames Yacht Squadron of London, the Imperial Yacht Club of Germany, and the Royal Yacht Club of Belgium. In addition he belonged to the Racquet and Tennis and Midday Clubs of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Huguenot Society. Colonel Robinson was a member of the America's Cup Committee in 1900, 1901, and 1903.

He had made several cruises on his yacht, the Wanderer, and the tale of these is told in his book "Thirty Thousand Miles in the Wanderer," published in 1903.

In addition to his mother and wife, Colonel Robinson is survived by two sons, Caldwell and Francis Robinson, and by a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Robinson. His home was at 1,161 Prospect Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

There will be a short funeral service this morning at Colonel Robinson's home here, with the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church officiating. Later a special train will take his body to Hartford where services will be held on Saturday afternoon in the Church of the Good Shepherd followed by interment in the family plot there.

SCANT HOPE OF PEACE.

Miss Carita Spencer Failed to Find Optimism in Europe.

Miss Carita Spencer, National Chairman of the Surgical Dressings Committee of the National Civic Federation, has returned after spending four months in the European war zone investigating the manner in which the dressings have been distributed to the Allies by the International Committee, of which Mrs. Mary Willard Hatch is Chairman. She is the first American woman to visit the western fronts of the British, French, Belgian and Italian armies, and in addition interviewed the Queen of Belgium at La Panne and Pope Benedict in the Vatican.

While many of the officials she met hoped that peace would be brought about this year, the prevailing opinion, Miss Spencer said, was that the troops would spend another Winter in the trenches.

"The morale of the allied armies," she continued, "was excellent, and when I left the war zone three weeks ago the troops were ready, both physically and mentally, for the big offensive movement which they had been expecting since the middle of May.

"The British, Belgian, Italian, and French soldiers are all fine types of fighting men and impress the observer in their different ways, but the vivacity and magnetism of the poilu stands out above it all. France has been desolated by this war, but she has found her soul and a new nation will be developed afterward.

"The Queen of Belgium received me in the kindest manner, and I was practically the guest of the Government in Belgium for two weeks. I obtained a private audience with the Pope through Monsignor Samperre, and was treated most courteously at the Vatican. Pope Benedict shook hands with me in a simple, democratic manner and discussed the work that was being done by the various American organizations in the war in which he expressed great interest. He hoped that peace would come to Europe soon.

"Our surgical dressings," Miss Spencer went on to say, "are being distributed to 600 hospitals in France and Belgium from the bureau in Paris to which they are sent direct from New York at the rate of 250,000 a month. Not only the chief surgeons in France, but also a number of Colonels, Majors, and Captains have written to the Paris bureau to thank our organization.

"During my wanderings I was frequently within sound of the booming of the big guns, and one morning, near Ypres, when I was at breakfast in a charcoal cellar, a piece of a shell penetrated the wall of my bedroom and struck the cot on which I had been sleeping. When I went up to the room the piece of steel was imbedded in the wooden floor, and I dug it out with an axe to bring home with me as a souvenir.

"The most interesting section of the war zone I visited was the Italian front in the Dolomite region where the line consists of 600 kilometers of what is really a mountain chain. The way in which the Italians manage to drag their artillery up these almost perpendicular peaks is wonderful."

CANNON FUNERAL TODAY.

Chamber of Commerce to Close in Memory of Late Banker.

The Chamber of Commerce will be closed all this afternoon in respect to the memory of James Graham Cannon, one of its Vice Presidents and former President of the Fourth National Bank, who died on Wednesday at his home in Golden's Bridge, Westchester County.

Mr. Cannon's funeral services will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his late home, and a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce will attend. The delegation will be E. H. Outerbridge, Cornelius H. Bliss, Jr., John Claflin, John F. Crowell, T. De Witt Cuyler, Samuel M. Fairchild, Frank A. Ferris, Scott Foster, Algernon S. Frissel, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Augustus D. Juilliard, J. Frank Manville, William H. Porter, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., William Sherer, Howard C. Smith.

Miss Sarah E. Gilbert.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 6.—Miss Sarah E. Gilbert, Vice President of the National Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, died today at her home here, in her eighty-fourth year. For thirty-four years she was President of the Foreign Missions Society of this Presbytery, and for the last two years was its honorary President.

Miss Gilbert gave up her life to foreign missions, to which she was a generous contributor. She was also interested in local charities, and gave largely to the Tuskegee Institute. In addition she founded a scholarship at Hampton Institute.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SILBERFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Silberfeld announce the birth of a son on July 5, 1916.

STECKLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steckler, 51 East 97th, announce the birth of a son July 6, 1916.

Engaged

RAHENKAMP—STOETZEL.—Ida Stoetzel to John Rahenkamp.

Married

THAW—STEHLIN.—In the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York City, Thursday noon, July 6, 1916, Stephen Dows Thaw and Miss Elise Marie Stehlin.

Died

BARNES.—On July 5, 1916, at his late home in Stratham, N. H., Edwin M. Barnes, formerly of New York, in his sixty-ninth year. Funeral Friday. Interment Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BLYTH.—Charles Allen Blyth, Wednesday, July 5, at Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at Christ Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, Sunday, July 9, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private. Canadian and English papers please copy.

BROOKS.—On Thursday, July 6, 1916, at Atlantic City, N. J., J. Wilton Brooks of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CANNON.—Suddenly, July 5, 1916, James Graham Cannon, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral services Friday afternoon at 2:30, at his late residence at Golden's Bridge, N. Y. Interment Friday. Please omit flowers. Detroit (M.) papers please copy.

CANNON.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, James Graham Cannon, at Golden's Bridge, N. Y., on Friday, July 7, at 2:30 P. M. ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

COX.—Suddenly, July 4, 1916, the Rev. Henry Miller Cox, at Cradell, N. J. Funeral services at Harrington Park (N. J.) Reformed Church on Friday at 4 P. M.

COX.—Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society. Compatriots are invited to attend the funeral services of our late compatriot, the Rev. Henry M. Cox, at the Harrington Park (N. J.) Reformed Church on Friday at 4 P. M. Trains leave foot of West 23d St., New York City, at 2:45 P. M. LOUIS ANNIN AMES, President. J. H. CLUTE, Secretary.

CRANKSHAW.—On Thursday, July 6, 1916, Henry T. Crankshaw. Funeral services at his late residence, 775 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Friday, July 7, at 8 P. M.

EICKEMEYER.—At her home, Seven Oaks, Yonkers, on Wednesday, July 5, 1916, Isabel Hicks Eickemeyer, for twenty-five years the beloved wife and sweetheart of Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr. Services at the First Presbyterian Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Burial in Oakland Cemetery.

GEARY.—Thomas Edwin, beloved husband of Catherine (nee Doyle). Funeral from his late residence, 1,196 Brook Av., Saturday, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church. Interment St. Raymond's.

HAZEN.—Suddenly at Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 6, 1916, Hannah Elizabeth, widow of Charles P. Hazen. Services at her late residence, 530 Franklin Place, Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, July 9, at 3:30 P. M.

HOCHARD.—On July 4, 1916, at Stamford, Conn., Albert, beloved husband of Ada Hochard. Funeral from Winterbottom's Chapel, 75 West 47th St., on Friday, July 7, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

HOWARD.—On July 6, 1916, Hiram K. Howard, D. D. S., aged 48 years, of 21 Beekman Place, beloved husband of Katherine Howard. Funeral services The Broadway Funeral Church, (Campbell Building,) between 66th and 67th Sts., on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Members of Silentia Lodge, No. 198, F. and A. M.; Constitution Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M.; Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, K. T., and Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., invited.

HOXSEY.—On Thursday, July 6, 1916, Louise Diana, wife of the late William Hoxsey. Interment at Westerly, R. I.

HULSE.—At Monroe, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 5, Adele Gignoux, wife of Frederick Hulse and youngest daughter of the late John Francis and Elizabeth Gignoux. Funeral private.

JOHNSTONE.—On July 5, 1916, at All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, N. J., Paul Meatice Johnstone, aged 47, beloved husband of Belle S. Johnstone. Funeral services at THE BROADWAY FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building,) Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

JUNG.—On Thursday, July 6, 1916, Mary Jung, widow of the late Frederick P. Jung. Funeral from her late residence, 30 Etna St., Brooklyn, Sunday, July 9, 1916. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

KNEALE.—On July 6, 1916, Gertrude E. Kneale. Funeral services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 304 West 128th St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Cypress Hills.

LEAKE.—At South Bound Brook, N. J., July 6, 1916, Sylvanus Gedney, husband of Mary E. Leake. Funeral services at his late residence Sunday evening, July 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

M'CULLOUGH.—Suddenly, at North Bennington, Vt., July 4, 1916, Dorothea Hall, infant daughter of Hall Park and Edith Van Benthuysen McCullough, aged 5 months.

MORIN.—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, July 5, 1916, George N. Morin, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Ingraham House, Glen St., Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday, July 9, 1916, at 3:30 P. M.

PARK.—On July 5, 1916, at the Flower Hospital, New York City, George Carpenter Park, son of the late Joseph Park, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, Whitby, Harrison, N. Y., Saturday, July 8, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 1:09 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers.

RANDALL.—July 6, Robert J., aged 36, husband of Maude C. Randall, 730 Ocean Av., Flatbush. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RIKER.—On July 6, in New York City, Henry Alden, son of the late Henry and Emma B. Riker, aged 35 years. Funeral services at St. Luke's Chapel, Stamford, Conn., Saturday, July 8, at 3 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, July 6, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Bret Higgins, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Julia E. Robinson, wife of the late Robert Emmet Robinson. Funeral Saturday morning, July 8, at 11 o'clock, Church of the Sacred Heart, Castleton Av., West New Brighton, Staten Island.

ROBINSON.—Very suddenly, on July 6, Charles Leonard Frost Robinson, son of the late Frank Tracy Robinson. Notice of funeral later.

SIMONSON.—Arthur, suddenly, at his late residence, 110 West 74th St., on July 5. Funeral from Broadway Funeral Church, 1,970 Broadway, Saturday, 1:30 P. M.

STAHL.—On Thursday evening, July 6, at Long Branch, Julius Stahl, in his [illegible] year, beloved husband of Miriam Stahl (nee Moses) and devoted father of Mrs. Mamie Bierman, Mrs. Rose Wetzler, Mrs. Bertha Appert, Joseph, Arnold, Henry, Alexander, and Benjamin Stahl. Funeral services from B'nai Abraham Synagogue, High St. and 13th Av., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 9, 2:30 P. M. Interment at B'nai Abraham Cemetery, South Orange Av. Kindly omit flowers.

STERNBACH.—At Richfield Springs, on July 6, 1916, Ida Sternbach, beloved daughter of the late Lewis and Mary Schiffer Sternbach. Funeral at convenience of the family.

STEVENS.—At her residence, The Cottage, Castle Point, Hoboken, Thursday morning, July 6, Elizabeth Callender, wife of the late Francis Bowes Stevens, D. D., and daughter of the late Rev. N. Sayre and Elizabeth Callender Harris. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Hudson St., near 9th St., Hoboken, on Sunday, July 9, at 3:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

VOORHEES.—On Thursday, July 6, Alice Sprague, widow of Frederick Penfield Voorhees. Funeral Saturday, July 8, at 10:30 A. M., at her late residence, 226 West 70th St.

WARMAN.—July 2, William Andrew Warman, of 17 Livingston Place, New York City. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on July 4, Dorothy Elizabeth Wilson, 12 years of age, daughter of William A. and Ella M. Wilson, Harrington Park, N. J. Funeral services at Harrington Park, N. J., on Friday at 4 P. M.

WOOD.—Thursday, July 6, at his residence, 109 West 93d St., New York, Dr. Charles S., son of the late Dr. Charles Squire Wood. Interment Saturday at Litchfield, Conn.

BEATTY.—Henry, 169 West 102d St., July 5. Funeral today, 1:00 P. M.

BOWDERS.—Harriett, 292 St. Nicholas Av., July 4.

CUNNINGHAM.—Mary, 1,473 3d Av., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DISTELLATOR.—Pauline, 966 Brennan St., Bronx, July 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FAIR.—Michael, 526 East 81st St., July 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILMARTIN.—James J., July 4. Funeral 136 Greenwich Av., today, 2 P. M.

GOODHEART.—Anna M., 787 Greenwich St., July 5. Funeral private.

KANE.—Sarah, 52 Catharine St., July 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KEAHON.—Catherine, 538 Greenwich St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KEARNS.—John, July 4. Funeral 350 Willis Av., Bronx.

McCARTHY.—Lawrence, 365 East 144th St., July 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCONNELL.—Patrick, 207 East 37th St., July 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McDERMOTT.—Michael, 101 West 60th St., July 4. Funeral today.

MANNING.—Frederick, July 5. Funeral 180 East 129th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

MENDELSON.—Rachel, July 4, aged 66. Funeral 580 Lenox Av., today, 10 A. M.

MULLEN.—Bridget, 452 10th Av., July 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PETZEL.—Lorenz L., 2,047 Mull Av., Bronx, July 4.

REILEY.—Jane, 353 8th Av., July 5.

SHEA.—John, 251 West 109th St., July 5. Funeral notice later.

SWEENEY.—Annie M., 338 East 119th St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WITHERS.—Ellis L., 250 Fafle St., Bronx, July 5.

ZIELINSKI.—Richard, July 5, aged 66. Funeral 354 West 44th St.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—Harris, 1,418 Sterling Place, July 5, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow.

ANDERSON.—Everett, 600 East 8th St., July 4.

AUSTEN.—James W., Jr., 364 Fulton St., July 5. Funeral private.

BARNET.—Rose, 488 Bedford Av., July 5, aged 63. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BLEHL.—Louis F., 349 Maple St., July 6, aged 6.

COON.—Malcolm B., 1,628 Pacific St., July 5, aged 22. Funeral today.

DONOVAN.—Loretta, 380 Hamilton Av., July 6. Funeral notice later.

FINNEGAN.—Hugh, 682 Eastern Parkway, July 4.

FINNERTY.—Mary, 42 Carlton Av., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HIGGINS.—Mary, 1,744 69th St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KELSO.—Genevieve, 183 19th St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KUHLWETTY.—Elizabeth, 1,564 Greene Av., July 4, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow.

LAHEY.—Mary, 308 17th St., July 5, aged 4. Funeral today.

McKENNA.—Joseph J., 8,723 Fort Hamilton Av., July 5.

MAGANN.—Mary, 241 Pearl St., July 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MINGES.—John, 2,518 Palmetto St., July 4, aged 42.

MORGAN.—John S., 412 3d St., July 4.

O'TOOLE.—Thomas, 272 St. Mark's Av., July 4. Funeral today.

OWENS.—Margaret, 284 Vanderbilt Av., July 5. Funeral tomorrow.

PEYSER.—Simon, 1,348 78th St., July 5, aged 58. Funeral today, 1 A. M.

RAYNES.—Adeline P., 152 Harman St., July 4. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—William, 1,236 Catalpa Av., July 5, aged 4.

SKELLY.—Margaret, 1,507 Dean St., July 5, aged 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SUTTON.—Muriel, 184 Concord St., July 4, aged 17.

THOST.—Marie, 192 Stanhope St., July 5, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WEATHERBY.—Edna L., Methodist Episcopal Hospital, July 4.

WIEDENHOFF.—Agnes, 750 Dean St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOGIE.—Edward M., 509 Summit Av., Jersey City, July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

EDERS.—Susanna, 537 South 11th St., Newark, July 5, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FADAWSKY.—Lena M., Newark, July 4, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HILL.—Jennie, 150 Belmont Av., Jersey City, July 4, aged 51.

KOHL.—Mary, 531 Park Av., Hoboken, July 4, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAHER.—Harry A., 87 Harmon St., Jersey City, July 5.

METZGER.—Katherine, 41 Houston St., Newark, July 5, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow.

MULCRONE.—Bridget, 487 Ocean Av., Jersey City, July 5.

Long Island.

BOLGER.—William, Rockaway Beach, July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MOORE.—Robert, 723 13th Av., Astoria, July 4, aged 53.

SCHADE.—John, Richmond Hill, July 4, aged 30.

In Memoriam

FRASIER.—In loving memory of my beloved wife, Julia Frasier, who died July 7, 1913.

RAFTER.—In memory of our beloved mother, Cecelia Shibin Rafter, who died July 7, 1912.

ROCK.—First anniversary mass for A. Elvenah Rock at St. Michael's Church, West 33d St., Saturday, July 8, at 9:30 A. M.

CROGHAN.—Henry W., mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 9 A. M.

GILROY.—James C., mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 9 A. M.

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Harlem Branch (1,300 5TH AVE., NEAR 125 ST.)
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Substitutes cost YOU Same Price

GARMENT WORKERS MAKE A CONCESSION

Union Admits Employers' Power to "Hire and Fire," but Retains Right to Strike.

MANY THOUSANDS PARADE

$60,000 Contributed to Aid Strikers—First Intimation That Peace Is in Sight.

The first intimation that peace may be near in the cloakmakers' strike came yesterday when the union suggested in reply to an open letter by the Manufacturer's Association published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning that a conference be arranged.

The action of the union is important because the union officials agree that the manufacturers shall have the power to "hire and fire," which the manufacturers have refused to arbitrate, but insist that the union shall retain the right to strike when that power is used in a manner they regard as wrongful.

President Benjamin Schlesinger of the union sent last night a letter to the Manufacturers' Protective Association in which he repeated the substance of the manufacturers' letter, which said in substance:

The employer is free according to the dictates of his business to increase or decrease the number of his employes to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employes as he may desire on the basis of efficiency.

This industry cannot exist without this right.

Therefore we say to the union:

Is it willing to honestly concede this right without modification to the manufacturers?

When the union does this the manufacturers announce that they are ready for conference. It is up to the union. We await its reply.

In his reply Mr. Schlesinger wrote:

In order to meet the issue squarely and to put an end, once and for all, to all attempts to misrepresent our position, we reply that we are willing to concede to the employer the right to increase or decrease the number of his employes to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employes as he may desire on the basis of efficiency. This concession is made honestly, without modification, or limitation.

It is, of course, understood that the workers retain the right to strike against any employer who will exercise the above power arbitrarily, and oppressively or to use it as a weapon to punish employes for union activity.

Neither the workers in this industry nor any other body of free American workers can exist without this right.

We assume that your association does not intend to insist upon retaining the full and unrestricted legal rights of the employer without conceding the corresponding legal rights of the workers and on the basis of this understanding, we are ready to meet you in conference.

Mr. Schlesinger said he expected to get a reply to his letter today or late tomorrow. He refused to say what he believed to be the chances of a settlement in the near future.

"It's up to the manufacturers now," he said.

When Schlesinger reached his office in Union Square after the strikers' parade yesterday he found there had arrived checks for $60,000 in aid of the cloakmakers. The contributions were $15,000 from the Ladies' Waist Makers, $20,000 from labor organizations in Philadelphia, $10,000 from the Capmakers' Union, $5,000 from the Furriers' Union, and $10,000 from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

40,000 IN LINE, UNION SAYS.

Cloakmakers March and Sing, Accompanied by 22 Bands.

The striking cloakmakers showed New York yesterday that they were still a united and militant body. Union officers estimated there were 40,000 in the line that paraded through the streets with bands playing and songs ringing while half a million persons watched the men and women who have fought a ten weeks' industrial battle shout that they would fight ten weeks more to win. Other estimates of the number varied from 10,000 to 30,000. This depended largely at what point the count was made, as many dropped out.

It was just after midday when Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Cloakmakers' Union, reached Second Avenue and Twelfth Street and gave the signal to a band. As the musicians struck up the "Marseillaise" Schlesinger, with Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, started on foot at the head of 5,000 strikers down Second Avenue, with thousands falling in from the side streets where they had formed. It was when the line of marchers, with twenty-two bands playing and 5,000 flags waving, turned from Second Street into the Bowery that it got its greatest reception.

From the Bowery the line moved to Fourth Avenue and while hundreds of extra traffic policemen stood at the crossings, the strikers marched to Thirty-second Street, through Thirty-second to Seventh Avenue, and up Seventh Avenue to Fortieth Street. The strikers moved five abreast. It took the line from 12:30 o'clock until 2:35 to pass Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Inspector Dwyer had 190 men on duty with the march, as well as mounted policemen in the line, but there was no disorder. Schlesinger, as marshal, with the help of Max Kovinsky, as vice marshal, had carefully planned the details.

There were about 2,500 women in the ranks. They were mostly poorly dressed, but showed a uniform good spirit and laughed and joked with the spectators as they passed along. A few of the strikers had succeeded in obtaining carriages. There were perhaps half a dozen of the vehicles carrying twenty or thirty men. Schlesinger was not in a carriage. He said after the parade that the men who rode in the carriages would have to pay for them, that the union would not.

A feature of the parade was the great variety of box signs the strikers carried. One said "The Bosses Send Their Children to the Country; the Strikers Send Theirs to the Dispensary." Another read, "The Workers' Sweat Is the Gasoline the Boss Runs His Auto With." A third said, "Ten Weeks of Strike. By Starvation the Bosses Tried to Put Us Into Slavery, but the Union Says No." Another read, "The Bosses Want to Starve Us Out, but We Are Still Alive." Another declared, "Nature Gave Everybody an Appetite, but the Bosses Have Taken Away the Key to the Bread Box."

A whole section of the parade was composed of strikers from the shops of E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, and its members carried banners expressing some drastic opinions of Mr. Wile. While the mass of humanity surged in Madison Square, there was no disorder.

The principal speakers in Madison Square were Congressman Meyer London and Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union.

"All you have to do is to hold out," said Furuseth. "The manufacturers have bought their materials, they are paying rent, their customers are looking to them for garments, and if they do not have you to make them they will be bankrupted. You don't look like distressed people to me. You look like you can fight on, and I expect that you will do that until you go back to work on your own terms."

HEAR TELEGRAPHERS TODAY

Arbitrators Organize to Settle Wage Dispute.

The three arbitrators who will pass upon the demands for an increase in wage rates made by the telegraphers of the New York Central and Nickel Plate lines met at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon and formally opened the hearing. The taking of testimony will begin this morning.

The arbitrators are H. K. Daugherty, neutral, and Chairman of the conference; W. J. Fripp, for the railroads, and E. J. Manion, for the employes.

Officials of the railroads present at the meeting included A. W. Johnson, General Manager of the Nickel Plate Railroad; A. S. Ingalls, Assistant General Manager New York Central lines, West; E. W. Evans, Assistant General Manager New York Central lines, East; P. E. Crowley, an Assistant Vice President of the New York Central, and William Mann, counsel for the New York Central.

HEARS SWIFT & CO. CASE.

Bush Terminal Next Before Commerce Commission Examiner.

The case of Swift & Co. against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was heard before Examiner Henry Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building yesterday. Swift & Co. want to compel the railroad to modify an order governing the transfer of meat shipments from vessels into cars. It is asserted that since Sept. 12, 1914, the New Haven has been the only railroad putting the cost of loading meat on the shipper. If the order is modified it will mean a saving of $9,000 a year to Swift & Co. Appearing for the complainant were R. D. Rynder and A. C. Owen of the traffic department. C. M. Sheafe, Jr., represented the railroad.

Examiner Thurtell will not sit in any hearings today, but tomorrow morning will take up the case of the Bush Terminal Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other lines. This is one of the most important cases to be presented to the Commission in the present series, and involves a division of rates on freight shipments in and out of the Port of New York.

HEAT PROSTRATES FOUR.

Warm Weather to Continue, Forecaster Says.

Although the temperature yesterday was moderate, reaching a maximum of 86 degrees at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the humidity hung about the sixties there were four heat prostrations reported. All of them occurred in northern districts of the city.

Continuation of present weather conditions with no rain in the next two days was last night's forecast.

Joseph Robinson, a salesman, was overcome in front of 125 Lenox Avenue in the afternoon and taken home to 2 West 120th Street. Harry Stein, a waiter, of 750 Brook Avenue, Bronx, was prostrated at 225th Street and Broadway and removed to Washington Heights Hospital. Bessie Vagon of 871 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, fell unconscious at 149th Street and Third Avenue last night and was taken to Lincoln Hospital. Patrick Barry of 122 East 120th Street was prostrated at 141st Street and Park Avenue and taken to Lincoln Hospital.

LOST CHILD INJURED.

Police Looking for Parents of Milton Cooper.

With many cuts on his arms, legs, and forehead, Milton Cooper, 3 years old, went to sleep in Greenwich Street Station last night while the police were trying to find out where he lived and what had happened to him.

The child was found, hurt and crying, at Warren and Church Street, and too much excited to tell how he had been injured. Patrolman Wimmer got an ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital to care for the child, who was not seriously hurt. The police think an automobile hit him and sped away.

Milton is two feet and one-half tall with brown eyes and brown bobbed hair. He wore a blue and white jumper, white belt, white socks, and brown sandals of good material and had a little bag attached to a string tied about his neck.

PLATTSBURG RANKS SWELL.

3,400 Students Now in Camp—9,000 There Next Week.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 6.—The number of college students at the camp of military instruction this morning passed the 3,400 mark. The present is the largest camp of military instruction ever held in the United States. When to the students now here are added the business and professional men, scheduled to arrive next Wednesday, there will be 9,000 men under military instruction.

With the completion of the two student regiments, both at full war strength, the first instruction in the science of war was given this forenoon. Companies were divided into squads and platoons and the members first shown the proper manner of handling the army rifle. The greater part of the forenoon was devoted to physical drills and setting up exercises.

HARVARD'S DEAN RESIGNS.

Will Retain English Chair, Byron Hurlbut Announces.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 6.—The resignatin of Byron S. Hurlbut as Dean of Harvard College was announced today. He said that ill-health compelled him to give up the position, but that he would retain the Professorship of nglish in the college. He had been Dean fourteen years.

Henry A. Yeomans, Assistant Dean, will succeed him.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

300 Reported Killed—100 Miners Buried in Sulphur Works.

LONDON, July 6.—A violent earthquake at Caltanissetta, Sicily, causing the death of nearly 300 persons, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome. It is said the victims were in three sulphur mines, which the earthshock caused to cave in.

ROME, July 6.—More than 100 miners have been buried in three sulphur mines near Caltanissetta, Sicily. The disaster seems to have been due to a telluric cause.

The work of rescue is being hurriedly organized.

LEHMANNS PUT ON TRIAL.

Accused of Defrauding Germans in Sale of Pictures.

MUNICH, Germany, July 5, (via London, July 6.)—Ludwig W. Lehmann and his wife, accused of painting and selling more than 200 pictures representing them as the works of von Lenbach, Menzel, and other noted German masters, were placed on trial here today. The alleged crime, the authorities say, has been in progress for a number of years.

Both defendants fled to Switzerland on Oct. 15 last, when their alleged forgeries were discovered, but were arrested and extradited in November.

Give Blood to Save Friend.

ORANGE, N. J., July 6.—In an effort to save the life of Raymond Harrison of 302 Park Avenue, who is critically ill, several of his friends have given their blood. Mr. Harrison's sister, Hunter B. Grant of East Orange, and Stanley Wright of this city are recovering from transfusion operations performed earlier in the week. Lieutenant Joseph Merritt Tully, who was graduated this year from West Point, had offered his blood, but was called to Plattsburg. Mr. Harrison, who is a graduate of Orange High School, has been ill for several weeks. His condition is somewhat improved.

MARSHALL DENIES HE IS IN CONTEMPT

U. S. District Attorney Holds House of Representatives Has No Judicial Powers.

ARGUE HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

Counsel for Congress Contends That Body Has Right to Protect Itself Against Attacks.

Before Judge Hand in the Federal District Court argument was heard yesterday on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, to prevent his removal to Washington, D. C., to answer before the bar of the House of Representatives for contempt of that body, as expressed in a letter written to the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee that investigated his official acts.

The case for Mr. Marshall was presented by Charles Spooner, son of ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner, and the argument for the House of Representatives was made by D. Cady Herrick. Senator Spooner also appeared for Mr. Marshall, and Henry Goldfogle for Robert B. Gordon, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, who came here to arrest Mr. Marshall.

Among the spectators was Congressman Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, who as an officer of Labor's National Peace Council was indicted with several others on Dec. 28, 1915, charged with having conspired to foment strikes among workers in munition plants and on steamship piers, and who brought the charges upon which Mr. Marshall was investigated, and which resulted in the present contempt charge against the United States District Attorney. Others were Benjamin Slade, Maxwell Slade, and David Slade, counsel for Rae Tanzer, the conduct of whose case by the District Attorney's office was a subject of inquiry by the Committee of the House.

In his argument Mr. Spooner declared that Mr. Marshall held to the opinion that the Sergeant at Arms was without jurisdiction to arrest him here.

"The legal question that we will raise," he continued, "is this: Does a letter written to a sub-committee of the House of Representatives, and delivered after that sub-committee had closed its public work, constitute a contempt of the House of Representatives?"

Judge Hand wanted to know whether Mr. Spooner meant to concede that the contents of the letter, had the letter been addressed to the Speaker of the House, while the House was in session, would have constituted contempt. Mr. Spooner would not admit this, for he said that under the circumstances that existed at the time the letter was written there would have been no contempt. He then told of some of the circumstances. At the outset of the impeachment proceedings, he said, the committee refused to hear in public the witnesses who had grievances against Mr. Marshall, but the sub-committee did not hesitate to do so.

Mr. Spooner said that the House of Representatives was not a court and, therefore, has no judicial powers except those expressly conferred upon it by the Constitution. He pointed out that the complaint against Mr. Marshall was made by Mr. Buchanan for reasons of his own, and that the House after hearing the testimony did not impeach Mr. Marshall and that he did not think it ever would.

Mr. Herrick said that the House of Representatives wished in this case to have determined its powers to protect itself against violence.

"While it is true," he said, "that no expressed power to declare a person in contempt under these conditions has been conferred upon the House, such power is fairly to be inferred; not to possess it would leave the House exposed to indignity, caprice, and even conspiracy.

"The House is given the power to protect itself. Can that self-protection merely be against physical violence only? Is it not reasonable to infer it also has the power to protect itself against those more serious assaults through the press, far more dangerous to its dignity and its honor than any physical violence could be?"

Judge Hand gave the opposing counsel until Monday in which to submit briefs.

HENEY SEEKS SENATE SEAT.

Wants to Enter the Race for the Democratic Nomination.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 6.—Francis J. Heney, the former Progressive leader, who recently announced that he would support President Wilson, admitted today that he was considering the advisability of becoming the Democratic candidate for United States Senator to oppose the candidacy of Willis Booth of this city. Mr. Heney said that he was seriously considering making the race.

"A great many persons have urged me to become a candidate," he said, "but I have not as yet fully decided. My decision, however, may be expected as soon as I see how certain elements are shaping up."

Mr. Heney, who is now City Attorney of Santa Monica, near here, has received a telegram of thanks from President Wilson for his announced intention of supporting the President for re-election.

PORTO RICO'S HOPE.

Looks Forward to Time When She Will Be an American State.

"Porto Ricans hope and believe that ultimately their island will be a State," remarked Henry Williamson Dooley, Democratic National Committeeman for Porto Rico. "The word 'ultimately,' of course, is very indefinite. It might mean fifty years and it might mean one hundred. There can be no question that the best thought of the people of Porto Rico is for complete union with the United States.

"At this time Porto Ricans have no country; they are citizens of no nation. When Spanish rule was terminated as a result of the Spanish-American war the people of the island were left without a national Government. There is an intense desire among the people that their status with regard to this country should be more clearly defined. Territorial government would mean the cutting off of revenues and customs duties, and just at this time Porto Rico can hardly afford to be deprived of these. But conditions are getting better continually, and the time is not so far distant when Porto Rico will be ready for statehood.

"To be qualified for statehood we realize that Porto Rico must be an English-speaking nation. English is now taught in the public schools, and the future generations will speak English. It was seventeen years ago that the United States occupied Porto Rico. There has been the most wonderful progress since then, and there will be still greater progress in the next seventeen years, and in the following seventeen years the progress will be even greater. But, while we expect statehood ultimately, we realize there is great elasticity in the word.

"I want to commend by just a word the editorial in The Washington Post this morning which dealt with Mexico," added Mr. Dooley. "The boys who went to the front in 1898 know what it means, and if war can be avoided I am for it."—Washington Post.

Classroom Teachers Elect Officers.

The Department of Classroom Teachers ended its sessions with yesterday morning's meeting in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Sarah Fahey, Public School 147, Brooklyn, President; Miss Anna Willson, Crawfordsville, Ind., Vice President; Miss Mary V. Donoghue, Stewart School, Chicago, Secretary.

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The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers, and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $5 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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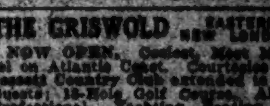

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YORK HARBOR, MAINE. HOTEL ALBRACCA. SUPERB VIEW OF ATLANTIC OCEAN. Seashore and country combined. Rooms en suite with private baths. Booklet and terms on request. Garage. BAKER & BAKER.

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CHURLEIGH INN. Stroudsburg, Delaware Water Gap. Always cool. Running water. [illegible] bathing, fishing, music, dancing. [illegible]

The Glenwood. Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 400. Moderate rates. Golf, tennis, all amusements. Booklet address F. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

EXPLAINS WAR USE OF OUR RAILROADS

Dixon of Pennsylvania Lines Compares Them with Those of Germany.

TELLS OF MILITARY NEEDS

Gives Facts and Figures to Show How His System Could Aid Country in Handling Armies.

Some of the things that American railroads should do to develop an adaptability for military purposes were outlined in an article by George Dallas Dixon, Vice President in charge of operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, printed in a national defense bulletin issued by that railroad. He said the railroads of the United States should be prepared for any possible emergency, and compared them with the German railroads, built and developed under a militaristic system, with an eye first for military use, while our railroads were built by private capital to serve the needs of commerce of a nonmilitant people. However, since economic law has connected American railroads with the centres from which men and supplies would have to be drawn in case of war, Mr. Dixon has come to believe that their value for military purposes has not been lessened because they were in themselves commercial enterprises.

"The essential things for the railroads to do, according to Vice President Dixon, are to bring all track and roadway up to standard conditions, and so maintain them; to construct double, triple and quadruple tracking and to make the terminal extensions and improvements that are required now by the needs of peace, and which would be of immeasurably greater value in military operations; to acquire sufficient supplies of locomotives and cars of modern types, and to reconstruct or replace all obsolete equipment; to hold in service a sufficient number of well-trained, well-paid and satisfied men, both officers and employes, to assure prompt and efficient operation in any emergency.

Trained Force of 200,000.

"Some railroad systems are substantially in this condition at the present time," said Mr. Dixon, "but many, less fortunately situated are not. If all were enabled to become so, within a reasonable time, the nation would be possessed of a military resource of inestimable value.

"To gain a more vivid idea of what our railroads could be—and ought to be—as factors in preparedness and as elements in an adequate defense plan, let us turn our thoughts to some concrete facts. Let us, for example, take the Pennsylvania Railroad system, with its associated lines, and consider what part it could play and what it could offer the nation in time of need.

"In the first place, it could offer a trained and disciplined army of more than 200,000 men for the performance of those indispensable transportation services without which the army and navy forces would be helpless.

"It probably would not be within the province of any railroad management to decide where its men could perform the greatest service—on the battlefield, or in the engine, train, and shop—or to interfere with personal freedom as to enlistment, but the Government would no doubt decide that every consideration of wisdom lay in maintaining the organization of this and other railroad systems substantially intact.

"The English roads sent a considerable number of men to the trenches early in the war, but in the first few weeks of the struggle England learned the value—indeed, the absolute necessity—of unhampered transportation, even though the actual battlefields are not on British soil. Both England and France have learned the lesson of the extreme unwisdom of sending to the front those men who have the special mechanical and other training and experience needed to keep up with the enormous demands made upon the national resources for production and transportation.

26,000 Miles of Track.

"Second, the Pennsylvania Railroad could offer to the nation a physical transportation system which handles the most extensive commercial railway traffic in the world—a system embracing more than 11,000 miles of line and more than 26,000 miles of track, with terminals in the three largest cities of the country and in eight of the ten largest centres of population.

"This system operates only about one twenty-fifth of the total mileage of the country, but it carries almost one-eighth of the freight traffic and more than one-eighth of the passenger traffic. This railroad's rolling equipment consists of the following: Seven thousand five hundred locomotives, with a combined tractive power of 250,000,000 pounds; 7,000 passenger cars, with a carrying capacity of 330,000 people; 275,000 freight cars, with a carrying capacity of 13,000,000 tons.

"The locomotives owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad system have sufficient power to haul simultaneously ever ordinary grades soldier trains of 100,000 cars in all. These trains could move an army of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 men, and would fill a stretch of track as long as the system's main line from New York to Washington and from Philadelphia to Chicago. No simultaneous movement of men on such a scale would be actually possible, but the figures give some idea of the extent of the transportation facilities possessed by the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and which would be available for the service of the nation.

Engineers and Chemists.

"In addition to carrying facilities, this system has vast shop resources and a great body of skilled mechanics. The railroad shops at Altoona, Penn., alone—the largest of their kind in existence—employ 12,000 hands, a large proportion of whom are highly trained machinists. Counting all the shops on the Pennsylvania system, the total of men who might be called upon for specialized service is 64,000.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has in its service many other men highly trained in the professions and trades, or in special duties, which from the standpoint of preparedness might make them invaluable to the nation. There are in the service of the Pennsylvania system more than 700 civil engineers, all of whom have had experience, many of them years of it, in railroad construction and maintenance. Think of the value of these men to the country in directing the work of planning and building the special railroads and bridges that would be required for military purposes.

"On the payrolls of the system are 200 mechanical and chemical engineers, who direct the motive power work at the various shops and roundhouses, including the repair and construction of locomotives and cars and the supervision of the testing materials. These men could as readily turn their ability and technical knowledge to military purposes."

CUT SHIP IN TWO WITH GAS.

Flames of Intense Heat Make Quick Work of Lengthening Freighter.

The freighter George E. Warren of Boston, which has been in drydock in Erie Basin since Saturday, has been cut in two amidships in order to add fifty feet to her length. Years ago it was a tedious job to saw through the steel plates of a ship, but with the modern method of using gas jets the engineers cut the hull as though made of paper.

The steamship measured 2,300 gross tons before she was altered, and will be 2,800 tons and 300 feet long when she leaves the drydock. As the engines were aft and the whole of the forward part of the vessel was devoted to hold space the operation of lengthening her is not difficult.

BOOSTING HEALTH DOWN IN FLORIDA

Statewide Campaign Carried On by Means of a Special Train.

GOES FREE OVER ALL LINES

Medical Lecturers Demonstrate Exhibits with the Help of the Movies.

The functions and benefits of "the health train" in Florida are commented upon as follows in The Medical Record:

"The State Health Department of Florida, although unable to fulfill entirely adequately all the functions normal to a body of that sort, owing to certain handicaps, according to the public health reports for June 2, has undertaken very successfully the dissemination of information regarding health matters to the general public and is carrying out the idea in a manner which might well be emulated by other States. The Florida laws authorize the board to disseminate information concerning the cause, nature, and extent of communicable disease by lectures, exhibits, and printed matter. They also provide for a train containing health exhibits which travels about the State educating the people; this train carries lecturers and is conveyed free by the railroads.

"The work done by the 'health train' was formerly accomplished after a fashion by sending the public health exhibit of the State from city to city by express or freight, an expensive and tedious process. Quite recently, however, three cars were purchased and remodeled, one as a living car and two to house exhibits. The railroads by special arrangement haul this train about the State free of charge.

"It has been found advisable to follow a regular schedule in these trips so that each community is visited in regular turn; requests are frequently received from districts holding fairs or other local celebrations to have the 'health train' visit them, but it has been impracticable to accede to these requests on account of the long irregular trips involved and the extra burden which such would put on the railroad companies, already so generous.

"The exhibits comprise the 'flies' air line,' a sewage disposal plant; illustrations of the way in which underground contamination of water supplies may occur; an open-air house for the tuberculous; 'the contrast room illusion'; the comfortable infant, and others. A moving-picture apparatus is carried along, the screen being erected outside of the car and the picture projected through the open window. The 'health train' has aroused a great deal of interest in Florida, especially in the smaller communities which are just the ones in which it is most needed; in many of these districts fully 90 per cent. of the entire population turn out to view the health exhibits.

"Besides the 'health train,' the health officials of Florida are endeavoring to interest the public in other ways. They issue a monthly bulletin which is distributed to about 8,000 people, but as is so often the case this is circulated largely among people who are well informed anyway. The same is true of the pamphlets which the Board of Health issues from time to time. Small circulars are distributed from the 'health train' and by the public health nurses; these contain condensed information about such subjects as pellagra, hookworm, flies and privies.

"Interesting and instructive posters are prepared in the health department by artists employed for that purpose, from time to time, and these are exhibited to the public where it can be done to the best advantage. Finally, a feature of the Florida health service, which is certainly unusual, though not unique, is the preparation every week of an article on a public health subject which is sent free to every newspaper in the State with a request to publish it in the interest of the public health. These articles are written by an employe of the Health Department, who is experienced in newspaper work, and consequently able to write in a popular vein for the lay public.

"The above-described campaign for public enlightenment in these matters is certainly commendable. Florida has a high death rate, probably due to its 40 per cent. of negro population and to the flocking there of tuberculous cases, and as the State statistician estimated that in 1915 over half the deaths, 53.4 per cent., to be exact, were from preventable diseases, it is to be hoped and expected that the future will show diminution in these figures as the public becomes more and more alive to hygienic matters."

SUTRO ON THE HYPHEN.

No Bar to Americanism, He Says at Herkimer Celebration.

Theodore Sutro of this city was the chief speaker yesterday at the annual celebration of the General Nicholas Herkimer Homestead Association, held at the Herkimer Homestead, near Little Falls, N. Y.

"There is little difference," Mr. Sutro said, "between the Americanism of any of us, whether some of you trace your descent directly or collaterally from General Nicholas Herkimer, or from other heroes of the revolution, or of the war of 1812, or of the first Mexican war, or of the civil war, or from some patriot, whether of high or lowly station, who contributed in any way, whether in peace or in war, to the blessings which we all enjoy here in these United States of America. There is no difference between any of you in respect to the praiseworthy sentiments which I have mentioned, whether your devotion to our republic and to your American citizenship is with or without any kind of a hyphen.

"The hyphen with us signifies simply the link which binds our loyal Americanism with our loving veneration for the land and the people who gave us birth. We would be but poor specimens of true Americanism to prate of devotion to this, our country, if we were bereft of the feeling which makes us refuse to forget and disown our father and mother and our forbears, even though they were not born on American soil. For my part I always doubt the genuine loyalty of any American citizen who is ashamed of the nation, whichever it may be, from which he sprung, whether it be Germany, Austria, Hungary, or any of the countries who are now arrayed against each other in deadly conflict over half the world."

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Palermo .... July 8

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Montserrat .... July 7

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (see post)—New York .... July 8

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (see post)—Rochambeau. July 8

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.)—Orduna .... July 8

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia. July 7

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia .... July 8

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Moana .... July 14

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... July 20

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises 4:32 | Sun sets 7:31 | Moon sets 11:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:12	12:00	5:56	6:35
Governors Island	12:00	12:33	6:23	6:56
Hell Gate	1:42	2:34	8:04	8:27

Arrived—Thursday, July 6.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Falmouth, June 27.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, June 29.
SS Manchioneal, Port Antonio, July 1.
SS Saramacca, Cartagena, June 28.
SS San Francisco, Greenock, June 4.
SS Russian Prince, Port of Spain, June 30.
SS Moorish Prince, Brest, June 24.
SS Orange Nassau, Port of Spain, July 1.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, July 3.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, July 1.
SS El Cid, Galveston, June 30.
SS Rayo, Sabine, June 16.
SS Sutilla, Tampa, June 30.
SS Saito, Lisbon, June 20.
SS Jelling, Boston, July 4.
SS Satsuma, Sunderland, June 21.
SS Van Hogendrop, Tanamo, June 28.
SS Chaparra, Cardenas, June 28.
SS Penmorvah, Liverpool, June 21.
SS San Giovanni, Genoa, June 24.
SS Ben Nevis, Havre, June 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Minnehaha	London	June 27
Corona	Bordeaux	June 19
Caserta	Genoa	June 20
Lancastrian	London	June 21
Nigretia	Havre	June 2?
Clare	San Juan	June 30
Cambrian King	La Pallice	June 23
Albergen	Kirkwall	June 21
Gotmarsum	Kirkwall	June 21
Comal	Galveston	July 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 4
El Alba	Galveston	July 1
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Celtic	Liverpool	June 28
†Kristianiafjord	Kirkwall	July 1
Oreland	St. Nazaire	June 23
Cloughton	London	June 22
Snestad	Middlesbro'gh	June 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
DUE SUNDAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 1
Caracas	San Juan	July 4
Morro Castle	Havana	July 6
Tivives	Santiago	July 4
Monterey	Havana	July 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 6
DUE MONDAY.		
*Tuscania	Glasgow	June 24
*Stampalia	Genoa	June 24
*Touraine	Bordeaux	June 24
Pastores	Port Limon	July 2
Carolina	San Juan	July 5
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	June 26
Elisabeth	Rotterdam	June 23
Roma	Lisbon	June 25
Sao Paulo	Barbados	June 27
Strathleven	Havre	June 26
DUE TUESDAY.		
†Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	July 2
Vandalia	London	June 27
Arnoy	Cardiff	June 27
Cristobal	Cristobal	July 4
Pleiades	Trinidad	July 4
Nueces	Galveston	July 5
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 8
Lampasas	Mobile	July 4
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Iroquois	London	June 27
Strathtay	Havre	June 28
Zeelandia	Gibraltar	June 27
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	July 5
Borgfun	Puerto Mexico	July 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 9
Sliedericht	Rotterdam	June 28

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Montserrat, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Aardyk, Rotterdam	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
New York, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Alaunia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bacchus, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Imperator, Martinique	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guantanamo, Nassau	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Palermo, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Carolyn, San Juan		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Stephen, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jelling, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hesperides	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Munsomo, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gorredyk, Rotterdam		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 6.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 1,240 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 9th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,843 miles S. at 8 P. M., 5th.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 463 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 503 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 199 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 270 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 175 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Christiansand, July 4.
SS Cacique, at Bordeaux, July 3.
SS Wico, at Copenhagen, July 3.
SS Bergensfjord, at Bergen, July 5.
SS Ageroen, at Havre, July 3.
SS Gamma, at Kirkwall, July 4.
SS Thule, at Kirkwall, July 4.
SS Algaline, at Cette, June 28.
SS Caroline, at Gothenburg, June 28.
SS Lyngenfjord, at Bergen, June 28.
SS York Castle, at Delagoa Bay, July 3.
SS Cannizaro, at Hull, July 5.
SS Sara, at Liverpool, July 6.
SS Ruri Araxes, at Queenstown, July 6.
SS Celia, at Coquimbo, July 4.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, July 6.
SS Carillo, at Colon, July 6.
SS City of Oran, at Colon, July 6.
SS Calabria, at Gibraltar, July 5.
SS Charlton Hall, at Kobe, July 5.

Sailed.

SS Finland, from Liverpool, July 6.
SS Baljan, from Kirkwall, July 5.
SS Francisco, from Middlesborough, July 5.
SS Bualdern, from Manchester, July 4.
SS Virginie, from Bordeaux, June 30.
SS Begonia, from St. Nazaire, July 1.
SS Wells City, from Bristol, July 6.
SS Krasnoiarsk, from Dundee, July 5.
SS Alliance, from Colon, July 5.
SS Boonah, from Colon, July 6.

Passed.

SS Avia, New York for Italy, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ares, New York for Calcutta, passed Gibraltar.

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan invites attention to the following facts, as there appears to be an impression on the part of some persons that mail matter for Newfoundland is treated in the same manner as such matter for Canada: (1) That Newfoundland is not included in Canada; (2) that the rate of postage applicable to printed matter of all kinds for Newfoundland is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, (the limit of weight being four pounds 6 ounces in all cases;) (3) that letters (the domestic rate applies) must be dispatched to Newfoundland, whether or not any postage is prepaid thereon, and that other articles, except international parcel post packages, must be dispatched if partially prepaid; and (4) that all parcel post packages must be accompanied by customs declarations fully completed.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 8, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 8, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. July 27, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 15, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7 A. M. July 8, SS Palermo.

ACCUSE STENCIL CONCERNS.

Government Charges Violation of License Restrictions.

The Federal Trade Commission began an inquiry in this city yesterday to determine the effect of the practice of manufacturers in selling merchandise under license restrictions. Commissioner Will H. Parry, who represented the trade body, presided at the hearing held in the Post Office Building. The hearing took the form of a complaint of alleged violation of Section 3 of the Clayton act made by the commission against the A. B. Dick Companies of New Jersey and Illinois, and the Neostyle Company of this city.

The Government was represented by Colonel W. P. Chantland, Special United States Assistant Attorney General. Should the complaint formulated under the act of Congress approved Oct. 15, 1914, be upheld the finding would have the effect of canceling the price decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the contract and license restrictions imposed on purchasers by the Dick and Neostyle Companies.

Since the passage of the Clayton act, the complaint alleged, the defendants have continued the practice of selling their stencil duplicating machines, &c., under license restrictions. It was asserted that the effect of these practices may lessen competition in interstate commerce in such articles.

It was emphasized as the hearing proceeded that the section under which the commission was acting was not criminal, but should it be decided that the defendant companies were violating the new law against license restrictions an order will be issued directing them to cease the use of such restrictions.

The testimony taken yesterday by Commissioner Parry was of a technical character. The hearing will be continued this morning.

SOLDIER STRANGELY ABSENT

Gets Three-Day Furlough and Disappears from Home.

Relatives are worried by the disappearance of Edward Slavin, postal savings clerk in the Flushing Post Office, who has been missing since Monday.

Slavin, a member of the National Guard, came from Camp Whitman on Sunday on a three days' furlough, spent Sunday at home, and went early Monday to the Post Office on business, left there a short time later, and disappeared.

"We are going over Slavin's books," said Postmaster Kennedy, "but we have found no shortage."

Slavin is about 28 years old and has lived in Flushing all his life.

To Vacation Resorts
Go by the Day Line

The comfortable way—no dust or noise. Cool breezes and beautiful river scenery make your trip by Day Line a real pleasure. Big, fast steamers for exclusive daylight passenger service between

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

A most convenient and enjoyable route to the popular summer resorts in the Catskills, the Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George and points north, east and west. Direct rail connections; through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted on steamers. Music. Restaurant.

STEAMER "WASHINGTON IRVING" OR "HENDRIK HUDSON" leaves daily except Sunday Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

ALSO STEAMER "ROBERT FULTON" leaves daily except Sunday Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return.

SPECIAL TRIPS EVERY SATURDAY to Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

Afternoon Boat

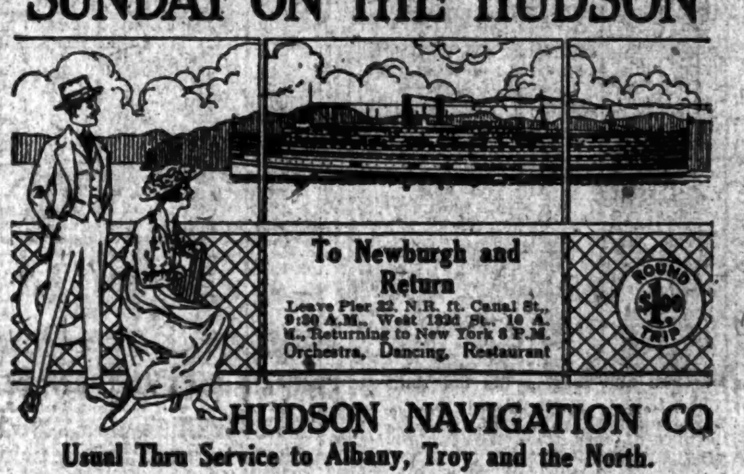
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6:00; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. Spring 1097.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
(Albany Day Line)

New York Desbrosses St. Pier — Telephone 4141 Spring

"SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON"



HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
Usual Thru Service to Albany, Troy and the North.

To Boston
and New England Points

Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:?? A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:18 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:00 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:15 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

Delegates to the National Education Ass'n

In England the National Union of Teachers has interested itself in the promotion of holiday trips for Health and Rest. A way to arrange a refreshing, recreative excursion after the Convention is to select one of the

All-the-Way-By-Water

Eastern Steamship Lines

Trips to Historic BOSTON, Picturesque PORTLAND, or over any one of its many lines to points along the coast of MAINE or the charming MARITIME PROVINCES. *Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Tickets All Points. Baggage Checked Thru. For "How to Go and Where to Stay," apply as above or Room 1, Pier 19, N. R., N. Y.*

Go to BERMUDA

Cooler Than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts

For *Your* Vacation 8-Day Tours $42.50 & Up

Inc. All Expenses—Steamer, Hotel & Side Trips

All Outdoor Sports, Including Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Cycling, Fishing.

S. S. "Bermudian"

Sails from N. Y. alternate Weds. & Sats. For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; O. R. Marters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 398 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

LOW SUMMER ROUND TRIP FARES TO CALIFORNIA EARLIER THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

GO SUNSET RETURN DIFFERENT ROUTE IF DESIRED

SALE DATES MAY 15-SEPT 30 · LIMIT OCT. 31 · MOST LIBERAL STOPOVER PRIVILEGES

Louisiana

California

SERVICE PAR EXCELLENCE ON NEW YORK-NEW ORLEANS LIMITED · SUNSET LIMITED · OTHER FAST DAILY TRAINS · PERSONAL CONDUCTORS DAILY FROM WASHINGTON · LEATHER UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE · COOLEST AND CLEANEST SERVICE · APPLY · WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE

39, 366, 1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., at 29th St., New York City. Or A. J. Poston, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1.
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St., 8.30; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday, July 12

Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.

via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Delightful Sunday Outings
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport

Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P.M.

A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents. Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions.

The New England Steamship Co.

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON

Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery only, 9:15 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lv. W. 129th St. 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EXTRA TRIP Saturday Afternoon
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St. 2 P. M. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c; Children, 40c.
MUSIC, DANCING. McALLISTER STB'T CO.

VALLEY GROVE
30 Mile Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday 75c
Bathing, Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 24th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lve. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lve. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. Capacity limited to 2,500 Tels. 179-3263 Broad. FARE 25c Each Way

GLEN ISLANDS
Everything New
NEW BOATS LEAVE BATTERY PARK TO-DAY 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 3, 5:30 & 7:30 P. M. East 24 St. 30 minutes later.

Daylight Trips Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN on Mondays Only

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A.M.
For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request. City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery, Pier 10:30, 3:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
The ideal way to North Jersey coast resorts. Leave 132d Street, 42d Street, Cedar Street.

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AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND. Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 865 Gramercy.

It Really Is as Good as a Two-Weeks' Vacation!

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ROUND TRIP $5.00
Saturday Night to Monday Morning

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Hudson River Night Lines *and Sunday Day Service*

BLOCK ISLAND R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY $1.50

Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., New York, 6:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 6:40; Nostrand Ave., 6:44, and East New York, 6:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."

Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M. Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, foot 34th St., E. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

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Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles. Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie. Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL" Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunchroom.

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Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON." Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant and a perfect afternoon's outing; 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post. Round trip, $1.

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BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR. Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y. Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

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From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.25.

RED BANK LINE · ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS · for Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:35 a. m., 3:35 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:35, 9:20 a. m.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

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Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M., Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.

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A delightful 390-Mile, 22-Hour Trip to the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Steamships Northland and North Star, Maine Steamship Line. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.

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Str. RICHARD PECK
Leave Pier 28, E. R. 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 23d St. 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due New York 9:00 P. M.

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The New England Steamship Co.

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SUNDAY, JULY 9TH

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Leave Pier foot E. 24th St., 10.30 A. M.
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CARPATHIA ..... SAT., JULY 29, 5 P.M.
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*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VESTRIS ...... July 29, 3:00 A. M.
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TUSCANIA, JULY 15. Calling at Liverpool. CALIFORNIA, JULY 22. To Glasgow Direct. COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

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General Information Regarding Bonds

We have issued a booklet giving brief explanations of coupon and registered bonds, redemption of bonds, sinking funds, and definitions of various types of bonds. The booklet also contains brief descriptions of more than fifty-five issues of conservative investment bonds.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks More Active—Prices Irregular—Position of War-Order Companies.

The stock market yesterday was more active and much more irregular. Among the issues which took a prominent part in the day's dealings not a few contributed net gains; a number showed net losses. Movements within the several groups of stocks were not themselves uniform.

Some of the Mexican issues made further net gains, but most of them lost some ground. This was not because the news concerning the probable development of the Mexican situation was any less favorable than it had been the day before. The news continued favorable, but apparently the first effect of the turn for the better in our Mexican relations had run its course as a market factor and profit-taking brought the customary reaction. The munition-making companies also contributed advances as well as declines, but as in the Mexican group most of these issues ended the day with losses. The news of the laying-off of men by some of the concerns which have had war orders from the Allies had something to do with this downward movement, accentuating the tendency in these stocks which had previously grown out of the plan for a Federal tax on the sale of munitions and explosives.

In its larger aspects, however, the news from this quarter of the industrial world was not unfavorable. Were the men engaged in the manufacture of munitions gradually to be laid off from this time on in advance of the ending of the war they would, in all probability, have no difficulty in finding employment elsewhere, so great is the demand for labor. We would thus see accomplished while the war was still under way the passing back into peaceful production of the large number of men who had been called from that sort of work for the manufacture of war supplies on foreign orders. The readjustment must come, and it would in every way be better to have it come gradually from now on, instead of suddenly upon the cessation of hostilities. So far as the effect upon the companies themselves is concerned, it has all along been recognized, save in irresponsible quarters, that this particular business was a fleeting one, and in most cases it has been said, and probably truly, that ample protection has been provided against loss through the disuse into which property specially acquired to fill these orders will fall, or may fall, when the orders have been completed. It would be very desirable indeed if American industry could, step by step, free itself of all dependence upon war orders. From a business point of view they have served a profitable purpose, but no one wishes them to be a reliance for the long future.

The forward movement in Reading and the moderate reaction in Steel, the two stocks which were most active, were among the interesting incidents of the trading. The former helped to give new life to the rumors regarding some form of distribution of Reading assets, while the latter reflected some second thoughts on the suggestion of an additional dividend on Steel common at an early date. Unless views entertained in Steel Corporation circles earlier in the year have been modified, this Summer will be too early to look for a distribution which, in substance if not in form, would make good to stockholders, in whole or in part, the loss of the income which they suffered during the last suspension of the Steel dividend.

One of the most interesting items of the day's news was not disclosed until trading on the Stock Exchange had ceased. The sale by the New York Central of its holdings of New York, Chicago & St. Louis fulfills a long-standing rumor. The transaction is in line with the simplification and coordination of the New York Central system, which was carried so far forward by the consolidation of the Lake Shore with the New York Central & Hudson River. Rumor busied itself yesterday with further interesting railway deals, for which it was thought the Central's sale of the Nickel Plate might open the way.

CONFIDENT TONE IN LONDON

Allied Successes on War Fronts Keep Up Good Tone.

LONDON, July 6.—Large purchases of Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds reduced the floating supplies of money today. Discount rates were firm.

Buying operations are shrinking on the Stock Exchange pending developments on the war fronts, but the Allied successes keep the tone confident, and much provincial money was invested today in Russian mines, the war loan and shipping and industrial shares. Cities Service was strong and bank shares advanced on dividend anticipations. American securities were idly steady, with Canadian Pacific and United States Steel the best spots.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 6.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 30 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 28 francs 16 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 89 francs 75 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,525,000
Circulation increased	467,000
Bullion decreased	1,057,961
Other securities increased	3,494,000
Other deposits decreased	2,794,000
Public deposits increased	3,670,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,657,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 26.03 per cent.; last week it was 28.22 per cent. Discount rates 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,444,000
Silver in hand decreased	3,000
Notes in circulation increased	240,535,000
Treasury deposits increased	25,100,000
General deposits decreased	149,451,000
Bills discounted decreased	57,133,000
Advances increased	8,257,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$496,382	$496,382
Ord. int. rev	1,180,045	1,180,045
Income tax	1,371,605	1,371,605
Miscellaneous	319,580	319,580
Total receipts	3,367,912	3,367,912
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	4,393,073	4,393,073
Exc. of total disbursements over total receipts	3,965,312	3,965,312
Expenditures	6,365,936	6,365,936

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	553,642
Same day last year	346,920
Same day two years ago	197,364
Year to date	86,406,496
Same period last year	64,143,477
Same period in 1914	39,172,423

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
65¼	66	100	Ajax Rubber	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	...
65½	66	50	Do., odd lot	65½	65½	65½	65½	
18¼	18½	2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	18½	18½	17¾	18¼	
8¼	8½	600	Alaska Juneau	8½	8½	8¼	8½	
23	23¼	650	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24	23¼	23¼	
74½	75	4,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75¼	75¼	74½	75	
67½	68½	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	68½	68½	68½	68½	
94½	94¾	30,300	Am. Beet Sugar	94	95½	93¾	94½	
54¾	54½	6,400	Am. Can	55¼	55½	53¾	54¼	
53	53½	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54½	53	53½	
115½	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¼	116½	116	116	
147½	148	200	Am. Coal Products	148	148½	148	148½	
54½	55⅜	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	55	55	
10¾	10½	2,300	Am. H. & Leather	10¾	11	10½	10½	
52½	53½	2,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	53½	52	53½	
28½	29	300	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	
20	20¼	500	Am. Linseed	20	20½	20	20	
44½	45½	300	Am. Linseed pf	45	45	45	45	
65	65½	6,300	Am. Locomotive	66	66¾	65	65	
38½	39	600	Am. Malt pf	38½	39	38½	38½	
95½	95¾	8,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	95½	96¼	95¼	95½	
110½	111½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110¾	110½	110¾	110½	
49	49½	100	Am. Steel F'dries	50	50	50	50	
111	112	3,200	Am. Sugar Ref	110¾	112¼	110¾	111¾	
128½	129	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¾	129½	128½	129	
206	207	200	Am. Tobacco	207	207	206½	206½	
45	45¼	600	Am. Woolen	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
95	95½	730	Am. Woolen pf	95½	95½	95	95¼	
33¼	33⅝	11,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	30½	37½	33⅜	33¼	
63	64	2,500	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	65	65	64	64	
83	83⅛	8,050	Anaconda Cop. Co	83½	83¾	82⅝	83	
105⅞	106	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅞	106½	105⅞	105⅞	
99½	99	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	
114½	115¼	800	Atlantic Coast Line	114½	115¾	114½	115	
71⅞	72	11,000	Baldwin Loco	72½	73½	70	71⅞	
90	90¼	2,310	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	90¼	89½	90	
76½	77	552	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	
1¾	2	800	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	
64½	64¾	18,200	Butte & Superior	66	66¼	63½	64½	
18½	18¾	2,400	California Petrol	18¾	19½	18¾	18½	
46	46½	700	California Pet. pf	46	46½	46	46½	
180¼	181	2,100	Canadian Pacific	181¼	182	180¼	180¼	
57	57¼	8,100	Central Leather Co	57	57½	57	57	
110¾	111½	200	Central Leather pf	111¼	111½	111¼	111¼	
111	112½	1,100	Chandler Motor	112	112	111½	112½	
63	63¼	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	63⅝	63⅞	63	63¼	
13	13½	200	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
98½	99	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99¼	99¼	98½	98½	
130½	130⅞	150	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	
130	131	100	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	130	130	
22⅞	22¼	6,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¼	23⅜	22⅝	22⅜	
21	21½	100	Chile Copper	21	21	21	21	
50	50¼	1,100	Chino Copper	51	51	50¼	50¼	
56½	57	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	58	58	58	58	
73½	74½	400	Cluett, Peabody Co	73½	73½	73	73	
42¼	42⅜	3,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	42½	43½	42¼	42¼	
33	34	200	Col. & Southern	33	33	33	33	
50½	60	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	
53	55	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	55	55	55	55	
135	136	400	Consolidated Gas	135¾	136	135¾	136¼	
101	102	1,200	Continental Can	102	102	101¼	101¼	
14½	14⅝	3,200	Corn Products Ref	14½	14¾	14¼	14½	
90½	91½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90½	91	90½	90½	
72	72½	10,300	Crucible Steel	74½	74½	71½	72	
114	114½	100	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	
62½	62¾	30,310	Cuba Cane Sugar	62½	63½	61½	62½	
95½	95¾	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	
90	92	300	Deere & Co	90	90½	90	90	
90	92	75	Do., odd lot	89½	89½	89½	89½	
14½	15	200	Den. & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½	
33½	33¾	4,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34½	32½	33½	
118½	121	200	Detroit United Ry	119	119	119	119	
118½	121	50	Do., odd lot	118½	118½	118½	118½	
45	45¼	1,400	Distillers Secur	45	45½	45	45	
63	65	200	Elec. Storage Bat	62½	63	62½	63	
36½	37	4,800	Erie	37½	37½	36½	36½	
54	54½	2,900	Erie 1st pf	54½	54½	53½	54	
300	315	125	General Chemical	300	300	300	300	
115½	117	20	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	
168	169	800	General Electric	169	169½	168	168	
168	169	20	Do., odd lot	169½	169½	169½	169½	
495	515	300	General Motors	500	500	500	500	
75½	76	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76½	76½	75	75½	
120½	121	2,000	Great Northern pf	120⅞	121	120½	120½	
35½	36¼	1,400	G. N. certs. ore prop	36	36½	35¼	36	
45	45½	1,900	Greene-Cananea	46	46½	45	45	
81	82	400	Gulf States Steel	81½	81½	81	81	
106	107	500	Illinois Central	106½	106½	106	106	
51½	52	34,400	Inspiration Copper	50½	52	50½	51½	
17½	17¾	200	Interboro Consol	17½	17½	17½	17½	
48	50	200	Int. Agricultural	49½	49½	49	49	
25½	26	4,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	26	26½	25½	25½	
91½	91¾	11,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	93	93	91	91½	
47½	47¾	1,600	Int. Nickel	48	48½	47¼	47½	
12	12½	500	Int. Paper	12½	12½	12	12	
57½	58½	400	Int. Paper pf. x d	57½	57½	57½	57½	
80	81	700	Jewel Tea	80	81	80	81	
104	110	47	Jewel Tea pf	104	104	104	104	
70	73	100	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	73	73	73	73	
26	26½	100	Kansas City South	26½	26½	26½	26½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
70	72	100	Kelly Spring Tire	70	70	70	70	
48½	48¾	5,500	Kennecott Copper	49	49¼	48½	48¾	
105½	106	300	Laclede Gas	106½	106½	105½	105½	
19½	20¼	300	Lake Erie & West	20½	20½	19½	19½	
47½	48½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	48	48	47½	47½	
80½	80¾	2,100	Lehigh Valley	80½	80¾	80	80¼	
120½	122	100	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	121	
36	40	100	Long Island	38	38	38	38	
133½	134	300	Louis. & Nash	133½	133½	133¼	133½	
82	83½	100	Mackay Cos	82	82	82	82	
67½	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	
80½	81¼	2,550	Maxwell Motors	81	81½	80½	80½	
57	57½	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57½	57	57½	
63	64	200	May Dept. Stores	63½	63½	63½	63½	
102	102½	29,900	Mexican Petroleum	104	104½	101½	102½	
35½	35½	[illegible]	Miami Copper	35½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
128	129	1,615	M., St. P. & S. S. M	128½	129½	127½	127½	
137	140	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	136	137	136	137	
137	140	45	Do., odd lot	135½	135½	135½	135½	
4¼	4¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	7½	4,100	Missouri Pacific	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	
7	7¼	3,500	Do., trust rcts	7	7½	7	7	
75	78	10	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	
109	110	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	110	110	
24	24½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	24	24	24	24	
65½	66½	700	Nat. Lead Co	66½	66½	65½	65½	
16½	16¾	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	16½	16½	16½	
134	135	200	N. Y. Air Brake	134	134	134	134	
105½	106	3,450	N. Y. Central	105¾	106¼	105¾	105¾	
42	43	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	43	43	43	43	
66	67½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	66	66	66	66	
61½	61½	910	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅜	61½	61⅜	61½	
27½	28	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28	27½	27½	
131½	132¼	2,900	Norfolk & Western	131½	132½	131½	131½	
131½	132½	40	Do., odd lot	131½	131½	131½	131½	
114¼	114½	3,100	Northern Pacific	114	114½	114	114¼	
7	7¼	300	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
58½	58½	1,000	Penn. R. R	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	
39½	40½	400	Philadelphia Co	40½	40½	40½	40½	
28	28½	600	Pittsburgh Coal	28¾	28¾	28	28	
27½	28	300	Pitts. C. cfs. of dep	28	28½	27½	28½	
46½	47	700	Pressed Steel Car	47½	48	47	47½	
130	131	100	Public Service N. J	130½	130½	130½	130½	
162	163	200	Pullman Co	163	163	163	163	
162	163	50	Do., odd lot	164	164	164	164	
44¼	45½	2,800	Railway Steel Sp	44	45½	44	45	
22½	22¾	4,200	Ray Con. Copper	22½	22¾	22½	22½	
99½	100	56,100	Reading	99½	101½	99½	100	
42½	44	200	Reading 1st pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	
44	46	400	Reading 2d pf	45	45½	45	45	
44½	45½	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	45¾	46	44½	45½	
108	108½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108	108	108	108	
17	17½	300	St. L. & S. F. w. i	17½	17½	17½	17½	
7½	8	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8	8	7½	7½	
6½	6½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	
190	191	1,300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	190	191½	190	190	
126	..	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126½	126½	126½	126½	
28	29	200	Shattuck-Arizona	29	29	28½	29	
95	96	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	
95	96	45	Do., odd lot	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	
98½	98¾	2,800	Southern Pacific	98¾	99½	98½	98½	
181	185	18	So. Porto Rico Sug	185	185	185	185	
24½	24¾	5,900	Southern Railway	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	
69	69½	1,100	Southern Ry. pf	69½	70	69½	69½	
96	100	700	Standard Milling	97	98	97	98	
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Standard Mill. rgts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
135½	135¾	13,800	Studebaker Co	136½	137½	135¾	135¾	
35½	36	800	Tennessee Copper	35½	35½	35½	35½	
193½	195	1,300	Texas Co	195	195	194	195	
12½	13¼	200	Texas & Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
66½	67	800	Third Avenue	67	67	66½	66½	
5½	5¾	100	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	
34½	34¾	500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	
139½	140	14,200	Union Pacific	139½	140½	139½	139½	
82	82½	200	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	
94	96½	400	United Cigar Stores	96½	96½	96½	96½	
161	161½	2,200	United Fruit Co	161	162½	161	161½	
18	20	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	
21½	21¾	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22	22	20¾	21½	
132	132½	7,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	131½	133½	130½	132½	
54¼	54½	800	U. S. Rubber	54½	54½	54½	54½	
109	110	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109½	110	109½	110	
72½	73	5,700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	72½	73½	72½	72½	
86½	86⅝	46,800	U. S. Steel	86¾	87¼	86½	86½	
117½	117⅝	1,316	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	
78	78¼	800	Utah Copper	78½	78½	78	78½	
18	18½	800	Utah Securities	18	18	18	18	
14½	14¾	1,500	Wabash	14½	14½	14½	14½	
51½	51¾	3,500	Wabash pf. A	52½	52½	51¾	51¾	
28½	28¾	2,700	Wabash pf. B	28½	28½	28½	28½	
125	129	50	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	
28¼	30	400	Western Maryland	30	30	29½	29½	
94	95	100	Western Union Tel	94½	94½	94½	94½	
57½	57¾	6,600	Westingh. E. & M	58½	58½	57½	57½	
4¾	5½	600	Wheeling & L. E	5½	5½	5	5	
17	18	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	
7	7½	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	
75½	75¾	14,900	Willys-Overland	75½	76	75½	75½	
107½	108	1,100	Willys-Overland pf	107½	108½	107½	108½	
46	46½	3,300	Wisconsin Central	44½	47	44½	46½	
136½	138	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	136½	136½	136½	136½	

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'28	4	4.40	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.35
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.65	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.55	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1916-'23	5	5.90	4.90
Missouri Pac	1916-'23	5	5.90	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.35
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.35
So. Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
So. Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.35

PENN. R. R. NOTES SOLD.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Take Issue of $20,000,000 Maturing in 9 Months.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $20,000,000 notes, maturing in nine months and bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The notes were quickly disposed of by the bankers, being taken in lots of $250,000, the smallest denomination, or upwards by a number of banks, and banking and bond houses.

It was officially declared that the sale of the notes was merely a matter of convenience and that no one purpose prompted the borrowing by the company. The inference was that the company would later provide for the funding of the notes and other desires by a long-term bond issue.

The Pennsylvania has latterly bought in some of its bonds held abroad, and may use some of the proceeds of the note sale to pay for those already secured as well as to secure whatever other of its bonds held abroad are offered at a reasonable price.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	91.58	91.07	91.28	+.10
25 industrials	82.51	81.30	81.53	—.08
50 stocks	87.04	86.18	86.40	+.05

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 6	87.04	86.18	86.40	+.05
July 5	86.70	85.90	86.35	+.60
July 4	—Holiday.			
July 3	86.34	85.18	85.75	+.30
July 1	85.88	85.30	85.55	+.45
June 30	86.48	84.79	85.03	+.25
June 29	86.43	85.35	85.78	+.50
June 28	85.88	84.88	84.98	—.02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1916	73.24	July 6	85.18	July 10	73.56
1914	68.06	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 26	64.30	July 2	66.24
1912	82.76	July 5	78.73	July 12	81.50

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.27	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	86.40
†1915	73.26	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	68.06
Full years:					
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 7	62.09	Feb. 1	69.06
1912	84.63	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	79.22
1911	84.41	June 26	68.57	Sep. 25	77.80

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 6	87.24	+ .10	June 28	86.97	—	.05
July 5	87.14	+ .04	June 27	87.02	+	.02
July 4	—Holiday.		June 26	87.00	+	.17
July 3	87.10	+ .08	June 24	87.20	—	.07
July 1	87.02	— .05	June 23	87.20	—	.07
June 30	87.02	— .05	June 22	87.27	—	.10
June 29	87.06	+ .09	June 21	87.37	+	.10

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	87.42	June 17	86.10	Apr. 26	87.24
†1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	81.94
Full years:					
1915	87.02	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 2	81.42	Dec. 1	81.90
1913	92.31	Jan. 16	85.45	Dec. 12	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The End of a Boom?

Announcement that the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, having completed the manufacture of 1,250,000 shells for the British Government, would dismantle its munitions plant and discharge 2,500 employes, followed yesterday by a report that the du Pont Powder Company is working but two shifts of men instead of three, freeing a large number of workers, may mean the beginning of the end of the munitions boom. With some companies the growth in orders for the regular products has taken up the slack left by the completion of war business, but others will undoubtedly find themselves with a surplus of facilities after the delivery of their European supplies. A man in close touch with the Allies' purchases says that the plants in Great Britain and France are now turning out shells as rapidly as they are needed, and that the United States will in future be called upon only for steel and other raw materials. Russia is still being supplied from abroad, but her factories are making progress toward clearing up the shortage.

Bank of Haiti Purchased.

It is understood that the National City Company, a subsidiary of the National City Bank, has acquired a controlling interest in the Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti, in which it formerly had a 5 per cent. interest. The bank has an authorized capital of 20,000,000 francs, of which 5,000,000 has been paid in, and it has been very profitable under French management. The war made it necessary for an American committee to assume charge, and German stockholders have sold out their interest.

Heavy June Clearings.

Little evidence of the quieting down in general business that is customary at this period of the year can be seen in June payments through banks, as reflected in clearing house transactions. Exchanges were the largest ever reported for that month, amounting, according to returns made to Dun's Review, to $20,515,438,000 for 131 leading cities. This is an increase of 46 per cent. as compared with the same month last year and 46 per cent. as compared with the same month in 1914. Bank clearings at New York were 56.4 per cent. and 60 per cent., respectively, larger than in June of last year or two years ago.

Secretary McAdoo in Town.

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, was in the financial district for several hours yesterday, making his headquarters at the Sub-Treasury. Mr. McAdoo, it was understood, was in New York to discuss financial conditions bearing on the proposed new issue of $125,000,000 of short-term Government bonds to defray the cost of the Mexican preparations.

Kennecott and the Government.

The Kennecott Copper Company owns the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad and the Alaska Steamship Company as well as copper mines, and the three companies are named in an Interstate Commerce Commission order directing an investigation of common carriers in Alaska. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether any of the carriers is violating the commodities clause of the Hepburn act in transporting commodities other than lumber in which the carrier has a direct or indirect interest. Officers of the company profess to fear no prosecution as a result of the investigation.

Other Commodities Clause Cases.

The most important cases under the commodities clause have concerned the anthracite roads, for it was the purpose of the framers of the section to separate ownership of railroads from ownership of hard coal mines. In the first decision against these roads the United States Supreme Court held that ownership by a railroad of a stock interest in a coal company did not necessarily violate the statute. Subsequent decisions have been to the effect that ownership of all the stock in a coal company is a violation. Under these decisions Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna transferred their coal business to selling companies, with the incidental result that stockholders of both railroads profited handsomely. Reading has not been obliged to alter its financial structure, the Reading Company being a holding company controlling both railroads and coal mines. The idea of the Kennecott people about their company is that it is immune because the company, like Reading, is a holding company as far as its railroads are concerned and because the railroad, being owned by the copper company, can have no financial interest in the copper it transports.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin, spot	....	39.50	....	39.50
Lead	....	6.50	....	6.50
Spelter	10.25	....	10.75	....
Antimony	16.00	....	....	16.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X Ldy.	19.75	20.25	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	97 0 0	94 10 0
Copper, futures	95 0 0	94 10 0
Tin, spot	172 0 0	172 5 0
Tin, futures	173 5 0	172 10 0
Spelter	46 10 0	46 0 0
Lead	26 5 0	26 5 0

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$3,235,000
Same day last year	2,180,000
Same day two years ago	1,827,000
Year to date	551,576,450
Same period last year	408,806,700
Same period 1914	386,518,500

U S 3s, coupon 1,500....100; Anglo-French 5s 10,000....95¾ [illegible]; Argentine Govt 5s 1,000....92¼; Chinese Ry 5s 2,000....78; City of Tokio 5s [illegible]; Dom of Can temp gold 5s, 1921 [illegible]; Jap Govt 4s, sterl loan [illegible]; N Y State 4½s 13,000....115; N Y Canal 4s, 1961 1,000....105; N Y City 4s, 1958 1,000....100½ [illegible]; Alaska G Mines cv deb 6s, Ser B 1,000....101; Am Hide & L 6s [illegible]; Am Sm Secur 6s [illegible]; Am T & T col 4s [illegible]; Am Thread 6s [illegible]; Armour & Co 4½s [illegible]; At, T & S F gen 4s [illegible]; Atl Coast L 1st 4s [illegible]; Atl & Birm 4s [illegible]; Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s [illegible]; Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s [illegible]; Braden Cop s f 6s [illegible]; B R T 5s, 1918 [illegible]; Bush Term 4s [illegible]; Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s [illegible]; Cal G & Elec 5s [illegible]; Central of Ga Ry 1st 5s [illegible]; Cent Leather 5s 4,000....100; Cent of N J gen 5s 4,000....116¼; Cent Pac gtd 4s [illegible]; Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000....106 [illegible]; Chi & Alton 3½s [illegible]; C & O, R & A div 1st con 4s [illegible]; Chi, B & Q, Ill div 4s [illegible]; Chi Gt West 4s [illegible]; Chi, M & St P [illegible]; Chic, M & St P, conv 5s, ser B [illegible]; C & P Wn 5s [illegible]; Chic & L Sup 5s [illegible]; Dubuque 5s [illegible]; Chic & Northwn [illegible]; Chic Rys 5s [illegible]; Chic, R I & P Ry ref 4s [illegible]; Chic, Un Station 4½s, ser A [illegible]; Chic & West Ind con 4s [illegible]; Cleve & Pitts gtd 4½s, ser D [illegible]; Clev, Sh Line 4½s [illegible]; Colo Industrial 5s [illegible]; Col & Southern ref & ext 4½s [illegible]; Comp-Tab-Rec s f 6s [illegible]; Cuban-Am Sug Col Tr 6s [illegible]; Del & Riv, Gde [illegible]; Detroit River Tun 4½s [illegible]; East Tenn V & G con 5s [illegible]; Erie 1st con [illegible]; Erie conv 4s, Series A [illegible]; Erie temp cv 4s, series D [illegible]; Ft Wh & D C 1st 5s [illegible]; Granby Consol conv 6s, ser A, stpd [illegible]; Green Bay & We deb 5s [illegible]; Hoc Val 1st 4½s [illegible]; Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, ser A [illegible]; Ill Cent & Chic St L & N O [illegible]; Ill Steel 4½s [illegible]; Indiana Steel 5s [illegible]; Inter-Met 4½s [illegible]; Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s [illegible]; Int & Gt Nor 6s [illegible]; Int Mer Marine col tr 4½s cfs of dep [illegible]; Int Paper cnv 5s 1,000....81¼; Kan City So 5s [illegible]; Lacka Steel 5s, 1923 [illegible]; L S & Wn 1st 5s [illegible]; Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s [illegible]; L S & M So 4s, 1928 [illegible]; Leh Val Coal 5s [illegible]; Liggett & Myers 5s [illegible]; Long Dock 6s [illegible]; La & Ark 1st 5s [illegible]; Louisv & Nashv unified 4s [illegible]; Manhattan con 4s [illegible]; Mich State T 5s [illegible]; M St P & S S M 1st con 4s [illegible]; Minn & St L [illegible]; M, K & T 1st 4s [illegible]; Mo Pac 5s, 1917 [illegible]; Guar Tr Co ctfs stamped [illegible]; Mo Pacific 4s [illegible]; Mo Pac conv 5s, Tr Co ctfs [illegible]; Mon Power 5s, Series A [illegible]; Nassau Elec R R 4s [illegible]; Nat Tube 5s [illegible]; N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s [illegible]; N Y Central deb 6s [illegible]; N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s [illegible]; N Y G, E L, H & P [illegible]; N Y, Lack & Wn [illegible]; N Y, N H & H [illegible]; N Y Tel 4½s [illegible]; Norf & Wn cv 4s [illegible]; Nor Pacific 4s [illegible]; Nor Pacific 3s [illegible]; Ohio River 1st 5s [illegible]; Oregon Short Line [illegible]; Pacific T & T 5s [illegible]; Penn gtd 4½s [illegible]; Penn R R con 4½s 7,000....106¾; Phila, Balt & W 4s [illegible]; Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s [illegible]; Reading gen 4s [illegible]; Reading-Jer Cent col 4s [illegible]; Rep Iron & Steel [illegible]; Rio Gr W 1st 4s [illegible]; St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s [illegible]; St L & S F R R [illegible]; St Paul, M & M [illegible]; San An & A P 4s [illegible]; Seab Air L adj 5s [illegible]; So Bell T & T 1st 5s [illegible]; So Pac conv 4s [illegible]; Southern Ry 1st 5s [illegible]; Third Av ref 4s [illegible]; Union El L & P [illegible]; Un Pacific 1st 4s [illegible]; U S R & Imp 5s [illegible]; U S Rubber 5s [illegible]; U S Sm Ref & M conv 6s [illegible]; U S Steel Corp s f 5s [illegible]; Utica & B R [illegible]; Va-Car Ch conv deb 5s [illegible]; Va Midland [illegible]; Va & S W con 5s [illegible]; Vgn Ry 1st 5s [illegible]; Wabash 2d 5s [illegible]; Wab P Ter 1st 4s [illegible]; Cent Tr ctfs [illegible]; Colum Tr ctfs for Cent Tr ctfs [illegible]; Wn Maryland 4s [illegible]; West Shore 4s 14,000....86¼; Westingh E & M conv 5s 6,000....117; 1,000....118¾; 2,000....117; Wis Cent gen 4s 2,000....86½.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	99¾	Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
2s, c, 1930	99¼	..	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98	..
3s, r, 1918	100	101	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100	..
4s, r, 1925	109¼	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions: [illegible]

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Jacket Con	.04
Con.	.04	Julia	.01
Andes	.10	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Kentucky Con	.01
Bullion	.02	Mexican	.10
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.32
Challenge Con	.04	Overman	.08
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.05	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.11	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.14
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.15
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah Con	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	D'field B. B.	.02
Jim Butler	.92	G'field C. M.	.81
McNamara	.06	G'field Merger	.08
Midway	.11	Jumbo Exten	.15
Montana	.32	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.04
Rescue	.15	Red Lion	.03
Tonopah Exten	5.25	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Spearhead	.08
West End	1.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.80
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.17
Booth	.15	Packard	.25
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.37
Comb. Fraction	.07	White Caps	.31

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jkpot.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Granite	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Isabella	17¼	17¾
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jackpot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Findlay	[illegible]	[illegible]	McKinney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Cy.	190	200	Portland	165	170
Gold Sov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vindicator	[illegible]	[illegible]

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PLAN TO PUSH WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA

International Corporation Forms Special Organization for Investigation.

TO BUILD AND RUN UTILITIES

Will Also Scrutinize Securities Offered and Be Ready to Assure Their Sufficiency.

The American International Corporation, organized less than a year ago with $50,000,000 capital to develop foreign trade, has had so many and such varied proposals from South American sources that it has been found desirable to provide a special organization to investigate and handle such business. It has accordingly organized the Latin-American Corporation, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, all of which will be owned by the parent company. Charles A. Stone, President of the American International, will be President of the new company, and R. P. Tinsley is to be Treasurer. These men and W. S. Kies, P. W. Henry, and Thomas W. Streeter have been made Directors.

The organization will include an expert engineering and construction staff, and will be equipped not only for construction, but for the operation of acquired properties.

In announcing the new departure Vice President Kies said yesterday:

"The activities of this corporation will in no way interfere with the established policy of the American International Corporation of co-operation with American engineering and construction firms in their work in developing the resources of Latin America. The corporation, as heretofore, will lend its aid to such engineering and construction firms, although the new organization will be in a position to exercise an engineering supervision over such work as is undertaken, and for the doing of which the American International Corporation has assumed a moral obligation through the financing of the enterprise.

"The new corporation has under consideration many specific projects, including the consolidation and rehabilitation of existing tram lines, the construction of public works, including water supply systems, sewerage systems, and harbor developments, and the construction and development of railways. As far as possible, it will be the policy of the new corporation to retain a substantial permanent interest in the projects which it undertakes, so that it will participate in future earnings.

"The most serious problem in development work in South America is in connection with financing the work, the greater part of which is done through the issue of Government or municipal securities. Though the intrinsic value of these securities is not generally known to the American investor, and hence their market is now somewhat limited in this country, the new corporation is in possession of exact information regarding the same, and in entering into contracts for the various projects which it has under consideration is in position to assure itself of the entire safety of the securities which it accepts in payment and for their amortization out of earnings. It will be the policy of the American International Corporation to make the securities which it so receives the basis for its own issues of debentures, under proper restrictions."

A great many invitations have been extended the new foreign trade corporation to take up important engineering projects, and these have been sifted down to about fifteen that will probably receive favorable attention. Representatives of the new subsidiary will leave for Buenos Aires the latter part of the month, to arrange a permanent office and to make a further survey of the possibilities for foreign capital in South America.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days........2⅞@3%

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days........3⅛@3%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
4	3½	4	3½

Time.

60 days	3¾	5 months	4@4¼
90 days	3¾	6 months	4@4¼
4 months	4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

60 to 90 days........3¾@3%

4 to 6 months........3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months........4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	4.76⁷⁄₁₆	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.91	5.90⅝	‡ .00¼
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90¼	5.90⅝	‡ .00¼
Marks—				
Demand	73.26	73.18¾	73.25	..
Cables	73.31¼	73.25	73.31¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⁷⁄₁₆
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
95.28	Berlin	73.25	73.31¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29⅝	5.29½
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.65	30.75
5.1826	Italy	6.38¼	6.37⅝
20.26	Austria	12.75	12.80
26.75	Scandinavia	28.75	28.80
19.29	Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19	Holland	41.37½	41.50
	China—		
....	Hongkong	49.50	49.62½
....	Shanghai	69.50	69.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.44	Rio	24.25	24.36½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $501,118,082; balance, $34,041,881; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $234,830.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $4.3750.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 65⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48⅞@51⅜.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market worked off from early high levels in the later dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Profit taking in volume was in evidence, and the reaction was assisted by some renewal of nervousness regarding the Mexican situation. Early in the day Reading was a leader in the market on the bullish side.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	18¼	18¼	17⅞	18
70	Allis-Chalmers	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞
90	Allis-Chalm. pf.	75½	75¾	74½	74½
4,470	Am. Beet Sug.	94	95½	93⅞	94⅞
420	Am. Can	55½	55½	53¾	54½
140	Am. Car & Fy.	54½	54½	53⅞	53⅞
150	Am. H. & L. pf.	52½	53⅜	52⅛	52⅝
520	Am. Loco	68½	68½	66⅝	66
570	Am. Smelting	95⅜	96⅜	95⅛	95⅜
340	Am. Zinc	36	36	33¼	33⅞
1,410	Anaconda Cop.	83⅞	83⅞	82⅜	83
50	At., T. & S. Fe	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
540	Baldwin Loco	73	73⅞	70¾	71½
90	Batopilas Min.	2	2	2	2
1,000	Butte & Sup.	66⅜	66⅜	63⅜	64⅜
370	California Pet.	18⅞	20	18⅞	19½
120	Can. Pacific	181½	181¼	180⅞	180⅞
50	Cent. Leather	57	57	56⅞	56⅞
180	Ches. & Ohio	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
40	C., M. & St. P.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
40	C., R. I. & P.	23¼	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞
290	Col. Fuel & I.	43	43¼	42¼	42½
190	Corn Products	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
1,160	Crucible Steel	73⅞	74⅛	71⅞	72¾
170	Cuba Cane Sug.	62¼	63⅛	62¼	62¾
40	D. & R. G. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
270	Dist. Sec.	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45
705	Erie	37¼	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞
110	Erie 1st pf.	53⅞	54	53⅞	53⅞
165	Goodrich Co.	76	76⅛	75⅝	76
30	Gt. Nor. Ore.	36	36	36	36
10	Ill. Central	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
650	Insp. Cop.	50½	52⅛	50⅝	52
20	Int. Cons.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1,870	Int. Mer. M. pf.	92⅞	93⅞	91⅞	91⅞
120	Int. Nickel	48⅛	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞
84	Kennecott Cop.	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛
110	Lehigh Valley	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
230	Maxwell Mot.	81	81⅛	80	81
4,120	Mex. Pet.	103½	103⅞	101⅞	102⅛
50	Miami Cop.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
20	Nat. Lead	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
90	Nev. Cons.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
170	N. Y. Central	106	106¼	106	106
50	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7
190	Pennsylvania	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
40	Ry. Steel Spr.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
40	Ray Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
7,890	Reading	98⅞	101⅛	98⅞	100
40	Rep. Iron & S.	45½	45⅛	45½	45⅛
120	Southern Pac.	99	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
70	Southern Ry.	24½	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
590	Studebaker	136⅛	137½	135⅛	136
50	Tenn. Copper	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
20	Third Av.	67	67⅛	67	67⅛
2,780	Union Pacific	139⅛	140⅛	139⅛	139⅛
170	United Fruit	161	162⅛	161	161⅛
660	U. S. Ind. Alc.	131⅛	133⅛	131⅛	131⅛
190	U. S. Rubber	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
5,960	U. S. Steel	87⅛	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛
40	Utah Copper	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
10	Wabash pf. A	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
20	Wabash pf. B	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
10	Western Md.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
240	West'house El.	58⅛	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Florence	.41	.41	.41	.41
400	Goldfield Con.	.85	.85	.85	.85
200	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
200	Jumbo Ext.	.78	.78	.78	.78
1,000	Lone Star	.05	.05	.05	.05
500	Mexican	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	Ophir	.34	.34	.34	.34
800	Rescue Eula	.36½	.36½	.36½	.36½
500	Silver Pick	.10	.10	.10	.10
800	Tonopah Ext.	5.37½	5.50	5.37½	5.50
200	Union Cons.	.80	.80	.80	.80

Chesapeake & Ohio Appointments.

President George W. Stevens of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has announced the appointment of J. P. Stevens as General Manager, effective July 1. His headquarters will be at Richmond, Va. It is said that Mr. Stevens is the youngest General Manager that the C. & O. ever had. Although only a little more than 30, he is a veteran in point of service, having begun his railroad career when a youth. Other C. & O. appointments announced as effective July 1 are: L. B. Allen, General Superintendent, Central General Division, headquarters Huntington, W. Va., and E. L. Bock, Superintendent, Huntington Division, headquarters Huntington, W. Va.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97⅞	98⅛	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅛	100⅜	..
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	96⅛	96⅝	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅛	100⅝	4.20
Argen. Govt.	4	May 15,'20	100⅛	100⅝	5.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.40
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	2.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅛	100⅛	5.35
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98⅛	99⅛	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105⅛	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅛	102	2.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99⅛	100⅛	..
Prov. of N.B.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅛	100⅛	4.90
G. of N'f'l'nd	5	July, 1919	99	99⅛	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅛	5.00
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov 1, 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.53
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99⅛	100⅛	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	98	98⅛	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.25
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	97⅛	98⅛	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	5	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅛	102⅛	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅛	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅛	5.15
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅛	101⅛	5.55
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅛	103⅛	3.30
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98	98⅛	4.43
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	99⅛	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	99	99	..
Cities Service	7	May, 1918	102	102⅛	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅛	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	99	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.98
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.87
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅛	99⅛	5.20
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.88
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅛	100⅛	4.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅛	5.45
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	97⅛	98⅛	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97⅛	98⅛	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅛	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅛	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅛	99⅛	6.12
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	100⅛	100⅛	4.28
P. S. C., N. J.	[illegible]	Mar., 1919	100	100⅛	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	97⅛	97⅛	5.70
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.00
U.Ry.,G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	99⅛	99⅛	5.30
U.S. P. & Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98⅛	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100⅛	100⅛	..
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.87
W. P. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	4.20
Win. R. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	98⅛	99	5.65
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101	5.45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108⅛	107⅛	108⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4½s	April, 1966	102⅛	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅛	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4s	May, 1959	100	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	100	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅛	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅛	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅛	100⅛	99⅛	100
3½s	Nov., 1955	89⅛	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛
3½s	May, 1954	89⅛	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1954	4.02	3.95	4.10	4.00
3½s	1940-1950	4.02	3.95	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.10	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.05	4.15	4.03
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	3.95	4.15	4.00
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942	4.05	3.95	4.10	4.00
3s	1918-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
880	Alaska Gold	18	18¼	18	18¼
45	Ahmeek	95½	95½	95	95
10	Allouez	65	65	65	65
5,670	Am. Zinc	37	37¼	32½	33¼
21	Anaconda	83½	83½	83½	83½
50	Ariz. Com'l	9½	9½	9	9
570	Butte & Sup.	66½	66½	64	64½
450	Cal. & Ariz.	68½	69	68½	69
29	Cal. & Hecla	530	530	530	530
25	Chino	51	51	51	51
350	Copper Range	60½	61	60	60
350	East Butte	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	Granby	87½	88	87½	87½
85	Greene-Can.	44½	46	44½	45½
20	Indiana	2½	2½	2½	2½
45	Inspiration	50½	51½	50½	51½
55	Isle Royale	27	27½	27	27½
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
50	Lake	12½	12½	12½	12½
10	La Salle	3½	3½	3½	3½
150	Mason Valley	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	Mass. Con.	12	12	11½	11½
15	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½	2½
11	Miami	35	35½	35	35½
885	Michigan	3	3½	3	3
490	Mohawk	99	99½	99	99
70	New Idria	13	13	13	13
350	Nipissing	7	7	6½	6½
530	North Butte	23	23	22½	22½
165	Old Dominion	66½	66½	66½	66½
300	Pond Creek	13½	13½	13	13
21	Quincy	86½	87½	86½	87
110	Ray Con.	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½	1½
165	Shannon	8	8	8	8
20	South Lake	6	6	6	6
75	St. Mary's	77	77	77	77
265	Sup. & Boston	4	4½	4	4½
60	Tamarack	42	42½	42	42½
490	Trinity	5	5½	5	5
800	Tuolumne	88c.	88c.	86c.	86c.
100	Un. Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
4,405	U. S. Smelter	72½	73½	72½	72½
390	U. S. Sm. pf.	51	51	50½	50½
555	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4½	4½
60	Utah Con.	13	13½	13	13½
45	Utah Copper	79	79	78½	78½
50	Utah Metal	8	8	8	8
200	Winona	5½	5½	5½	5½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison pf.	99	99	99	99
6	Bos. & Albany	185	185	185	185
87	Boston Elev.	74	74½	73½	73½
4	Bos. & Lowell	129	129	129	129
13	Bos. & Maine	46½	46½	46½	46½
6	Maine Central	100½	100½	100½	100½
5	Mass. Electric	6	6	6	6
30	Mass. Elec. pf.	33½	33½	32	32
155	New Haven	63	63	61½	61½
5	Northern N. H.	104	104	104	104
33	West End	58	58	58	58
14	Prov. & Wor.	202	202	202	202
6	Old Colony	150	151	150	151

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
101	Am. Ag. Ch.	68½	68½	68½	68½
63	Am. A. Ch. pf.	99½	100	99½	99½
85	Am. Sugar	111½	111½	110½	111½
18	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117	117
377	Am. T. & T.	129	129	128½	128½
1,175	A. G. & W. I.	67	67½	65½	66½
1,280	A.G.& W.I. pf.	65½	65	63½	64½
2,050	Cuban Cement	23	23½	22½	23½
55	E. Bos. Land	10	10	10	10
12	Edison	248	248	248	248
15	Ga. Ry. & E.	128	128	128	128
50	Ga. R. & E. pf.	90	90	90	90
42	Mass. Gas	81½	82	81½	82
35	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
14	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
22	N. E. Tel.	133	133½	133	133½
60	Pullman	163½	163½	163	163
10	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
15	Swift	137	137	136	136
274	Torrington	44	44½	44	44½
283	United Fruit	161½	162½	161½	161½
400	United Shoe	51½	52½	51½	52½
16	United Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
561	U. S. Steel	87	87½	86½	86½
55	U. S. Steel pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
280	Ventura Oil	8½	8½	8½	8½
10	West. Union	95	95	95	95

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
40,000	A.G.& W. I. 5s	82½	83	82½	82½
1,000	C.,B.& Q.jt. 4s	98	98	98	98
7,000	Cop. Range 5s	86	86	86	86
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
500	Pond Creek 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
10,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	U. S. Smelt.6s	112	112½	112	112½
4,000	West. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1½	Humboldt	1½	2½
Am Oil	.28	.29	Iron Cap	4	4½
B State Gas	.12	.15	Iron Cap pf	6	6½
Begole	.80	.85	Iron Blos	1½	1½
Bingham	10½	11	Jero Verde	1½	1½
Cal Corb	3½	4	Majestic	.75	.80
Bohemia	1½	2	Mex Met	.28	.32
Bos Ariz	2½	2½	Moj Tung	5½	5½
Bos Corb	.70	.75	Nat L & Z	1½	1½
Bos Ely	99	1	Nev Doug	1	1½
Bos Mont	1	1½	New Com	12½	13
Butte & L	.68	.72	New Baltic	1½	2½
Calaveras	4½	5½	N Utah B	1	2
Champion	.10	.11	Nixon	.36	.40
Chief Cons	1½	1½	Ohio	.10	.15
Con Ariz	1½	1½	Oneco	86	90
Cons Cop	2½	2½	Onondaga	1	1¼
Crown Res	.50	.54	Pilot Butte	.50	.51
Cortez	.40	.50	Rilla	.28	.30
Davis-Daly	1½	1½	Rochester	3½	4
Eagle B B	1½	1½	S W Miami	1	1½
Fortuna	1½	1½	Truro	4	4½
Gold Lake	.28	.32	Un Ver Ex	28½	29
Homa Oil	.90	.92	Yukon G	2	2½
Houghton	1½	1½			

BUSINESS.

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BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	C. L. of Conn.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
13	Bank of Balt.	153½	153½	153½	153½
61	Balt. Tube	123½	123½	123½	123½
17	Balt. Tube pf.	97	97½	97	97½
26	Balt. Elec. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
50	Con. Coal	100	100	100	100
75	Con. Power	115	115	115	115
10	Con. Pow. pf.	115	115	115	115
1,030	Cosden Ref.	25½	25½	25½	25½
3,600	Cos. O. & G.	15½	15½	15	15½
1,185	Cos.O.& G.pf.	5½	5½	5	5½
135	David. Chem.	51	51½	51	51
5	Far. & Mer. N. Bank	45	45	45	45
35	M. V. Tr. pf.	75	75	75	75
35	Mt. Ver. Mills	11	12½	11	11½
41	M. Ver. M. pf.	51	52	51	52
20	North. Cent.	86	86	86	86
200	Okla. Ref. rts.	½	½	½	½
35	Pa. W. & P.	77½	77½	77	77
50	Ur. Rys. & El.	27	27	27	27
200	Way. O. & G.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	B.& Sp.Pt.4½s	97	97	97	97
3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
7,000	Con. Coal 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½
5,000	C. Coal ref. 6s	91	91	91	91
4,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½
37,000	Cos.O.& G. 6s	110	110	109½	109½
1,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½
5,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Ga.Car.Nor.5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Md. El. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
4,000	Merch. & Min. Tran. 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	M.& S.P. jt. 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Un. Ry. & El. income 4s	61½	61½	61½	61½
300	Un. Ry. & El. funding 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	Un. R. & E. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator	395	400	395	400
25	Booth Fisheries	39½	39½	39½	39½
110	Booth Fish. pf.	77	78	77	78
10	Chi. Rys. Ser. 1	77½	78½	77½	77½
50	Chi. Rys. Ser. 2	15	16	15	16
5	Edison	143½	143½	143½	143½
5	Diamond Match	108½	108½	108½	108½
15	Illinois Brick	79½	79½	79½	79½
250	K. C. Ry. & Lt.	29	31	29	31
100	K. C.Ry.& L.pf.	60½	62	60½	62
270	Lindsay Light	22	23	22	23
75	Mont. Ward pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
700	Paper Board	16	16½	16	16½
53	Pacific Gas	59	59	59	59
100	People's Gas	102	102½	102	102
15	Quaker Oats	328	328	328	328
578	Sears-Roebuck	190	191½	190	191½
15	Studebaker	136½	136½	136½	136½
1,049	Stewart-Warner	99½	100	98½	98½
110	Swift & Co.	135½	136½	135½	136
257	Union Carbide	184½	184½	184	184½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Com.Edison 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Met. L. 1st 4s	71½	71½	71½	71½
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Pub. Service 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	West. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13	American Gas	119	120	119	120
26	Amer. Rys pf.	98½	98½	98	98
7	Buffalo & Sus.	51	51	50	50
6	Buf & Sus pf.	57	57	57	57
2	J. G. Brill	35½	35½	35½	35½
14	Gen. Asphalt pf	70½	70½	70½	70½
30	In. Co. N. A.	27	27	27	27
228	Lake Su. Corp.	10½	11½	10½	11½
120	Lehigh Nav.	75½	75½	75½	75½
50	Lehigh Val Tr	22	22	22	22
14	Minehill	57	57	57	57
1,120	Phila. Elec.	29	29	28½	28½
904	Phila. Rap Tr	19½	20½	19½	20½
5,590	Phil. R. T. t. c.	20	20½	20	20
17	Phila. Trac.	77½	77½	77	77½
478	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
765	Union Trac.	44	44	44	44
290	United Gas Im.	88	88	88	88
9	W. J. & S. S.	49½	49½	49½	49½
21	Wm. C. & Sons	79	79	79	79
190	York Railways	15½	15½	15½	15½
45	York Rys. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,500	Am G. & E. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	E. & P. Tr. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
100	Edi. Elec. 5s	105	105	105	105
5,000	L. N. C. 4½s	102	102	102	102
6,000	L. Val. Gen. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
21,000	L. V. Gen. 4½s	100	100	100	100
450	Nat. Prop. 4-6s	70½	70½	70	70½
18,000	Pa. Gen. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½
9,000	Read. Gen. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
10,000	Read. J. C. 4s	97	97	97	97
3,000	Unit. R. Inv. 5s	68½	68½	68½	68½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am. W. G. M.	59½	59½	59½	59½
1,385	Columbia Gas	18	18	17½	18
26	Harb.-W. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
10	Ind. Brew. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
300	Mfrs. L. & H.	50½	50½	50½	50½
25	La B. I. & S.	51½	51½	51½	51½
50	Nat. F'proof	7½	7½	7½	7½
30	Nat. F'proof. pf	17	17	17	17
150	Ohio Fuel	46	46½	46	46½
100	Pitts. P. Glass	119	119	118½	119½
1,675	Pure Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½
600	Ross Mining	12c	13c	12c	12c
2,200	San Toy	16c	16c	15c	15c
85	U. S. Glass	31½	31½	31½	31½
200	U. S. Steel	86½	86½	86½	86½
10	Un. Nat. Gas	149	149	149	149
30	West. A. B.	143	143	143	143
205	West. Elec.	58½	58½	58	58

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ind. Bc. 1st 6s	57	57	57	57

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	1st Mtge.	4%	1948	4.55%
Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M. Ry. Co.	1st Cons.	4%	1938	4.50%
New York Connect. R. R. Co.	1st Mtge.	4½%	1953	4.56%
Erie R. R. Co.—Erie & Jersey	1st Mtge.	6%	1955	5.44%
Southern Pacific Company	Convert.	4%	1929	5.27%
New York Central R. R. Co.	Rf. & Imp.	4½%	2013	4.80%
Kansas City Terminal Co.	1st Mtge.	4%	1960	4.65%

Corporation Bonds

Northern States Power Co.	1st & Ref.	5%	1941	5.25%
Montana Power Company	1st & Ref.	5%	1943	5.15%
Interborough Rapid Tran. Co.	1st & Ref.	5%	1966	5.07%
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.	Conv. S. F.	5%	1936	5.38%
American Can Company	Deb'ture	5%	1928	5.10%
Northern States Power Co.	Deb'ture	6%	1926	6.05%
Illinois Steel Company	Deb'ture	4½%	1940	5.22%

Foreign Government Obligations

Anglo-French External Loan		5%	1920	6.15%
Argentine Government		6%	1920	5.70%
Dominion of Canada		5%	1921	5.05%
Italian Gov't External Loan		5%	1916	5.50%
Imperial Russian Gov't Credit	W. I.	6½%	1919	6.35%
Swiss Government		5%	1918	5.00%

Short Term Issues

General Rubber Company		5%	1918	4.90%
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.		5%	1918	4.87%
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Equip.	4½%	1917-26	4.80%
Alabama Great South. Ry. Co.	Equip.	4½%	1920-26	4.45%

Complete details furnished on request.

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July Investments

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White & Co., Inc.

BONDS

11 PINE STREET NEW YORK

LIVERPOOL LONDON

Finance and Trading Corporation

Formerly G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Inc.

43 Exchange Place — Phone Hanover 5635

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EDWARD R. DUER - - - Vice-President

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GRAYSON M.-P. MURPHY - Vice-Pres't, Guaranty Trust Company

EDWIN A. POTTER, Director, Continental & Commercial B'k, Chicago

EDWIN A. POTTER, Jr. - - - President

EVAN RANDOLPH, Vice-Pres't, The Girard National Bank, Phila.

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Expenses of Liquidating May Be Determined.

Finance and Trading Corporation conducts Liquidations for an Agreed Fee, or upon a Percentage Basis. It also Purchases for Cash Assets of Concerns in Liquidation.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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For Sale

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Phones 4661 to 4670 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Alaska Steamship
50 American Surety
50 Bankers Trust
50 Childs (Rest.) Com.
100 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
25 E. W. Bliss
50 Eureka Pipe Line
100 Fifth National Bank
10 Freeport Texas
25 International Elevating
50 Illinois Pipe Line
50 Remington Typewriter 1st Pfd.
25 Semet Solvay
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Brass
25 Bush Terminal Pfd.
50 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
100 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Home Insurance
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Midland Securities
25 New Jersey Zinc
200 New York Shipbuilding
100 Telautograph Corporation
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
50 United Dyewood Com.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Will Buy

50 Atlantic Holding Co.
100 Bucyrus Common
100 By-Products Coke
5 Kansas City Rys. 1st 5s
10 Lima Loco. 6s, 1932
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
5 Ry. Steel Springs Lat. Pl. 5s
5 Ry. Steel Springs Int.-Oc. 5s

We Will Sell

50 American Brass
100 Bucyrus Pfd.
50 Dayton Pow. & Light Com.
50 Electric Prop. Corp. Pfd.
50 Federal Sugar Com.
25 Otis Elevator Com.
80 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
20 Standard Screw Com.

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6% Notes
Due July 10, 1917
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Due 1919
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Dow
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Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Central Foundry 6s & St'k.
Safety Car Heat. & Ltg.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
34 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646.

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Babcock & Wilcox
Niles-Bement-Pond
Toledo Traction, Lt. & Pr.
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LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
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Eastern Penn Rys. Com.
Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Western States Gas & Elec. Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Common & Preferred
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
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Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

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United Light & Rys. Co.
Ask for Circular T-4
ROBERT C. MAYER & CO.
Equitable Bldg., New York
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Motor Stocks Score Big Gains—Activity Confined to Oil and Mining Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 460,257 shares of stocks and $169,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 76,325; oil, 59,177; and mining, 324,755. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Expl.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
1,000	Atl. G. & W. Indies S. S.	67½	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝
5,000	Atl. G. & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	65	65⅝	63	64½
100	‡Butler Ch...	4½	4½	4½	4½
250	‡Cana. Car & F'dry pf.	80	82	80	82
3,000	Chevrolet M..	230	244	230	242
200	Curtiss Aerop. com. v t ctfs	46	46	44	44
235	Driggs-Seab'y	127	127	125	125
1,800	‡Emerson M..	3⅝	*4	3⅝	3⅞
500	Emerson Ph..	11½	11½	10⅝	11
200	‡Ft.-Lynn Ph	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
150	‡Gaston, Williams & Wig.	47	*47½	47	47
100	Hart. Corp....	70½	70½	70½	70½
270	Holly Sug. C.	50	50	49	49½
30	Holly S. C. pf	96	96	95¾	95¾
2,300	Hupp Motors	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
1,500	‡Jop. Ore Sp.	3	3	3	3
100	Kapo Mfg...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	Kath. Br. pf.	26⅞	27⅞	26	27
800	‡Lake Tor. B.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3,100	Man. Transit.	1½	1⅞	1½	1½
1,000	Marconi of A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	‡Maxim Mun.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5,000	‡Midvale Steel	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝
5,000	‡Motor Prod..	67½	73	67½	70
350	‡Pullman V..	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
240	‡Pull. V. pf..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
100	Spring. Body..	78½	78½	78½	78½
200	‡St. Joseph L.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2,500	‡Stutz Motor	58½	58½	57½	57½
1,000	Sub. Boat v.t. ctfs	35½	36	35½	35⅝
1,000	‡Tob. Prod...	45½	46	43½	45½
700	‡U.S. L. & H.	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
600	‡U.S.L.&H.pf.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,700	Unicorn Film.	1¼	1⅛	1	1⅛
22,000	United Mot..	70½	74⅞	70½	73⅞
100	Un. Pr. Shar.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	United Zinc..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	‡W.P. T., w.i.	19½	19½	19½	19½
4,000	xWhite Mot...	56⅞	57½	56⅞	56⅞
200	‡Zinc Concen.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Atlantic Ref..	695	695	695	+5
52	Illinois P. L..	165	164	165	+2
10	Ohio Oil	228	226	226	+1
5	St. Oil of N.J.	520	520	520	..
25	Tidewater Oil.	185	185	185	−1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	††‡Alberta Pet., a prospect..	55	57	55	57
800	Am. O. & G..	½	½	½	½
700	‡B'nett O.&G.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,200	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)...	25½	25⅝	25½	25½
5,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
900	‡C. O. & G. pf	5⅛	5⅛	*5⅛	5⅛
2,500	‡Federal Oil..	¾	¾	¾	¾
400	‡Inter. Petrol..	10½	10½	10½	10½
3,400	†Kenova Oil, a prospect..	70	75	68	70
100	Met. Petrol...	17	17	17	17
4,700	††Midwest Oil	48	48	46	47
3,000	††Mid. Oil pf.	77	77	75	75
4,000	‡Muskogee R.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,000	††N. Y.-O. Oil	84	86	84	85
9,000	††Oklah. Oil..	12	13	12	13
900	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅝	1	⅝	⅝
2,800	Okla. P. & R.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
580	Penn. Gasol'e	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,500	‡Pru. O. & G.	15	17	15	16
1,000	‡Sapul. O.&R.	12	12½	12	12
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil..	46½	46⅝	46½	46½
4,800	‡United W. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Am. Com...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8,100	††‡Alaska-Westover ..	69	70	69	70
2,700	††Atlanta	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
30,000	‡Adanac Sil...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,700	‡Ala.-Br. Col. M. (a pr.)..	63	65	63	64
2,900	Big Ldg. Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2¼
1,500	††Booth	17	17	16½	16½
7,500	Bos. & Mon.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
600	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v.t. cfs	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	‡Calav's Cop.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
3,500	Caledonia ...	67	68	67	68
1,000	Can. Cop.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Cashboy	5½	6	5⅛	6
1,300	††Com. Tun..	9	10	8	10
100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Con. Cop. M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,600	Con. Nev. Ut.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,600	Crystal Cop. Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	††Double-Headed Silver...	53	53	53	53
700	Dund.-Ariz. C. (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	‡Dupont Cop..	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,100	††Emma Cop.	45	50	45	50
650	1st Nat. Cop.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
15,300	Green Monitor	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	†GoldfieldCon.	83	85	83	85
1,500	‡Gdfld.Merg.	9	9	9	9
1,000	G'najuatoCon.	1	1	1	1
1,750	Hecla Mining.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
2,800	‡Hemple Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1
1,175	I.&L.Con.M.&R.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	‡Int. Mines..	15	15	15	15
1,500	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20,000	‡Jerome Victor Ext.,(a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	††Jim Butler..	93	96	93	96
1,900	†Jumbo Ext..	79	79	77	78
2,000	††Kewanas ..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1,200	‡La. Con	17	17	17	17
10	McIntyre	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	MajesticMines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	††Marsh Min..	15	15	14	15
700	††McKin.-Dar.	55	55	55	55
200	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,400	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	††Mon.GoldM.	72	72	72	72
1,050	Monitor Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,400	††Mother Lode	29	29	28	28
5,200	††Newray	42	42	40	42
200	N.Y.& Honduras Rosario Min.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
500	North Butte..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	††OatmanAriz. Central	28	28	28	28
600	†Oat. South., (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
1,000	††Oro	5	5	5	5
3,500	††Rex Con.M.	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛
1,200	†Rochester M.	59	60	57	59
2,000	†San Toy	15	15	15	15
1,500	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,500	††Success M..	83	83	79	79
150	††Tono. Belmt.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2,500	Tonopah Ext..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Tonopah Min.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3,500	†Tono. R. E..	36	36½	36	36½
500	Tuolumne	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	Tri-Bullion ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Unit. Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,000	††U. S. C. M.	7	8	7	8
1,925	‡U. Verde Ex.	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29
1,750	Unity G. M..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,000	†West Dome..	39	39	39	39
4,000	‡W. End C...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Wh. K. C.pf.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
125	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6	6	6	6
300	‡Yuscaran C..	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C. Ariz.Sm.5s	40	40	40	40
65,000	‡Cos. O. 6s, w.i.	110	110	109½	109½
100,000	‡I.M.M.6s,w.i.	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
3,000	‡Vic. O. 6s,w.i.	102	102	102	102

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Wednesday 100 Grant Motors sold at 11⅛.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Drug Syn......	12	13	11	13
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord...	18	18½	18	18½
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Car. Light & Power..	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛
Haskell & Barker Car	37	38	37	38
S. H. Kress.......	65	67	65	67
S. H. Kress pf.......	101	102	101	102
Lynn Phono.......	7	7½	7¼	9
Poole Engine	102	110	110	118
Riker & Hegeman....	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Springfield Body pf..	118	122	118	122
United Drug	66	69	66	69
United Drug 1st pf...	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf...	89	91	89	91
United Profit Sharing	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
U. S. Steamship.....	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
World Film	⅝	1	⅝	1

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Houston	15	17	14	17
Midwest Ref.	66	68	66	68
Pierce Oil	12	12⅛	11⅞	12¼
U. S. Consol. Oil....	5	6	5⅛	5⅝
Ventura Con	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝

MINING STOCK.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Bingham	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝

BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Pierce Oil 6s.........	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	72	77	72	77
American Brass....	294	297	295	297
Atlas Powder.....	174	175	175	179
Atlas Powder pf....	99	101	99	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	15	14	15
Babcock & Wilcox...	115	119	115	118
Bliss (E. W.).....	620	630	620	630
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	198	205	195	205
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	835	840	835	840
Du Pont Pow., new...	285	295	285	295
Du Pont Pow., deb...	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder.....	350	352	350	352
Hercules Powder pf...	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	173	169	172
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf...	105	108	105	108
Scoville Mfg. Co....	575	585	575	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1500	1700	1625	1700

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—	1916.	Increase.
4th week June........	$411,044	$131,742
Month of June........	1,140,700	209,697
July 1-June 30........	12,129,618	2,450,633
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
4th week June........	1,122,800	569,900
July 1-June 30........	38,425,000	8,871,300
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
4th week June........	1,427,727	160,672
Month of June........	4,152,338	496,187
July 1-June 30........	43,149,525	8,635,486
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
4th week June........	365,543	49,152
Month of June........	1,136,728	124,907
July 1-June 30........	15,555,120	1,462,215
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
4th week June........	289,000	25,000
Month of June........	940,000	126,000
July 1-June 30........	12,121,000	1,641,000
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM— Southern Railway:		
Fourth week June.......	1,678,758	214,966
Month of June........	5,601,161	857,601
From July 1........	69,920,713	7,721,206
Alabama Great Southern:		
Fourth week June.......	164,511	37,027
Month of June........	468,201	75,921
From July 1........	5,507,473	820,848
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
Fourth week June.......	318,943	101,989
Month of June........	955,437	218,180
From July 1........	11,044,466	1,622,215
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
Fourth week June.......	56,129	9,300
Month of June........	188,552	25,672
From July 1........	2,496,225	220,458
Mobile & Ohio:		
Fourth week June.......	322,323	56,800
Month of June........	1,004,651	122,202
From July 1........	11,851,678	869,529
Virginia & Southwestern:		
Fourth week June.......	55,444	18,553
Month of June........	168,673	52,153
From July 1........	1,960,764	161,463
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
4th week June........	299,277	40,521
Month of June........	942,514	98,082
July 1-June 30........	10,879,721	2,196,282

CUBA RAILROAD for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	681,003	540,877	462,001
Net	348,683	332,958	221,218
Sur. aft. chgs.	261,181	260,649	149,646
11 mos. gross.	6,211,585	4,749,143	4,732,487
Net	3,190,618	2,469,791	2,293,971
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,314,953	1,688,244	1,544,929

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	834,715	748,206	86,509
Net after taxes	195,486	89,050	106,436
11 mos. gross.	8,728,286	8,466,782	261,503
Net after taxes	1,636,172	815,853	820,319

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	987,495	770,560	876,339
Net after taxes	196,397	142,154	19,849
Sur. aft. chgs.	67,288	*25,814	*158,523
11 mos. gross.	11,265,019	9,814,195	11,930,617
Net after taxes	3,049,221	1,526,534	2,285,792
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,238,823	*256,041	387,040

*Deficit.

Public Utility.

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION for the twelve months ended May 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earn....	$1,835,717	$1,775,714	$60,003
Net after taxes	1,129,407	1,069,134	60,273
Total income..	1,144,982	1,092,974	52,008
Sur. aft. chgs.	645,280	563,892	81,388
Bal.aft.skg.fds.	500,280	434,094	66,186

Miscellaneous.

Jewel Tea Company, Inc., reports sales for the four weeks ended June 17, $909,048, against $571,952 in 1915, an increase of $337,096.

Sales for the twenty-four weeks to June 17 were $5,163,848, against $3,802,579, an increase of $1,361,269.

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining....	695	700	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line...	88	90	87	89
Chesebrough Mfg....	315	325	315	325
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	318	325	315	320
Crescent Pipe Line..	39	43	39	43
Cumberland P. L.....	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line....	205	210	200	205
Galena Signal Oil....	154	157	154	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line....	163	165	162	164
Indiana Pipe Line....	89	92	87	90
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	10¼	10⅛	10	10¼
National Transit.....	14	16	14	16
N. Y. Transit.......	185	190	180	185
Northern Pipe Line..	94	97	92	95
Ohio Oil	227	230	225	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	54	58	55	60
Pierce Oil	12	12⅛	11⅞	12¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas...	395	400	390	395
Prairie Pipe Line....	222	225	219	222
Solar Refining......	265	275	265	275
Southern Pipe Line..	189	192	187	190
South Penn. Oil.....	345	350	342	345
South. W. Penn......	104	107	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal....	250	252	249	251
Stand. Oil of Ind....	563	567	563	566
Stand. Oil of Kan....	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	395	405	395	405
Stand. Oil of Neb....	342	345	340	345
Stand. Oil of N. J...	521	524	520	521
Stand. Oil of N. Y...	205	207	204	207
*Stand. Oil of Ohio..	315	325	310	320
Swan & Finch........	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	82	84	81	83
Vacuum Oil	258	262	258	261
Washington Oil......	30	40	30	40

*Ex 100 per cent. stock dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	126	130	126	130
American Cigar pf...	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young........	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf......	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	120	140	120	140
MacAndrews & F....	174	175	174	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	230	235	230	235
R. J. Reynolds Tob...	500	510	500	510
R.J. Reynolds Tob.pf.	121	124	121	123

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange seat of the late Paul Brown, Jr., has been sold to Paul Brown for $65,000, unchanged from the last previous sale. The membership of James N. Brown has been transferred to Walker P. Hall, and that of the late Edward F. Slayback to George C. Thomas.

Cosden & Co. have declared a cash dividend of 50 per cent. payable Aug. 6 to stockholders of record July 20. Shareholders have until Aug. 4 to decide whether they will take the dividend in cash, or in new stock at par to the amount of the declaration. As the stock sells at a premium it is expected that all of the holders will elect to take shares.

Charles H. Sabin, Chairman of a committee of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad stockholders, announces to holders of certificates of deposit of preferred and common stock issued under the plan and agreement of readjustment, that a second installment of $5 per share on account of the purchase price of the new stock which depositors are entitled to purchase is called, payable July 21, either at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York or the Merchants' National Bank of Boston.

William B. Sheppard and Frederick F. Bowen have been appointed assistant cashiers of the Harriman National Bank.

Harris, Forbes & Co., Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co. offer $3,500,000 Grand Rapids Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. three-year gold bonds, due June 1, 1919. They are being issued to retire obligations due June 1 and for other corporate purposes, are a first mortgage on all of the property of the company, and are being offered at 99¾ and interest.

The New York Stock Exchange committee on securities has ruled that transactions in American Coal Products Company common and preferred stock may be settled by delivery of either certificates of American Coal Products Company or The Barrett Company until Sept. 15; but after that date only certificates of the Barrett Company will constitute a delivery.

Stockholders of Virginia Railway and Power at the annual meeting, July 20, will be asked to approve an increase in the authorized amount of preferred stock from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000, the additional shares to be issued as required for improvements, extensions, and betterments.

Union Steel Casting Company of Pittsburgh has declared a regular dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable to stock of record July 6.

The New York Stock Exchange listing committee has received application to list Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, $2,637,000 first consolidated 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds, due 1938.

Directors of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company elected J. W. Allen, Secretary, to succeed F. R. Kennedy. Mr. Allen will continue as Treasurer. E. J. Dudley was chosen Assistant Secretary at New York and J. W. Neukom was made Assistant Secretary at Duluth. J. B. Cotton was appointed General Counsel.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company, at the annual meeting yesterday, elected Dr. L. D. Ricketts as Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. H. Searle. At a subsequent meeting Walter Douglas of Phelps Dodge Company was chosen a Director to succeed J. W. Allen, resigned, who, however, will continue as Secretary and Treasurer. The retiring officers were re-elected.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange yesterday made the following appointments on committees: Sugar Futures Quotations, Franklin W. Hopkins, Gerald Easton, and Christian de Waal. Coffee Futures Quotations, B. B. Cahn to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. Leavens. Roger J. Bollack, Samuel Israel, and Victor R. Hess have been elected members of the Exchange.

Potter, Choate & Prentice are offering 6 per cent. secured notes on a basis to yield over 7 per cent. of the Montreal Tramways and Power Company, maturing on April 1, 1917.

Two vacancies on the Board of Directors of the United Profit Sharing Corporation have been filled by the election of W. T. Posey and John F. Whelan.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
650	Appalachian P..	7⅝	7	7½	8½
10	Am. Cities pf...	49¼	49¼	49¼	50
768	Cities Serv.....	356	353	355	356
2,075	Cities Serv. pf.	90¼	89	89⅝	90
500	Commonwealth.	65¼	64½	64½	65
875	C'wealth pf.....	85⅝	84½	84½	85½
1,547	Toledo Trac....	54	51	53½	54
1,400	Toledo Tr. pf...	88½	87	88	88½
50	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	38½	37½	37⅝	38½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.....	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power........	23	25
American Gas Co...............	120	123
American G. & E...............	50	52
*American Gas & Electric.........	135	140
American Light & Traction.......	381	385
American Light & Traction pf....	111	113
American Power & Light.........	68	70
American Power & Light pf......	84	86
American Public Utilities........	43	46
American Public Utilities pf......	75	78
American W. W. & E............	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf..........	52	55
Atlantic P. & L. pf.............	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.............	88	91
Baton Rouge notes..............	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.........	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.......	97	99
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf....	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Consumers' Power pf............	96	98
Colorado Power pf..............	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf............	75	..
Connecticut Power pf...........	92	95
Dallas Electric notes...........	98⅝	99½
Dayton P. & L..................	60	64
†Dayton Power & Light pf........	95½	98
Eastern Texas Electric..........	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf........	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes.....	100	101
Electric B. & S. pf.............	99¼	100
Federal Light & Traction........	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	46	50
Galveston-Houston Electric......	82½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	..	77½
†Gas & Electric Securities........	390	..
†Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	97	102
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf........	90	94
Lincoln G. & E.................	50	..
Mississippi River Power.........	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.......	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power...	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power..........	88	89
Northern States Power pf........	95½	97
Northern Texas Electric.........	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.......	85	87
Ozark P. & W..................	46	50
Pacific G. & E.................	58½	60
Pacific G. & E. pf.............	88	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf...........	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	16⅝	18¼
Puget Sound Traction pf........	54	58
Pennsylvania Light Co..........	30	35
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.......	78	83
Railway & Light Sec. pf.........	96	..
Republic Railway & Light pf.....	74	77
Securities Corp. General.........	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf......	80	85
Southern California Edison......	93½	95
Southern California Edison pf....	105	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf...	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric........	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.......	40	41
Tampa Electric	132½	137½
Tenn. Railway & Light..........	10	12
Tenn. Railway & Light pf........	50	51
Union Gas & Electric 1st pf......	72	75
Union Gas & Electric 2d pf.......	15	18
United Light & Railways.........	53	55
United Light & Railways pf......	75½	77
United Gas & Electric...........	14	17
Western Power	19	21
Western Power pf...............	68	69

*Par value. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baton Rouge 1st 5s..............	90	92½
Central Ill. Lt. 5s..............	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s........	96	..
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s..........	97	99
Denver Gas & E. 6s.............	101	101⅝
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.........	91	94
Empire G. & F. 6s..............	99⅝	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s..........	90	94
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28....	99	101
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.......	89½	91
Great Western P. 6s, 1925.......	98	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s.........	97½	100
Middle West. U. 6s, 1925.......	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s....	98	99
Mississippi R. P. 1st 5s.........	76⅝	77½
Northern States P. 5s, 1941.....	96	96½
Northern States P. 6s, 1926.....	98⅝	99½
No. Texas El. col. t. 5s.........	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s............	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s......	96½	..
Seattle El. con. 5s..............	94	97
Tampa Electric 1st 5s...........	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.......	109	111
W. West. Light 6s, 1925........	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s...	91	94

ADOPTS NEW COTTON RULE.

Senate Amendment Governs Disputes Regarding Contract Deliveries

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Senate today adopted, as an amendment to the pending Agricultural Appropriation bill, a provision on the motion of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia for the settlement of controversies arising out of the delivery of cotton under which the buyer of a cotton contract shall have the right to demand the specific fulfillment of the contract by the actual delivery of the grade named in the contract at the price specified. The full text of the amendment follows:

The parties to any contract of the purchase of cotton for future delivery under the provisions of this act, shall have the option to mutually stipulate, at the time of entering into such contract, that in the settlement of differences, the price or value of grades other than the basic grade mentioned therein, shall be ascertained and adjusted in accordance with the following provisions and not in accordance with Section 6 of this act. In such case the contract shall specifically provide in its terms as follows: That in case cotton of grade or grades other than the basis grade specified in a contract shall be tendered in performance of the obligation thereof, and the parties to such contract shall not agree as to the price of the substituted grade or grades so tendered, then, and in that event, the buyer of said contract shall have the right to demand the specific fulfillment of such contract by the actual delivery of the basis grade named therein and at the price specified for such basis grade in said contract.

In explaining his amendment Senator Smith said:

"I am introducing this clause in order that the buyer and seller may have the option of taking what the present bill contains or taking what I am offering. Under the clause I am introducing, the old order is reversed, in that it gives the buyer the right to say whether or not he shall accept other grades in settlement of his contract than the basis grade upon which the contract is made; and in case the parties to the contract may not agree as to the grade or the price of the grades, other than the basis grade, then the buyer shall have the right to demand the basis grade in settlement and at the price agreed upon.

"This necessarily, in the language of the exchange, gives bulls an equal showing with the bears and makes it impossible for those who wish to depress the market to sell it indefinitely, and also makes it impossible for the sellers to offer any grade they see fit in the settlement of their contract."

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY.
49 Wall Street.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 27.
New York City, June 29, 1916.
A dividend of ONE (1%) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable on August 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record on August 5, 1916.
JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY.
49 Wall Street.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
New York City, June 29, 1916.
A dividend of FIVE (5%) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable August 15, 1916, to stockholders of record on August 5, 1916.
JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

New York, June 26th, 1916.
THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of 1½% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 10th, 1916.
HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
A quarterly dividend of four (4) per cent. on the common stock of this company has been declared, payable August 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 17, 1916.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, July 5, 1916.

8 Per Cent Preferred Stock
Yielding 8% on Cost
Larger dividends expected in near future as it shares with Common in all profits.
Dividend in July
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Wisconsin Central Ref. 4s, 1959
Lexington & Eastern 1st 5s, 1965
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MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

To holders of certificates of deposit representing preferred and common stock issued under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated January 31, 1916; and

To holders of said preferred and common stock:

Notice is hereby given that a second installment of $5 per share, on account of the purchase price of the new stock which Depositors are entitled to purchase as provided in the Plan, is hereby called, payable JULY 21, 1916, in United States gold coin or its equivalent, either at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of Merchants National Bank, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass. At the time of such payment certificates of deposit for deposited stock must be presented for appropriate notation.

Dated, New York, July 7, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN, *Chairman*,
F. LOTHROP AMES,
THOMAS COCHRAN,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
E. V. R. THAYER,
Committee.

Appalachian Pow. Com.
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
Bush Term. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Ele. Com.
Victor. Coal & Coke Pfd.
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Finely bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY'S RECEIPTS FOR 5% CERTIFICATES OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY AND TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT DEPOSITED:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, pursuant to the agreement of March 7th, 1908, have adopted a modified plan for the refunding of the above certificates, a copy of which has been filed with the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and copies can there be obtained on demand by any holder of a deposit receipt or by any holder of a certificate who may not have deposited.

Under the terms of the agreement of March 7th, 1908, all holders of deposit receipts are bound by this modified plan, without action on their part, unless more than one-third in amount of the holders shall file with the said Trust Company written notice of their dissent therefrom.

The holders of certificates who have not yet deposited are invited to secure the benefits of this modified refunding plan upon the same terms as those who have already deposited, namely, by signing the agreement of March 7th, 1908, depositing their certificates with the Union Trust Company and paying to the Trust Company a sum equal to two per cent. (2%) of the par value of their certificates so deposited.

All payments must be made and certificates deposited on or before August 1st, 1916.

Dated June 21st, 1916.
RALPH J. JACOBS,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
S. SIDNEY SMITH,
Committee.
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
NATHAN OTTINGER, No. 165 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY M. WARD, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the stockholders of the

Kenefick Zinc Corporation:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Zinc Smelting Corporation held on the 16th day of June, 1916, it was decided to limit the previous offer to exchange United stock for Kenefick common stock on the basis of one and one-fourth share of United for each share of Kenefick, to July 15, 1916, after which date exchange will be effected only upon the basis of share for share, and we have been notified accordingly. This exchange may still be made on the original basis up to and including July 15 at the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City. A check representing the dividends received for May and June must be deposited with the stock at the time the exchange is made.

KENEFICK ZINC CORPORATION.
L. L. SAFFORD, Treasurer.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

5 43 49 53 184

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1916, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1916.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 3d, 1916.

THE KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 7, 1944
SERIES A AND B.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the terms of the Kansas City Railways Company Second Mortgage, dated July 1, 1915, securing the bonds described above, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, up to 3 P. M. on Aug. 3, 1916, sealed tenders for the sale to it of bonds as above described, being Series A 6 per cent., or Series B 5 per cent., sufficient substantially to exhaust the sum of $52,910. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
July 3, 1916.

STOCK SALESMAN FOR THE ONLY INDUSTRIAL GASOLINE PROPOSITION IN CANADA; ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN CONSIDERED; COMMISSION. ALBERT WOLF, 302 BROADWAY.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's
55th Consecutive Dividend
SECURITIES:—First Mortgages (in small amounts) on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Every dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors large and small.
SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 10 earn from date opened. Basis now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home-Building and Savings.
31 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship."

To insure prompt receipt and credit to your account of dividends, registered interest and mortgage interest, designate this Company to receive the same, thereby saving one day's interest and the annoyance incidental to endorsing and remailing checks.

Our booklet "*Custodianship of Real and Personal Property*" will be sent upon request.

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

During Your Absence from Home
have your dividends or other income paid direct to this Company for your account. This will avoid forwarding and endorsing of checks, minimize possibility of loss and save several days' interest.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Capital and Surplus $6,000,000
55 Cedar Street New York
Broadway at 73rd St. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Steel's Value

No year has produced such good earnings for the United States Steel Corporation than so far has the present one. Nor does there appear in the offing of the future any signs of much of a let up in the demand for all kinds of structural steel. One authority, who is contributing to THE FINANCIAL WORLD a series on the leading steel companies, estimates the net earnings of the Steel Corporation this year will come close around 15% for the common stock. Yet, this largeness in net profits has up to now not made much of a favorable impression on the market value of the shares of the corporation. In his current article the writer states his reason for this strange juxtaposition of big profits and unresponsive stock movement. There is good logic in his viewpoint. Besides this article on Steel there are other timely financial articles in the current number, any one of which is well worth reading.

Send for Copy
The Financial World
Absolutely Independent
29 Broadway, New York.

Foreign Gov't Bonds

The unusual investment possibilities in foreign government issues are clearly brought out in a special letter we have just issued. We have also prepared a comparative analysis of the relative strength and resources of the several warring nations.

A few extra copies of these special letters are available.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3178-4 Cort.
"Founded to Endure & Investors Make Secure"

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Gold Bonds of 2002 and appurtenant coupons of May 1, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made on the 27th day of June, 1916, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in a suit pending between Central Trust Company of New York as Complainant, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company as Defendant, upon presentation during business hours of said bonds and coupons to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, for appropriate notation, the holder thereof (or the registered owners in case of registration of bonds) will be entitled to receive for each $1,000 of bonds if accompanied by the appurtenant coupon which matured May 1, 1914, the sum of $8.50, or if not accompanied by the coupon which matured May 1, 1914, the sum of $8.38 1-3; holders of coupons which matured May 1, 1914, presented separate from the bonds to which they appertain will be entitled to receive the sum of 16 2-3 cents for each $20 of such coupons.

Dated, New York, June 27, 1916.
WALTER C. NOYES, Receiver.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 28, 1916, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, Saturday, July 22, 1916.

The dividend is payable only upon the 400 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value, should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 11.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the common stock, payable August 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 20th, 1916.

E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treas.
Troy, N. Y., July 5th, 1916.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.
Common Stock Dividend No. 15.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has this day been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company issued and outstanding, payable August 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 28th, 1916.

The stock books will not be closed.
GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.
Dated, July 5th, 1916.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
1,790 Broadway, New York, July 6th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared from its net profits a quarterly dividend of Two per cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock and a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to Stockholders of record at 12 M. on Saturday, July 15th, 1916, payable, without closing of the Transfer Books, July 31st, 1916.

W. G. PARSONS, Treasurer.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, July 6, 1916.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) per share for the month of July, 1916, was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 25, 1916, to stockholders of record July 14, 1916.

DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

United States Trust Co. of N.Y.

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $2,148,719.57;) market value.. $2,197,719.57
Private securities, (book value, $9,928,057.55;) market value.. 10,069,676.13
Real estate owned 1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned 3,112,453.65
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 48,600,065.50
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral 8,137,435.57
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets 1,205,329.69
Specie (gold certificates) 6,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 407,031.59
Total $80,935,731.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $12,000,000.00
Undivided profits. 2,404,415.20 — 14,404,415.20
Surplus on book values, $14,265,769.48.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $7,752,041.05
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 3,325,423.93
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets (U. S. Postal Savings trustees) 605,445.05
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check $3,657,804.09
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days... 2,555,036.79
Other certificates of deposit 7,228,386.04
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.. 3,654,354.85 — 65,776,511.21
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... $162,000.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 590,331.74
Estimated unearned discounts ..... 22,423.41 — 774,805.15
Total $80,935,731.66

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.,
New Entrance—300 Fulton St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1916, (payable on and after July 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
130TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 13th, 1916.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 17th, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, draw interest from July 1, 1916.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
G. M. BIRD, Sec'y. A. STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
126TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 15, 1916.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1916, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19, 1916. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.

AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, President.
S. SHERER, Secy. B. D. ANDREWS, Vice-Pres.
Society Accounts Accepted.

128TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17th, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
112TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1916, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 14, 1916.
194TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30th, 1916, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto and payable on and after July 20th, 1916. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1916, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 17, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $25,375,586.11;) market value $25,418,084.42
Private securities, (book value, $28,657,771.55;) market value 29,616,678.77
Real estate owned 3,615,000.00
Mortgages owned 1,850,509.98
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral 21,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 36,300,879.51
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral 35,198,380.49
Overdrafts 1,687.17
Overdrafts, secured 659,450.96
Advances to trusts, secured.... 147,528.70
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $12,541,538.86
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item ..... 10,268,401.38 — 22,809,940.24
Specie 11,982,004.05
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.. 348,700.00
Federal Reserve notes 64,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings 28.00
Liabilities of customers for acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra) 4,738,784.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 982,300.05
Total $173,601,686.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $300,000.00
Undivided profits 7,634,942.46 — 7,934,942.46
Undivided profits and surplus on book values, $7,433,857.23.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $4,911,140.62
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary .. 3,332,451.51
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 119,380,302.61
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.. 17,890,022.67
Demand certificates of deposit 343,750.60
Other certificates of deposit 4,096,555.14
Certified checks 1,135,808.13
Unpaid dividends 86.75
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers. 7,214,905.70
Total deposits 158,304,752.33
Domestic and foreign acceptances 4,728,784.00
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes and dividend $151,700.71
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 652,973.28
Reserve for unearned interest ..... 328,533.36 — 1,133,207.35
Total $173,601,686.14

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $980,055.62;) market value $980,055.62
Private securities, (book value, $1,797,187.95;) market value. 1,797,187.95
Real estate owned 73,370.00
Building, 204 Fifth Avenue 86,300.00
Mortgages owned 700,813.08
72d St. leasehold improvement.. 36,300.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.... 148,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 7,667,669.91
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral 1,724,225.09
Overdrafts 1,025.40
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $1,112,580.34
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item ..... 269,926.89 — 1,382,507.22
Specie 1,124,245.08
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.. 145,500.00
Federal Reserve notes 9,500.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.. $515,835.52
Other cash items.. 30,756.07 — 546,591.59
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date $180,844.58
Rents receivable.. 2,233.23
Advanced to trusts 1,024.10 — 306,902.51
Total $16,036,198.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $500,000.00
Undivided profits.. 25,359.58 — 525,359.58
Surplus on book values, $525,359.58.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $631,175.13
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary 213,442.96
Deposits by the State of New York 234,000.00
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York.... 1,543.15
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check 11,677,062.70
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days... 450,445.77
Demand certificates of deposit.. 119,317.90
Other certificates of deposit 2,965.23
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 30,339.50
Certified checks... 253,274.19
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ..... 442,124.88 — 14,460,262.88
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c..... $15,979.47
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 12,880.55
Estimated unearned discounts ..... 18,022.22 — 47,881.20
Total $16,036,198.21

WARREN & COMPANY, INC.
NOTICE OF MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Warren & Company, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving statement of accounts, electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
Dated New York, July 6th, 1916.
H. J. WARREN, President.
F. DAVID GIBB, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $582,105.00;) market value... $600,552.50
Private securities, (book value, $7,848,506.83;) market value. 7,942,024.19
Real estate owned 2,664,466.01
Mortgages owned 16,620,156.30
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.... 1,114,867.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 16,606,324.18
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral 3,196,065.51
Overdrafts 56.57
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $3,650,810.22
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ..... 629,117.43 — 4,279,927.64
Specie 2,462,942.15
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks.. 241,510.00
Federal reserve notes 6,310.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings. $1,460,381.46
Other cash items.. 13,245.23 — 1,473,626.69
Other assets, viz.:
Premiums, examination and search fees due $184,375.32
Other outstandings 17,970.53
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 367,043.15
Suspense ..... 1,000.00 — 560,969.65
Total $51,880,767.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $11,000,000.00
Undivided profits. 1,227,186.50 — 12,227,186.50
Surplus on book values, $12,115,011.73.
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks $1,877,864.34
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and credit unions.... 147,258.59
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 314,004.64
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 88,958.86
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits not subject to check.... 1,305,466.76
Deposits subject to check 27,550,821.65
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days..... 520,170.28
Demand certificates of deposit.. 40,693.41
Other certificates of deposit 165,580.06
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 619,850.81
Certified checks.... 255,923.42
Unpaid dividends.. 222,460.40
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ..... 1,146,186.75 — 34,333,811.97
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgages on real estate owned.... $88,500.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.... 181,448.16
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 43,877.73
Estimated unearned discounts. 15,943.31 — 329,769.20
Total $51,880,767.66

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

W. R. GRACE & CO.'S BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $29,278.81;) market value $30,218.75
Private securities, (book value, $379,672.50;) market value 379,400.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral 156,775.82
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral 21,830.55
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $1,091,279.98
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ..... 15,350.57 — 1,106,630.55
Specie 11.21
United States legal tender notes and notes of National Banks.... 2,825.00
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) 9,296.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 6,696.24
Total $1,715,192.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $100,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $25,000.00
Undivided profits ..... 25,016.02 — 50,016.02
Surplus on book values, $45,371.61.
Deposits:
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check $501,990.45
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 471,071.64
Due trust companies, banks and bankers. 429,756.88
Total deposits 1,402,818.97
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit.... 60,638.54
Other liabilities, viz.:
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date $1,643.49
Estimated unearned discounts ..... 175.88 — 1,819.37
Total $1,715,192.90

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

M. BERARDINI STATE BANK,

34 Mulberry St., N. Y., at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $101,000.00;) market value $108,550.00
Private securities, (book value, $207,711.24;) market value 205,041.90
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral.. 1,550.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $8,012.81
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ..... 230,810.63 — 238,823.44
Specie 140.60
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks 30,122.98
Federal Reserve notes 8,500.00
Other assets, viz.:
Furniture and fixtures. $5,500.00
Foreign money 5,454.40
Mediterranean Conference (deposit) ..... 500.00 — 11,454.40
Total $604,182.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $150,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $250,000.00
Undivided profits ..... 36,207.62 — 286,207.62
Deposits:
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check $25,754.18
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation on pass-books ..... 107,784.43 — 133,538.62
Other liabilities, viz.:
Due to steamship co.. $29.85
Reserves for exchange on foreign remittances ..... 24,406.72 — 24,436.57
Total $604,182.81

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but which may be worthy of consideration. The Annalist, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

[No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Battery Park National Bank

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts. $3,899,015.33
Acceptances of other banks discounted 220,394.41
Total loans $4,119,409.74
Overdrafts, secured 1,525.08
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value) 200,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits $25,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged 13,614.08
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock 12,300.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $18,000
Less amount unpaid ..... 9,000 — 9,000.00
Furniture and fixtures 7,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank 331,461.48
Net amount due from banks and bankers.. 281,656.91
Exchanges for Clearing House.... 1,505,744.36
Outside checks and other cash items.... 29,105.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents..... 8.37
Notes of other National banks 2,000.00
Coin and certificates. 590,268.00
Legal-tender notes.... 70,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer ..... 10,000.00 — 2,892,178.60
Customers' liability under letters of credit 794,539.31
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" by this bank based on imports and exports only 80,290.20
Total $8,887,832.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... $200,000.00
Surplus fund 100,000.00
Undivided profits ... $87,055.91
Reserved for taxes .... 1,955.00 — $89,010.91 — 89,010.91
Circulating notes outstanding.... 194,900.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers.. $47,085.17
Dividends unpaid..... 4,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check.... 5,965,984.22
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 65,840.81
Certified checks..... 566,025.51
Cashier's checks outstanding 377,988.15
Postal savings deposits 24,825.00
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days' or more notice) ..... 147,543.20 — 7,426,782.06
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding..... 783,198.89
Acceptances based on imports and exports 80,022.62
Anticipated acceptances 2,220.49
Total $8,887,832.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, 1916.
FRED A. COLBY,
[Seal.] Notary Public N. Y. & Kings Co. Certificates filed N. Y. Co. No. 96 N. Y. Reg. No. 8060. Kings Co. Reg. No. 8019. Com. Expires March 30, 1918.
Correct—Attest:
R. C. CORNER,
ALFRED ROMER,
GEORGE F. D. TRASK, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $24,492,161.65
Acceptances of other banks discounted 152,323.60
Total loans $24,644,485.25
Overdrafts, unsecured 44.17
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 1,900,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 1,004,724.66
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock 67,185.25
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $240,000.00
Less amount unpaid .. 120,000.00 — 120,000.00
Value of banking house 965,357.34
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank 2,228,203.67
Net amount due from banks and bankers 582,429.14
Exchanges for Clearing House... 2,217,717.14
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 53,590.36
Outside checks and other cash items $1,988.34
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents ..... 1,922.01 — 3,910.35
Notes of other national banks.. 30,000.00
Coin and certificates 6,230,193.75
Legal-tender notes 290,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 148,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit 32,980.43
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" by this bank based on imports and exports only. (See Sec. 13, Federal Reserve Act) 260,594.44
Total $40,780,305.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $2,000,000.00
Surplus fund 2,000,000.00
Undivided profits $580,611.75
Reserved for taxes ..... 7,003.90 — $587,615.65
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid ..... 31,356.98 — 556,258.67
Circulating notes outstanding 1,850,500.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers $17,600,167.39
Dividends unpaid.. 30,080.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check. 12,037,670.91
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 711,365.38
Certified checks 1,505,720.50
Cashier's checks outstanding ..... 2,136,770.67 — 34,002,114.83
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank 132,323.60
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding 32,980.43
Acceptances based on imports and exports 267,128.33
Total $40,780,305.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, JOS. BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. BYRNE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1916.
[Seal.] HENRY D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD HOLBROOK,
R. M. GALLAWAY, Directors.

PROPOSALS.

FIELD HATS.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., July 5, 1916. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, to be publicly opened in this office at 11 A. M., July 20, 1916, are hereby invited for furnishing the Marine Corps 10,000 field hats. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained at this office, and the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., 1,100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCawley, Colonel, Quartermaster.

MACHINE SHOP TRUCKS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 8, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from one to fifty Machine Shop Trucks, with complete equipment, including gasoline electric generating sets, machine and hand tools. Information upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 10, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from 1 to 40 three-quarter ton Motor Trucks. Further information upon application.

[No. 2608.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown in b) $16,672,794.42
b Acceptances of other banks discounted 300,100.00
Total loans $16,972,894.42
Overdrafts, secured, $865.02; unsecured, $349.17 ..... 1,214.19
U. S. bonds:
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).. 900,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned, unpledged 3,384,277.09
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $120,000.00
Less amount unpaid.. 60,000.00 — 60,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank 1,742,634.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than Federal Reserve Bank) 1,673,189.94
Exchanges for Clearing House... 1,173,447.36
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 388,097.91
Outside checks and other cash items $11,322.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents ..... 6,050.52 — 17,372.72
Notes of other national banks.. 70,000.00
Federal Reserve notes 65,000.00
Coin and certificates 3,989,812.00
Legal-tender notes 306,451.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 80,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit 27,912.38
Total $30,572,206.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund 1,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... $972,343.44
Reserved for taxes 18,452.76
Reserved for contingencies, &c. 3,245.70 — $994,043.90
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid ..... 85,823.37 — 908,220.53
Circulating notes outstanding.. 892,307.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers. $614,635.43
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check.. 24,186,562.80
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 98,521.13
Certified checks.... 542,337.81
Cashier's checks outstanding ..... 566,603.63 — 26,008,670.80
Total demand deposits, $25,394,015.37.
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice:)
Certificates of deposit 9,649.95
Total of time deposits, $9,649.95.
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same 690,000.00
Cash letters of credit, or travelers' checks outstanding 27,910.96
Liabilities other than those above stated:
Unearned discount 34,753.47
Total $30,572,206.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, DAVID C. GRANT, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1916.
J. N. TIMMERMANN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 7. Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 1.
Correct—Attest:
HOWARD S. BORDEN,
HOWARD C. BROKAW,
E. E. OLCOTT, Directors.

[No. 9,717.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $2,632,457.60
Overdrafts, unsecured 105.66
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 200,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits $147,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged..... 831,751.90
Total bonds, securities, etc 978,751.90
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock 17,206.21
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $18,000.00
Less amount unpaid. 9,000.00 — 9,000.00
Value of banking house (if unincumbered) 16,000.00
Furniture and fixtures 19,000.00
10. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank 405,799.73
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10) $24,601.77
Exchanges for Clearing House 730,347.63
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 25,760.34
Fractional currency, nickels and cents 2,466.03
Notes of other national banks 12,565.00
Federal Reserve notes 32,780.00
Coin and certificates 512,472.15
Legal-tender notes 45,560.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 11,000.00
Total $6,212,877.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $200,000.00
Surplus fund 100,000.00
Undivided profits $83,275.63
Reserved for taxes ..... 4,000.00 — 87,275.63
Circulating notes outstanding 198,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers 21,464.66
Dividends unpaid 4,040.00
Demand deposits:
33. Individual deposits subject to check 4,935,467.46
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 171,586.81
35. Certified checks 73,112.82
36. Cashier's checks outstanding 232,176.66
38. Postal savings deposits 144,700.00
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 38, $5,557,043.75.
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):
41. Certificates of deposit 45,000.00
Total of time deposits, Item 41, $45,000.
Liabilities other than those above stated: Income tax withheld 50.06
Total $6,212,877.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, N. W. REMINGTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. W. REMINGTON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1916.
[Seal] EDWARD T. McMANUS, Notary Public, No. 84, New York County. Term expires March 30, 1918.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM R. WILDER,
THOMAS KELLY,
FRED'K FOWLER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF CUBA IN NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $1,067.91,) market value $1,067.91
Loans and discounts secured by collateral 468,500.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral 412,907.75
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.. 441,604.48
Specie 109,000.00
United States legal tender notes and notes of National banks.... 11,467.61
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) 2,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Furniture and fixtures. $1,729.25
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ..... 1,868.15 — 3,597.40
Total $1,385,145.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $100,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund $50,000.00
Undivided profits ..... 1,033.59 — 51,033.59
Deposits, not preferred:
Deposits subject to check $884,982.14
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 337,008.39
Other certificates of deposit 6,461.47
Certified checks ..... 1,000.00 — 1,229,452.00
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit 2,000.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 2,659.56
Total $1,385,145.15

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $31,871,770.20
Overdrafts, unsecured 20.45
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value) 51,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable $99,500.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 559,079.75
Total bonds, securities, &c. 658,579.75
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $450,000.00
Less amount unpaid ..... 225,000.00 — 225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered) 700,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank 2,074,484.94
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than Federal Reserve Bank) 386,392.85
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 3,092,005.70
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 95,174.33
Outside checks and other cash items. $104,954.14
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents ..... 9,650.00 — 114,604.14
Notes of other national banks. 30,577.00
Coin and certificates 1,634,800.00
Legal-tender notes 1,238,724.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 118,580.00
Total $42,251,733.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $1,500,000.00
Surplus fund 6,000,000.00
Undivided profits... $1,566,639.51
Reserved for taxes.. 47,991.50 — 1,614,631.01
Circulating notes outstanding.. 51,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers 13,133,609.42
Dividends unpaid 184,120.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check 16,431,071.89
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 1,624,000.00
Certified checks 736,687.39
Cashier's checks outstanding.... 924,002.57
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by bonds and securities 76,834.08
Total demand deposits, $19,792,596.93.
State bank circulation outstanding 5,678.00
Total $42,251,733.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, H. H. POWELL, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. POWELL, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1916.
CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public 22, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER,
WM. A. JAMISON, Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $37,235,454.55
Acceptances of other banks discounted ..... 37,928.00 — $37,273,382.55
Overdrafts unsecured 4.06
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation 70,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 2,632,533.06
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock 4,200.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $180,000.00
Less amount unpaid ..... 90,000.00 — 90,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank 4,113,307.28
Net amount due from banks and bankers 1,478,916.46
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 7,367,965.56
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 126,085.70
Outside checks and other cash items. $10,331.31
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents ..... 2,040.16 — 12,371.47
Notes of other national banks.. 20,370.00
Federal Reserve notes 12,040.00
Coin and certificates 3,669,212.70
Legal-tender notes 623,110.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 40,500.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit 4,472.00
Other assets, if any, (interest accrued entered) 121,148.34
Total $57,669,904.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $1,000,000.00
Surplus fund 3,000,000.00
Undivided profits.. $865,331.23
Reserved for taxes. 22,800.00 — 888,131.23
Circulating notes outstanding.. 69,997.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers 21,793,525.35
Dividends unpaid 30,000.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check 26,751,285.60
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 49,361.60
Deposits held for acceptance 4,488,736.00
Cashier's checks outstanding 583,815.88
Total demand deposits $31,873,449.98
Letters of credit guaranteed 4,472.00
Liabilities other than those above stated (income tax withheld) 326.72
Total $57,669,904.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of July, 1916.
JAMES E. ORR, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. M. WORRELL,
JOSEPH SEEP,
E. H. R. GREEN, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $102,810,556.06
Overdrafts 1,446.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation 200,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc 9,912,202.23
Banking house 5,150,000.00
Due from banks and bankers 2,920,377.50
Checks and other cash items 750,365.61
Exchanges for Clearing House 23,091,669.35
Notes of other national banks 10,000.00
Federal Reserve notes 20,000.00
Nickels and pennies 2,812.66
Specie 23,934,804.60
Legal-tender notes 2,152,717.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York 9,345,425.84
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer 10,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund) 140,700.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit 462,992.92
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" 2,098,666.70
$190,097,996.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $3,000,000.00
Surplus fund 14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 1,508,429.71
National bank notes outstanding 120,000.00
Due to banks and bankers $98,030,453.62
Dividends unpaid 180,147.50
Individual deposits subject to check 47,902,396.07
Demand certificates of deposit 56,145.14
Certified checks.. 17,921,701.30
Cashier's checks outstanding ..... 3,470,989.60 — 168,231,833.48
Reserved for taxes 95,355.22
Letters of credit 464,712.54
"Acceptances" based on imports and exports 2,665,666.70
$190,097,996.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss: I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of July, 1916.
W. L. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
JOHN J. RIKER,
JAMES F. FARGO, Directors.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $32,977,202.49
Overdrafts, unsecured 194.92
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 800,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits $1,000,236.12
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 7,266,056.73
Total bonds, securities, etc. 8,267,281.90
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock 1.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $360,000.00
Less amount unpaid. 180,000.00 — 180,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered) 250,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank 3,094,004.53
Net amount due from banks and bankers 783,722.82
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 14,641,155.60
Outside checks and other cash items. $233,738.53
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents ..... 336.36 — 234,074.89
Notes of other national banks 3,375.00
Coin and certificates 1,710,866.05
Legal-tender notes 773,253.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 50,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit 2,598,963.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" by this bank based on imports and exports only 3,681,239.17
Total $60,146,288.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $2,000,000.00
Surplus fund 3,000,000.00
Undivided profits. $857,127.88
Reserved for taxes $8,964.29 — $866,090.83
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid. 9,190.46 — [illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding.. 789,297.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers 10,655,810.66
Dividends unpaid 181,003.05
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check. $30,618,319.36
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 548,101.18
Certified checks 9,580,547.73
Cashier's checks outstanding 731,153.01
Postal savings deposits 942,795.00
Total demand deposits ..... [illegible]
Time deposits:
Certificates of deposit $300,000.00
Other time deposits 1,446,088.85
Total of time deposits 1,746,088.85
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding ..... [illegible]
Acceptances based on imports and exports ..... [illegible]
Total $60,146,288.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1916.
[Seal.] HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
A. A. RAVEN,
WM. J. MATHESON,
CHAS. OLNEY, Directors.

[No. 1290.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $26,049,504.14
Overdrafts, unsecured 2,230.96
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation par value) 1,026,100.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 430,176.25
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock 23,600.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $243,000.00
Less amount unpaid ..... 121,500.00 — 121,500.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank 2,075,737.75
Net amount due from banks and bankers 891,412.52
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 3,758,022.90
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 270,675.91
Outside checks and other cash items. $195,545.70
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents ..... 2,702.43 — 198,248.13
Notes of other national banks.. 38,000.00
Federal Reserve notes 5,000.00
Coin and certificates 2,318,039.30
Legal-tender notes 111,565.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 51,305.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit 427,118.75
Total $37,675,186.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in $2,550,000.00
Surplus fund 1,500,000.00
Undivided profits.. $793,590.80
Reserved for taxes. 26,200.47
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted.. 200,000.00 — 1,019,791.27
Circulating notes outstanding.. 1,026,007.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers 5,162,209.66
Dividends unpaid 51,100.00
Demand deposits:
Individual deposits subject to check 22,834,081.31
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 28,114.65
Certified checks 652,531.81
Cashier's checks outstanding 1,403,512.77
Total demand deposits $24,918,240.04
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):
Certificates of deposit 282,000.00
Other time deposits 1,026,100.00
Total of time deposits $1,308,100.00
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding ..... 402,828.[illegible]
Acceptances based on imports and exports 36,290.36
Total $37,675,186.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of July, 1916.
[Seal.] G. MORRISON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
CHARLES A. MUNN,
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Directors.

The Second National Bank

of the City of New York
Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
June 30, 1916

RESOURCES
Loans, Discounts and Investments $15,515,721.71
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation 710,000.00
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit.. 16,535.00
Banking House 1,171,934.32
Due from Banks 377,013.61
5% Redemption Fund and Due from United States Treasurer 35,550.00
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank 1,073,187.31
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House 2,649,536.30
$21,610,439.92

LIABILITIES
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,321,340.95
Reserved for Taxes and Unearned Discount 35,032.94
Dividend Unpaid 30,000.00
Circulation 697,997.50
Deposits 15,898,887.70
United States Bond Account 810,000.00
Other Liabilities 16,774.83
$21,610,439.92

DIRECTORS
John Aitken, H. Blanchard Dominick, Frank A. Munsey, Edward H. Peaslee, Dwight S. Richardson, Percy A. Rockefeller, William A. Simonson, John J. Sinclair, Louis M. Starr, James A. Stillman, Percy S. Straus

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

Member of the New York Clearing House Association.
Condensed quarterly report at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916.

RESOURCES
Loans and Discounts $12,207,307.63
Securities 3,412,579.00
Due from Banks 2,264,262.68
Cash and Cash Items 6,390,395.91
Banking House and Lot 670,600.00
Safe Deposit Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures, Head Office and Branches 125,000.00
Accrued Interest (net) 70,108.34
$25,140,054.46

LIABILITIES
Capital Stock $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... 1,067,794.[illegible]
Deposits 23,060,454.68
Unearned Discounts 21,396.60
Reserved for Taxes ..... 9,498.[illegible]
$25,140,054.46

OFFICERS
GATES W. McGARRAH ..... President
JOHN R. WOOD ..... Vice-President
THOS. B. NICHOLS ..... Cashier
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS ..... Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS
JOHN E. BERWIND, V.-Pres. Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
WILLIAM H. CHILDS, President The Barrett Co.
JOS. S. HOUSE, Cashier Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
WALTER C. HUBBARD, Hubbard Bros. & Co.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President
JOHN McHUGH, Vice-President Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
ALBERT S. ROE, New York
CHAS. S. SARGENT, Jr., Kidder, Peabody & Co.
AMBROSE G. TODD, Reeves & Todd, Attorneys
JOHN R. WOOD, Vice-President

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments $8,618,398.91
Due from banks 1,300,218.31
Cash and reserve 4,235,510.27
U. S. and other bonds 1,559,075.29
Customers' liability account of acceptances 11,178.20
$15,871,379.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits 2,017,825.10
Circulation 173,800.00
Acceptances 11,178.20
Deposits 12,668,773.78
$15,871,379.08

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments ..... $[illegible]
Due from other banks ..... 734,247.[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House ..... [illegible]
Cash and reserve ..... 420,376.[illegible]
Total ..... $7,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock $300,000.00
Surplus and profits ..... 571,382.[illegible]
Circulation 119,000.00
Reserved for taxes ..... 10,168.[illegible]
Dividend No. 125, payable July 1, 1916 ..... 21,000.00
Deposits ..... [illegible]
Total ..... $7,[illegible]

Henry M. Wells, President; D. Irving Mead, Vice President; B. P. Van Benthuysen, Cashier; R. R. Wardell, Assistant Cashier.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
New York, June 14, 1916.

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 7, 1916.
EDWARD L. R[illegible], Treasurer.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, May 26, 1916.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said company, payable on July 20, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 30, 1916. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SELLS NICKEL PLATE

Control of New York, Chicago & St. Louis Bought by Cleveland Capitalists.

$8,500,000 THE PRICE PAID

Van Sweringen Interests May Electrify Part of Line for Realty Development.

A group of Cleveland capitalists yesterday completed negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The price paid for the majority holdings was $8,500,000, for which the New York Central System gives up a line of 580 miles running from Buffalo to the Illinois State line.

The "Nickel Plate," as it was named by its builders, was projected in 1881 to compete with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The sale of the property was described as follows in the statement from the sellers:

The New York Central Railroad Company today sold all of the stock owned by it in the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company to Cleveland interests represented by Messrs. O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen for $8,500,000, of which $2,000,000 has been paid in cash and $6,500,000 in notes secured by pledge of the stock. Ten notes of $650,000 each were given. The first note is payable in five years and the others thereafter at intervals of one year each. The notes bear interest at 4 per cent. for the first five years and 5 per cent. thereafter.

The Board of Directors representing the New York Central interests have resigned and the new owners have elected successors representing their interests.

The Nickel Plate road was organized in 1881 and operation of the road was begun in October of the following year. It was a period of competitive railroad building and at about the same time that the Nickel Plate was started the West Shore was built to parallel the New York Central lines from New York to Buffalo, where it was to connect with the new road to run from Buffalo to Chicago and St. Louis in competition with both the Lake Shore and the "Big Four."

First Bought by Lake Shore.

Construction of the Nickel Plate progressed to a point on the outskirts of Chicago. Then, less than a year after operation was begun, control of the stock was purchased by the Lake Shore, which took $14,050,000 of the $28,000,000 common and $12,480,000 of the $22,000,000 preferred. The plan of extension to St. Louis was abandoned forthwith.

The projectors of the West Shore were not so fortunate. They got their line in operation and had it well equipped, but encountered a rate cutting war, with a cent a mile the prevailing passenger fare, and a competition for freight business that they could not endure. The New York Central eventually leased the road after the company had gone into bankruptcy.

The business of both the Nickel Plate and West Shore has since been subordinated to that of the older lines of the Vanderbilt system. The Nickel Plate has not had the equipment of the Lake Shore, nor has the higher class of traffic been directed over it. At times the ownership of the competing line has been attacked, but both roads were acquired by their competitors before the enactment of the Sherman law, and nothing serious came out of the agitation against the joint ownership. A suit in which the merger of the New York Central with the Lake Shore was attacked was the last case in point. It resulted successfully for the owners.

A few years ago the acquisition of the Nickel Plate was favored by some directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, whose western terminal is in Buffalo. These directors thought it advisable to extend their road to Buffalo, but yielded to the argument of the more conservative members that the Nickel Plate was not a strong weapon with which to fight a railroad so well equipped, with such a low grade and with such fine terminals as the Lake Shore. Acquisition of the road by Lehigh Valley had also been thought of.

It was declared authoritatively that neither the Lehigh Valley nor the Lackawanna would consider purchase of the road now. The Sherman law bars its acquisition by the other eastern trunk lines. Experienced railroad men and bankers thought that none of the roads entering Chicago from the West would care to take it over and engage in competition with the Central system.

Sold at Market Price.

The price paid for the stock closely approximates the market price, which is now considerably above that of the early part of the year. The last sale of the first preferred was at 84; of the second preferred, 67, and of the common, 40. There changed hands $2,506,000 of the $5,000,000 first preferred, $6,275,000 of the $11,000,000 second preferred, and $6,240,000 of the $14,000,000 common. At last stock market prices the total of these holdings approximates $8,800,000. Dividend payments on the second preferred, suspended in 1914, were recently resumed.

Railroad rate legislation, under which one railroad cannot lower rates without notice, and which has had the effect of stabilizing rates among competitors, has made it impossible for a weaker road to cut deeply into the business of a well established competitor. Retention of the Nickel Plate was, accordingly, of little consequence to the New York Central in elimination of competition. It was said that the offer of a price considered satisfactory was the only consideration before the Central directors.

The Messrs. Van Sweringen and their attorneys returned to Cleveland soon after the sale was closed. They are real estate operators and promoters of electric railways, and it was the assumption about the Grand Central Station that they proposed to develop principally the local traffic with particular reference to their real estate enterprises and to the connecting and feeding trolley lines in which they and their associates are interested.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, Cleveland passenger and freight terminal promoters and big realty operators, represented Cleveland capital in the purchase of the Nickel Plate. It is the opinion here that the road will be electrified for suburban service, centring at the Public Square from Mentor on the east, and possibly Lorain on the west. If suburban service were established on the Nickel Plate on the same plan now being worked out for the Cleveland & Youngstown Railroad, which is being built by the Van Sweringen interests, it will give the Van Sweringens practically first call on vast acreages of choice land on both the east and west sides of Cleveland, besides the thousands of acres they already control in the Heights District, Cleveland's highest class of residence section.

The identity of easterners said to be interested in the financial end has not been revealed.

The Van Sweringens ten years ago began realty operations in Cleveland on a large scale. They acquired a right of way through the "flats" section of the city with a proposed terminal downtown near the public square, with the idea of operating a rapid transit railway to the suburbs, but this project was broadened to combine a steam and electric passenger and freight terminal, and large quantities of downtown property have been acquired by a Cleveland syndicate headed by Hayden, Miller & Co. It is believed by some that the terminal project may include plans for a union passenger and freight terminal for all the railroads entering the city through the "flats" and of the various interurban interests. The syndicate needed the land occupied by the present Nickel Plate Station. Besides the Van Sweringens, other Cleveland men participating in the Nickel Plate deal are B. R. Nutt, Citizens' Savings and Trust Company; Warren S. Hayden, of Hayden, Miller & Co., and M. B. Johnson, a lawyer.

KEENE HOME ROBBED.

Widow of Financier and Horseman Loses $10,000 in Jewelry.

Burglars entered the home of Mrs. Sarah D. Keene, widow of the late James R. Keene at Cedarhurst, L. I., last night and stole jewelry valued at more than $10,000.

Mrs. Keene was on the first floor of her home at the time when there was only one servant in the house. She went to her room on the second floor shortly after 10 o'clock and found the The Far Rockaway police were notified, but up to an early hour this morning had obtained no clue to the robbers. It was said at the Keene home that it would have been impossible for a burglar to have entered from the first floor and to have gone to Mrs. Keene's room. This led to the conclusion that the burglar climbed to the window of the second floor room from which the jewelry was taken.

Included in the jewelry stolen from Mrs. Keene were several pieces valued for their associations. Among these was a ring, the value of which was put at $1,200.

New Haven Embargo to July 12.

The New Haven's temporary embargo on traffic moving via the Harlem River and Maybrook Gateways, which was to have expired at midnight tonight, will be extended to July 12. The company states that there are now on hand at the Harlem River and on the Jersey Shore 3,702 eastbound cars, with 4,456 additional held west of there. At Maybrook there are 1,559 cars, with 2,134 west of that point.

No Option for Russian Loan.

James H. Perkins, a Vice President of the National City Bank, one of the members of the group which recently arranged a credit of $50,000,000 for Russia, denied yesterday that the bankers had given the Imperial Russian Government an option on another loan of the same amount, as stated by another banker associated with the transaction. "There is no truth in such an assertion," said Mr. Perkins. "No such plan is contemplated."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 6.—Thirty-nine corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $1,268,500. They included:

Pilgrim Mining Co., Inc., mining, milling, reducing gold, metals, $300,000; H. W. Cannon, R. R. Hamilton, C. S. Chadwick, 165 Broadway.

Jewish Newspaper Publishers' Syndicate, Inc., publishing, newspaper proprietors, $100,000; G. C. Woolf, N. Levy, A. S. Gussow, 5 Beekman St.

West End Seashore Bungalows, Inc., Port Ewen, estate agency, brokerage, construction, $100,000; F. B. Purdy, S. L. Greacen, F. A. Slocum, 8,831 22d St.

Lefever Arms Co., Inc., Ithaca, firearms, materials, appliances, invention, $100,000; N. H. Genung, C. Rinehart, H. Cobb, 403 North Tioga St., Ithaca.

Freighters Transportation Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, forwarding, freight, $100,000; E. F. Weill, B. F. Hernandez, H. V. Williams; Lampke & Stein, attorneys, 29 Broadway.

Burdett, Smith & Co., Inc., Troy, stoves, ranges, furnaces, $100,000; J. D. Perry, J. C. and A. E. Hall, Troy.

Continent Theatre Co., Inc., theatrical, music hall, moving pictures, $75,000; J. A. Kelly, P. Burns, J. S. Shields, 135 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

The Dickey Steel Co., Inc., Esopus, steel, iron products, mining, coal, iron, oil, $80,000; H. F. Ayres, F. E. and C. E. Dickey, 233 Broadway.

The Ryder Artificial Limb Corporation, surgical, orthopedic appliances, $50,000; A. H. Longfellow, W. H. Jones, C. A. Ryder, 516 3d Av.

States Marine and Commercial Co., Inc., shipping, forwarding, brokerage, commission, insurance, $50,000; F. H. Butehorn, J. J. Jansen, Jr., T. S. Buckingham, 204 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Anna Held, Inc., theatrical, amusements, motion pictures, machines, films, $30,000; D. M. Bryson, A. E. Smith, G. L. Oertel, 309 Broadway.

H. Greine Cafe, Inc., spirits, wines, liquors, beverages, $15,000; L. Markey, M. Heberling, H. Greine, 597 11th Av.

Bard Realty Co., Inc., New Brighton, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; L. and F. Spreckles, C. Kohrs, 131 York Av., New Brighton, Richmond.

Atlas Trading Co., Inc., ship supplies, merchandise, equipment, agent, $10,000; Z. Gavalyas, C. Strates, G. J. Counes, 277 Broadway.

The Sacks Co., Inc., advertising, printing, publishing, $10,000; M. Harris, C. O. Sacks, S. Simpson, 485 Laurel Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Sanitary Coil Cleaning Co., Inc., apparatus, pipe, tube, and tank cleaning devices, chemicals, alkalis, $10,000; C. R. Allison, W. I. Glover, F. C. Albee, 115 Broadway.

Lurie, Held Co., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $10,000; H. L. and N. Luria, J. Held, 561 West 163d St.

Merit Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., ladies' apparel, $10,000; L. W. Rosenthal, B. Hoffman, J. Elfenbein, Spring Valley.

Wiley & Paterson, Glens Falls, clothing, shoes, men's furnishings, $12,000; J. W. Wiley, I. W. and W. R. Paterson, 181 East 71st St., Manhattan.

Hawk-Eye Realty and Security Corp., Eddyville, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $12,000; I. M., A. and H. Younker, 303 5th Av., Manhattan.

"Chester Gown, Inc.," Bronx, ladies' dresses, millinery, $10,000; J. V. and T. F. McEvily, H. W. Buehrle, 1,741 Taylor Av., Van Nest.

The Empire Sundry Co., Inc., Buffalo, drug sundries, chemicals, $10,000; F. H. Moehlan, G. W. Woltz, L. W. Rudin, 69 Charlotte Av., Buffalo.

Shadagan Realty Corp'n, Highland, realty, construction, $7,500; C. J. Elting, H. J. Pratt, A. W. Lent, Highland.

Turner-Gordon Amusement Corp'n, moving picture theatre, $5,000; C. A. Turner, B. and H. Gordon, 1,348 Wilkins Av., Bronx.

The Speed Tag Fastener Co., Inc., Buffalo, wire tag fastener, $5,000; A. J. Greib, H. F. and F. H. Holtz, 211 White Building, Buffalo.

The following have shares of capital of no par value:

United Exploration Corp'n, auditing, accounting, commission, engineering, construction, own, navigate ships, carry on business with $50,000; J. S. Seibert, L. C. Haggerty, W. S. Preskey, 120 Broadway.

The Corporation of Florida, realty, agency, brokerage, citrus, other fruits, canneries, stores, carry on business with $1,250; H. Frommel, B. Gotlieb, J. A. Young, 206 Broadway.

Grease Spot, Inc., autos, motor vehicles, accessories, carry on business with $750; B. Davis, H. B. Van Emden, E. A. Levy, 151 West 46th St.

Metals Atomizing Co., Inc., mining, construction, foresting, lumbering, brokerage, carry on business with $500; W. C. Pyne, W. P. Barker, R. Van Iderstine, 27 William St.

Authorizations: Cudahy Packing Co., Inc., Portland, Me., animals, livestock, slaughtering, products, $2,000,000; representative, Alexander Brough, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Aetna Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Can., $1,000,000; representative, C. W. Graham, 120 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Bachmier & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $9,000 to $30,000; Carlton Securities Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000; Fred O. Nelson Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $18,000.

Capital decrease: Land Owners Co., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $48,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Eclipse Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan; Highland Real Estate Owners, Lloyd, Ulster Co.; Pincus Realty Co., Brooklyn; Advance Cloak Co., Inc., Manhattan; E. P. Lenihan & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Charters filed: Foro Manufacturing Company, 112 North Montgomery St., Trenton, manufacture and deal in women's skirts and general wearing apparel, $50,000; Joseph W. Robinson, Morris Forman, Philip Forman, all of Trenton.

Leblanc, Inc., Orange, build and equip hotels and apartments, $5,000; Annabelle Leblanc, Jersey City; Emma Krauss, Elizabeth J. Krauss, Newark.

John Hollbach Company, Paterson, manufacture and deal in textile fabrics, $500,000; John Hollbach, Mary Hollbach, Paterson; Wm. Stock, New York.

New Court Realty Company, Newark, furnish, equip and construct buildings, $100,000; Frederick M. Payne, Marguerite I. Jarvis, Felix Forlines, Newark.

Linden Supply Company, Elizabeth, real estate, development and securities, $30,000; George L. Molson, Margaret H. Duraney, Helen M. Molson, Linden, N. J.

Asbury Abbey Company, Flemington, real estate and manufacturing, $3,000; George W. Dunham, Edith Moore, George K. Large, Flemington.

Dorrell & Robbins, Wildwood, deal in automobiles, $10,000; James Robbins, Frank Dorrell, Joseph Dorrell, Wildwood.

Terhune & Fry, Inc., Newark, deal in automobiles, $25,000; Gilbert V. P. Terhune, Wm. H. Fry, Helen Terhune, Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 6.—Charter filed: New York, Lancaster Development Company, establish a force of expert salesmen who shall operate in the financing of worthy properties and to develop the same, $100,000; Franklin P. Marber, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; John L. Musser, Melvin R. Long, Lancaster, Penn.

RAILWAY BALLOTS BRANDED UNFAIR

Gazette Charges Brotherhood Heads with Wording Them to Insure Strike.

VOTERS HAVE NO CHOICE

Even Though They Are Opposed to a Walkout, They Can't Give Expression to It.

The heads of the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods, in taking the vote for a national strike, have worded the ballots in an unfair manner that does not give the workers a fair chance to vote against a strike, according to The Railway Age Gazette, which is published today.

Following the failure of the conference between the brotherhoods and the railroads of the United States to reach an agreement on the men's demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, the conference ended on June 14 and the heads of the labor unions went back to their men to ask for the power to call a national strike. The vote is now being taken.

"Although scattered reports from various parts of the country indicate that many of the engineers, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen are not in favor of a strike," The Gazette editorial says, "it is evident that the officers of the brotherhoods of train employes are not neglecting any precautions to insure the result they want from the strike vote they are taking.

"After having so worded the strike ballot as to give the employes no opportunity to vote on the question of arbitration, and as almost to preclude a negative vote regarding a strike, the executives of the organizations have issued instructions for the purpose of preventing any of their members from indicating that they are satisfied with their jobs by refraining from voting. The circular letter of instruction for the taking of the strike vote includes the following:

It will be the duty of all general and local Chairmen to use their best efforts in securing a full and complete vote. It should be understood that all members holding seniority rights or actually employed in service affected by this movement will be required to vote.

Members will undoubtedly be approached by officials and others for the purpose of gaining information. All members are cautioned against giving out information or discussing the questions involved.

The ballot on which employes are asked to sign a promise to throw up their jobs reads as follows:

I have personally read the foregoing statement and believe the request for an eight-hour basis day, with time and a half time for all overtime worked in all except passenger service a just demand, and hereby authorize the Chief Executive and General Chairmen of the B. L. E., B. L. F. & E., O. R. C., and B. R. T. to act as my agents or attorneys in dealing for a settlement of these questions; and if the said Chief Executives and General Chairmen are unable otherwise to effect a settlement satisfactory to them I hereby cast my vote for (or against) a strike.

"While it is of course possible for an employe to vote that the demand is just and to authorize the leaders to represent him, while at the same time casting his vote against a strike, it is apparent that no such result was contemplated when the ballot was written.

"The Order of Railway Conductors at its recent convention also took action to make it easier to obtain a vote for a strike by amending its law to provide that in the counting of votes its territorial associations shall be taken as the units, instead of lines of railroad. If two-thirds of the members in an association vote in favor of a strike, all of the lines in that territory will be counted as having voted in favor of it, although on some individual railroad less than two-thirds may have voted for the strike. The employes of a road under this provision would be called upon to participate in a strike they had voted against.

"The spokesmen of the brotherhoods at the conference with the railway committee in New York said that the officers of the organizations had no power to declare war until the men had rendered their verdict, but those who write the ballots believe in so writing them that they will have some influence on the verdict of those voting. The expression of the true views and wishes of the members of the brotherhoods is rendered impossible by the wording of the ballot and the instructions issued regarding the voting of it."

CLOTHS FOR NEXT SPRING.

Advances in Price Are Made by the American Woolen Co.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened for the Spring, 1917, Dept. 1, Div. A, consisting of serges, unfinished worsteds, clays, cheviots and French backs, and Dept. 7, including London shrunk staples and semi-staples. The opening, which came much earlier than usual, was not attended by much activity. Reasons assigned for this were that the larger buyers covered most of their needs some months ago, that the large volume of Summer cloth orders taken has displaced to some extent the business that otherwise would be placed on numbers opened yesterday, and furthermore that prices have become so high that the clothiers will go about supplying their needs more cautiously. The pivotal number 3192 was priced for next Spring at $1.67½. It opened last year at $1.32½. The highest previous price is understood to have been $1.50 in the nineties.

Other numbers with the prices this year given first and that of last year following are: 200 clay, $2, $1.67½; 313-3, $1.40, $1.20; 354-11 oz., $1.80, $1.42½; 9110-46, $1.62½, $1.27½; 9810-38, $1.55, $1.27½; 9112-4-12 oz., $2, $1.52½; 3844-16 oz., $2.30, $1.87½; 4571-0½ oz., $1.50, $1.25; 3194, $2, $1.62½; unfinished worsteds, 113-5, $1.85, $1.47½; 9614-1, $1.57½, $1.30; and 812-6, $1.70, $1.35.

MOTOR CONCERNS MERGE.

Signal and Commerce Companies of Detroit Join Interests.

DETROIT, July 6.—A merger of the Signal and Commerce motor truck companies under a holding company which will have $3,000,000 capital and be backed entirely by Deroit interests was announced this afternoon by Thomas Neal, recently elected Vice President of the General Motors Company. There is likelihood that certain motor truck accessory firms will be taken into the new organization later. While the companies thus far concerned will be operated under a holding company until present contracts are filled, it is the intention to combine them into one company and possibly under one roof as the business is enlarged. The new corporation will be headed by Mr. Neal as President.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Treasury Department will carry the question of the classification of fancy candy boxes to the Customs Court for settlement. Recently the Board of General Appraisers decided that candy boxes made of silk and paper were properly dutiable, as claimed, at the rate of 35 per cent. as "boxes of paper covered with surface-coated paper." Assessment was made at 45 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of silk. This will be the Government's claim when the issue comes up in court.

Long's, with stores in Erie, Penn., and Watertown, N. Y., have opened a new store in Binghamton, N. Y. Brown & Macrae, 1,270 Broadway, are New York representatives.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Better class, jobber (settled); supply own goods; looking from 8 to 10, 4 to 6. 41 West 21st St., room 501.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's Fall coats between 11 and 1 o'clock. Room 408, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples. 12 West 31st, 5th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall styles all week. 37 West 20th St., 5th floor.

CORDUROY.—Wide and narrow wale; any quantity; must be exceptionally cheap. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES, SUITS.—Scranton Dry Goods Co. of Scranton, Penn., open for jobs of wash dresses and jobs of Palm Beach suits; quantity no object; spot cash. B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Buyers looking at crepe de chine dresses and infants' wear for Fall catalogue. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 3 West 19th.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash any quantity wash dresses of the better grade to close out. R. Wiener, 6th floor, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at serge, silk, and evening dresses after 10:30 A. M. daily. R. Wiener, 6th floor, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses, afternoon and evening; orders given. 32 West 27th, eighth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors showing own samples, silks and serges. Phone Mad Sq. 3559.

DRESSES.—Will look at serge afternoon and evening dresses. Dolth, 28 West 35th St.

JEAN.—Blazer stripe, in rose and Copenhagen, wanted; will pay spot cash; any quantity. Ruth Mfg. Co., 149 Spring St. Telephone 3321 Spring.

POPLINS, Botany or Columbia broadcloths; Skinner's, printed, or other satins; plushes, astrakhan, wool plushes, matelasses; below market prices; will pay cash. Merit Co., 15 West 24th St.

SATINS.—Wanted to buy, colored Duchess satin and charmeuse; spot cash. Monarch Waist and Dress Co., 6 and 8 West 32d St.

SILK.—Milanese silk, Jersey cloth; all colors wanted; any quantity. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on Fall Suits. Call with samples, eleventh floor, 19 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits from 9-12 o'clock. 33-39 West 24th, Room 504.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits. 14th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week. 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, entrance on 36th St.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber placing Fall orders on smart suits and coats. 33 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber (settled) placing stock orders. 6 West 32d St., 4th floor.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobber placing Fall orders; submit samples. Fifth floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 450 Broadway. Spring 596.

WOMEN'S WEAR.—Jobs wanted; Dept. "D," 9 to 11, or 756 Gramercy. Manufacturers Sales Co., 37 East 19th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BAGS.—Bathing suit bags for immediate delivery. Ideal Mfg. Co., 78 Bleecker St.

BEACH CLOTH.—Have large quantity 36-inch; reasonable price. Tel. Gramercy 6220.

BURLAP for sale; special bargain; 40-inch; 10½-ounce, at .06½ per yard; bales, 2,000 yards. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40-46 West 23d St.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large quantity of genuine Palm Beach coats and silver bloom suits at sacrifice price. Merit Co., 15 West 24th.

CORDUROY.—Navy, brown, green, Copenhagen, black; wide and medium wale, 27 and 54 inches wide, to close out. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

DESIGNER on dresses, will make five good models; piece work. N 155 Times.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom, sport, and cotton dresses of better kind to close out. Simpson Brothers, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—250 cotton dresses to close out. 15 West 17th St., 6th floor. Chelsea 7679.

DRESSES.—Contractors on good evening and street dresses. 18 West 22d, seventh floor.

DRESSES at great sacrifice; cotton and silk. Primo, 23 West 32d St.

GABARDINES.—Immediate delivery, awning and blazer stripe gabardines, white piques, gabardines, whipcords. J. W. Goddard & Sons, Inc., 92-96 Beaver St. Tel. Spring 2635.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, &c.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

POPLIN-WOOL.—Heavy Black, Navy, Brown, Green. 141 West 29th St., top floor.

SUITS.—Fall line ready; snappy numbers for retailers and jobbers. 1,182 Broadway, Room 705.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloom to close out; Fall line ready. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Sacrificing 500 Palm Beach suits, $2.75. Meyer, Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—300 beach suits to close out. Spring 2512.

TRIMMINGS.—Retiring from business; have fine stock of silk trimming braids, bought when dyes were good and silk cheaper. Bargains, 513 Clinton Av., Newark.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silks to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.....4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Is Leather Really Scarce?

Those men who have been going about preaching the gospel of tremendous scarcities of all kinds of shoe leather for retailer and consumer consumption would doubtless have been shocked yesterday if they could have heard a certain man "on the inside" give his version of the story. According to this man, who would not be quoted by name for obvious reasons, there is some shortage of calfskins and kidskins here, but there is more sole leather on hand than can be used up for some time. When asked why prices had been advanced, then, he replied that the increases asked for kid and calf skins were, in good part, legitimate, but that sole leather had been advanced because "everybody was doing it," and the war provided a good background.

More Duty on Crochet Patterns.

The Treasury Department has announced that thirty days from date a stiff advance will be made in the rate of duty heretofore taken on paper crochet patterns. The patterns consist of sheets of uncoated paper, 9 by 4½ inches, embossed with a crochet work design, 5 by 2 inches, showing six repeats of a pattern of lace. They illustrate the character of work which may be made from mercerized crochet cotton yarns. The lace design is surrounded by a printed background, and the top and bottom of the sheet contain advertising matter. The practice has been to classify the patterns at 15 per cent. as "printed matter." The new classification, which is as "articles composed of uncoated paper," calls for a customs tax of 35 per cent.

Better Shopping at Home.

Persons in small cities, who because of limited means seek bargains in larger ones near by, would in a great many cases do better by buying at home and saving carfare. A case in point was told of yesterday by a merchant who has a store nearly thirty miles from a city about ten times as big as his town, and who loses much trade to the larger place. Recently a case came to his attention where a woman had taken her daughter to the city in question and had there bought a "bargain" in misses' suits for $10. Shortly afterward it began to show signs of poor wearing qualities and shapelessness. The small-town merchant had a better suit in stock for the same price, and as the city retailer would not make an allowance, the other offered to buy the suit from the woman at $10 to put in his window as a "horrible example," or give her one of his $10 suits. She would not listen to his proposition, however, when he wanted to put a card on the "imported" suit saying that the name of the woman who was "stung" would be given on request. He wanted to do this in order to drive home his arguments in favor of home trading.

Fair Ribbon Business Doing.

While this is usually the quiet season in the ribbon trade, a fair amount of business is being done by the manufacturers. In dollars and cents, because of high prices, it might be said that the trade is quite a bit ahead of what is ordinarily done during the period. Just at present the milliners are furnishing what orders are being taken. With the coming of the dry goods branch in two weeks' time more activity will rule. Manufacturers are not inclined to divulge their plans for the Fall season as far as styles go. They promise, however, that the present price basis will be firmly maintained. The demand just now is principally for grosgrains in all widths from 1 to 2½ inches and cross-striped bayaderes from 2 to 4 inches.

Why Serges Are Inactive.

A response was missing yesterday when prices were named for next Spring on serges, and mill agents were quite puzzled in some instances to know why this should be so. Serges have for so long a time usurped practically the entire bulk of the staple business that their position seemed assured for all time. The explanation offered by one mill representative is that the price of serge has gone so high that the poor man's suit can no longer be made of it. In short, the clothiers who cater to the masses cannot afford to buy serges. Their buying policy, shaped to meet present conditions, will, it is said, tend more and more to single-width goods and the cotton warp varieties.

Looking Ahead to Fall.

While Fall is never as big a season for wash goods as Spring, opinions expressed in certain quarters of the local jobbing trade indicate that the coming season is expected to be better than usual. It is said that more wash goods are being sold in the Fall nowadays than was formerly the case, and there is apparently no reason to fear that this will not be so this year. Good buying of these lines is anticipated in view of the fact that many retailers report their stocks low as a result of recent consumer buying and because this buying began too late to warrant liberal replenishment during the windup of the season just closed. The late Spring is thought to presage warm weather well into the Fall, and, this being the case, wholesalers are planning to make some of the money they did not get in the last few months because of the cold and rain. The last season was a good one, from all accounts, but it is admitted that it did not come up to expectations because of the weather.

Peddling of Goods Goes On.

Rumor in the piece goods trade credits some of the small clothing manufacturers with doing more of a business in peddling fabrics than in their own legitimate line. In some cases mentioned the clothiers have been forced to sell the woolens they have bought in order to "get out from under" the large quantities of goods they bought in anticipation of a demand they have not been called upon to fill. Some of the others engaged in the business of "piece goods brokers" are finding the line a profitable one, inasmuch as they can realize more gain on their fortunate purchases of cloth than they could if the woolens were made up into garments and sold.

To Avoid Arguments About Change.

In order to avoid disputes between customers and salespeople regarding the money given the latter by the former in payment of purchases of goods where change-making is required, a certain retail store in this city has a simple plan. More of these arguments occur, it is said, than is generally thought by the average shopper—especially in cases where $2 bills are involved—so it is a rule in the store in question that whenever the exact amount of the purchase is not given to the salesperson the latter must hold the money in plain sight while he or she says, "This is a $10 bill," or "This is 75 cents," as the case may be. The idea is to impress the amount of the bill or coin more on the mind of the shopper than on the salesperson, as the former often has her attention distracted in some way as the money changes hands.

Gray Goods Prices Harden.

While there were no out-and-out advances, prices continued to firm up in the local gray goods market yesterday. Trading was none too active, however, and the chances are that last week's buying movement will not be renewed for several days yet. There was not a great deal of call for coarse goods, from all accounts, but a fair business in specialties was done. In the printcloths spot sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 6⅛ cents, while 38½-inch 64-60s sold further at 5⅜ cents for delivery in this month and next. For July-August delivery business was also done on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 5 cents and 4⅞ cents, respectively. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7⅞c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅞c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	6⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 68-72s	6⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c

Canton Raw Silks Easier.

About the only feature the raw silk markets of the world had to show yesterday was a drop of about 5 cents a pound in the Canton market. Sellers are apparently not anxious to do business just now in view of the unsettled political conditions. The Shanghai market is quiet, with prices steady. The fluctuations of silver exchange make business hard. From Yokohama come cables telling of steady prices, with sales for the week there placed at 3,000 bales. Unsold stocks are estimated at 5,000 bales. Local business has been interrupted lately by the holidays, but prospects for the immediate future seem very satisfactory.

TEXTILE IMPORTS LESS.

True Especially of Cloths of Cotton, Silk, and Wool.

According to Custom House records Great Britain is sending into this port weekly cotton cloths averaging between $400,000 and $500,000. This compares with around $700,000 weekly a year ago. Customs officials said yesterday they were surprised at the way British cotton goods were coming in here in view of the handicaps imposed by the war. Cotton laces and embroideries from England and Switzerland also are making a good showing at this time.

In the last week for which detailed statistics are available, cotton cloths and other manufactures of cotton had a value of $569,664, against $714,168 the same week in 1915. In the week under review cotton laces and embroideries totaled $481,191, compared with $336,774 the corresponding period of 1915, thus showing a gain over last year. Silk manufactures, especially from France, are falling off, the week's report showing their value to have been $683,825, against $854,122 in 1915.

There also was a drop in the week in the entries of wool cloth, the value of such goods being $136,478, while in the corresponding period one year ago such cloths were set down at $187,588. Linen goods in the week last reported amounted to $185,827. A year ago the value was more than double, the exact figures being $386,117.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1666 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—F. Schwartz & Sons; E. G. Schwartz, piece goods; Herald Square.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Klein Co.; O. Klein, jobs silk suits, coats; 339 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—American Hat Mfg. Co.; J. T. Clark, mfrs. hats; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—A. A. Brager; B. Frisch, groceries; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE, Md.—L. Katzner & Son.; F. Katzner, suspenders, neckwear, belts; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 596 B'way.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Strand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—"Long's"; M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—Hanover Furniture Co.; H. Cohen, carpets, furniture; Imperial.
BOSTON—Queen Cloak Co.; T. Berman, cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—M. Miller & Sons; P. Miller, silk waists, women's, children's dresses; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; L. F. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; P. D. Slocum, furs; C. Keven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Miss A. L. Regan, boys' furn. goods; Miss A. O'Hearn, misses' coats, skirts; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Brown, boys' auto clothing; R. D. Goring, C. B. Hubbard, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. Morrissey, cotton, silk waists; Miss J. Nelson, misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 242 Church; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; O. J. Dietsche, toys; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. F. Brett, knit underwear; 18 West 35th.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—I. Crane Co.; D. L. Crane, dry goods, carpets, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Walker D. G. Co.; R. L. Walker, ready-to-wear; 1,250 Broadway.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; C. C. Gunn, white, colored cotton dresses; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; G. C. Karaffe, laces, women's neckwear, belts; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; J. H. Hawkins and C. W. Payton, knit underwear, hosiery; Mrs. A. G. Borges, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 48 W. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—C. Dernburg & Co.; C. Dernburg, furs; Imperial.
CHICAGO, Ill.—D. B. Fisk & Co.; M. J. Betz, general mdse.; W. Jackson, mfg. dept.; N. S. Andrus, silks, velvets, ribbons; 411 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; W. Reiss, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; P. Anderson, carpets, draperies; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Reins & Meiss; H. Meiss, hosiery, underwear, sweaters, ribbons; 114 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 229 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Sunshine Cloak and Suit Co.; W. Schwartz, trimmings; 30 W. 32d.
CORNING, N. Y.—J. M. Greig & Co.; J. M. Greig, dry goods; ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
DALLAS, Texas—Neiman-Marcus Co.; A. L. Neiman, jobs wash skirts; 1,140 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—Brin Bros. Shirt Co.; S. T. Brin, shirtings; Wallick.
DAYTON, Ohio—The Fair; M. Rose, jobs linens, jersey suits, coats, silk dresses, wash skirts; 170 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; B. M. Greene, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; R. Kramer, shirts, sweater coats; 320 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel Co.; W. H. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Boston Store; R. W. Boyle, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—J. Rockovitz, men's, women's, children's ready-to-wear, furn. goods, clothing; Albert.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Klein Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—B. Adler Millinery Co.; Miss A. Huber, I. G. Miller, J. Liebman, millinery; Wellington.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—G. G. McCulley Hat Co.; G. G. McCulley, hats; Imperial.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Graff & Wolff Co.; B. B. Wolff, clothing; Hermitage.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss K. Ahearn, hosiery, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; B. J. Lyons, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods, women's knit underwear, jewelry, leather goods; 95 Madison Av.; Brostell.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—M. Siegel Co.; Miss N. Hagen, Mrs. M. Siegel, women's, misses', infants' wear; Room 1,804, 303 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Brothers; A. J. Kollins, women's ready-to-wear, petticoats, waists, juniors', infants' wear, dry goods, fancy goods; 1,182 Broadway.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—National Cloak & Suit Co.; S. A. Borison, women's coats, suits; Strand.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 353 4th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A. Greener & Sons; E. Greener, general buyer; Herald Square.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Hoehl, flowers, novelties; T. Seelig, ladies' hats; 640 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Bradshaw Bros.; Miss E. Schaible, millinery; 621 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestics, prints, linings; W. C. Tubbs, mfg. dept. women's wear; J. Kantrowitz, knit underwear; 43 Leonard.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; Miss G. Stewart, pattern hats; 581 B'way; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; N. H. Riker, ladies' ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; O. C. Herman, floor covering; 75 Spring.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; L. R. Porteous, plush coats; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnan, millinery; 75 Spring.
OAKLAND, Cal.—S. S. Kahn, D. G. Co.; P. B. Manheim, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
OAKLAND, Cal.—"Mossbacher's"; L. Le Protti, suits; 1,133 Broadway.
OGDEN, Utah—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; Joseph Scowcroft, dry goods; 258 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—J. N. Susskind & Co.; L. J. Robinson, Mfr's caps, cloth hats; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, suitings; 2 W. 33d.
PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; S. Kolinsky, mfrs. cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Feldenheimer & Leibowitz; S. Feldman, mfrs. misses' cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Bros.; E. Bohn, leather goods; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; Miss A. Monahan, rep.; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—J. J. McLoughlin, piece goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—J. Wanamaker; J. J. O'Sullivan, silks; Broadway and 10th St.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss H. Kerr, coats; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—The Great Surprise Store; C. H. Vogelsang, clothing, furn. goods, hats, women's suits; Longacre.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists, sweaters; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; M. E. Lautman, laces, embroideries, notions; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—A. L. London & Son; C. M. London, mfrs. overalls, pants, duck clothing; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman Dept. Stores Co.; J. H. Harris, pottery, china, glassware; 1,261 B'way; Sherman Square.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; A. E. Dawson, linens, white goods, neckwear, corsets; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Renwick Bros. & Co.; A. W. Renwick, silks, velvets, hats; H. D. Renwick, flowers, feathers; J. H. Owston, millinery; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; H. H. Edgecomb, hats, caps; 1,261 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss M. E. Derrah, hosiery; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Coronet Mfg. Co.; M. Maiman, piece goods; Strand.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; L. Rocheleau, shoes; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup; Miss A. M. Kenney, corsets, women's wear; 280 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; L. Samuels, mdse. mgr., 120 W. 32d, Room 1,410.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; L. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 B'way.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; W. A. Sayer, women's gloves, hosiery, underwear, rugs, draperies; F. T. Mundell, laces, notions, ribbons, hdkfs., neckwear, veilings, embroideries; 121 E. 24th.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolff & Marx Co.; J. J. Sterne, mdse. manager; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Walter A. Muller Co.; G. W. Stewart, millinery; Woodstock.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hinz & Landt; J. C. Berebdsen, millinery, ribbons; Room 3, 656 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prussia Co.; S. Klein, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. J. Treginowen, laces, embroideries, neckwear, hdkfs.; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—W. A. Muller Co.; W. A. Muller, flowers, feathers, braids; 564 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Simon Millinery Supply Co.; G. H. Simon, wholesale millinery; 821 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Holm & Nathan; H. S. Nathan, hats, feathers, novelties; 621 B'way.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Ehrlich, jobs wash dresses, Palm Beach suits; 72 Madison Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—The Fair Cloak and Suit Co.; A. Glasschieb, cloaks, suits, millinery; Navarre.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss G. Allen, corsets, women's, infants' furnishing goods; 23 East 26th.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Standecker & Co.; Miss E. Barron, millinery; 656 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; M. R. Mullen, domestics, dress goods, silks; 315 5th Av.; Wallick.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; M. Oesthaw, taffeta silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; R. L. Latta, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. Schwartz, ladies' ready-to-wear; 684 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Levis, Zukoski Merc. Co.; Miss L. Nichols, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. D. McDonald, furn. goods; 320 B'way.
TOLEDO, Ohio—F. W. James Co.; F. W. James, millinery; Miss A. Keller, millinery; Breslin.
TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, dry goods, &c.; Breslin.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Mize Grocery Co.; J. H. Mize, groceries, gen'l mdse.; Breslin.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal"; Miss M. Dell, millinery; R. Menzie, bargain basement, general buyer; F. Kohn, house furn. goods, trunks, china; Miss Isaacs, women's neckwear, laces; W. H. Ellis, upholstery goods, rugs; M. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; S. A. Lewis, silks, dress goods; Miss M. Miller, waists; Miss E. Hirsch, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss B. Collins, corsets; Miss W. O'Dey, notions, leather goods; Miss K. Coleman, hdkfs., embroideries; C. G. Cherry, men's furn. goods; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas, gloves; 42 West 23d.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; P. M. Jennings, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—People's Clothing Co.; C. Chrystal, clothing; Grand.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; A. A. Mowry, dry goods; 75 Spring; Hermitage.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. J. Gross, women's neckwear; 320 5th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MORTON E. WEBER, men's furnishings, 780 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Peter Krone. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Alfred A. Wood, $146; Edward J. Ryan, $241, and Sol Drucker & Co., $240. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $3,000.

EDWARD M. AARONS, salesman, 302 West Eighty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,976 and assets of $4,880.

JOSEPH E. GOLDSMITH, 140 Stanton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,760 and no assets.

FREEDGOOD & SWEETGALL.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 26 against Freedgood & Sweetgall, raincoats, 31 West Fifteenth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 per cent.

FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS COMPANY.—Judge L. Hand has authorized the receiver of the Federal Mail and General Express Company, 805 East Sixth Street, to continue business for thirty days, as composition proceedings are pending with creditors.

D. & E. DRESS COMPANY, 151 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $30,535 and assets of $12,897.

HENRY ROSENBLUM, hats and caps, 975 Prospect Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,617 and assets of $575.

JOHN J. SAXER, JR., restaurant proprietor, 51 West Fourteenth Street, has assigned to Sydney H. Bergmann.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—Charles H. King, salesman, 27 Brentwood Road, Arlington, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court this morning. His liabilities amount to $4,661, of which $332 is for taxes and $44,329 is due to about eighty unsecured creditors, the principal of whom are estate of C. J. Peters, Cambridge, $10,500; Helen Peters, Cambridge, $5,800, both for loans; Converse estate, 101 Milk Street, $1,018, for rent, and the American Trust Company, $15,000, for a loan. There are no assets scheduled.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—Francis B. Dean, a solicitor, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $13,650; assets, none.

Christ H. Borgman, a merchant, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $8,166; assets, $18,374.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Leo Rosenwasser & Co.—City of N. Y..$135.87
Rossville Silk Mills Co.—Same.....135.87
Shapiro, Philip D.—Same.....369.61
Arnold Joseph—J. H. Warner.....510.00
Barclay, Reginald G.—C. S. Barclay..58,026.23
Beeman, Geo. W.—S. A. Bachrach..2,106.30
Brady, Oithrab Construction Co.—Joseph Walker Construction Co.....142.56
Building Violations Corp.—S. H. Booth et al.....1,033.72
Bender, John, and Robinson Bender Co. Inc.—K. H. Martin.....568.51
Beebe, Silas P.—Stearns & Beale.....251.63
Bubser, Jacob—E. T. Ryan.....1,143.50
Bergman, Rudolph — Chatham-Phenix National Bank of the City of N. Y..181.72
Berger, Michael—Rubber Tire Accessories Co., Inc.....121.76
Bressette, Geo. H.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.....4,691.79
Bender, Joseph—N. Sakel.....161.41
Blech, Louis—B. Drachlis.....149.32
Butler, Harry C.—L. Redelsheimer.....283.12
Cretch Island Granite Co.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co. et al.....2,004.02
Chapman, Sara H.—I. Trunkett.....244.91
Cushman, Avery F.—R. S. Hinsdale.....295.41
Chernes, Joseph—J. Cariomagno.....367.07
Crawford, Arthur W.—W. Ruediser.....127.76
Same—Same.....193.26
Dunham, Frank—W. H. Mayer.....622.46
Donato, Peter—People, &c.....200.09
Ernst, Max, and Samuel Tobias—Dunmore Worsted Co., Inc.....269.39
Fitzpatrick, Wm. E.—Industrial Glass Co.....463.28
Fruchtman, Adolf—F. Kaner.....780.65
Fox, Bernard J.—Briarcliff Distillers Co., Inc.....144.16
Field, Frank H., Caroline J. Field, and Henry G. Adams—Queens County Trust Co.....3,959.46
Gutrie, George—Bordens Condensed Milk Co.....228.91
Gallo, Gracia—People, &c.....200.00
Greenberg, Sigmund—J. Schuman.....188.41
Gardiner, John C.—R. Fisher.....187.06
Havedon, Samuel—National Surety Co..558.91
Huguet, Marie—People, &c.....200.00
Horowitz, Esther—A. M. Ford.....3,461.00
International Distributors' Corp. and Emil Zucca—P. Bottenstein.....4,557.30
J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., and Joseph C. Cotler—George Colon & Co.....1,082.91
Same—Same.....1,082.91
Same—Same.....622.91
Jackson, Benjamin F. and J.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.....5,001.81
Kempler, Abraham—J. Lebowitz.....105.65
Same—L. Schwartz.....105.65
Kramer, Samuel—H. Mindlin et al.....166.78
Korn, Louis and Chester—George Colon & Co.....1,057.41
Kessler Realty Co.—B. H. Paving.....117.07
Lloyd, L. Parker—H. L. Schneider.....239.40
Liebman, Solomon—Briarcliff Distillers Co., Inc.....122.11
Louda, Frank—N. O. H. Morten.....169.81
Lamb, Neven S.—Church & Warren Co.....189.96
Long, Percy C.—Black, Starr & Frost..242.91
May, Sadie—S. Levi et al.....112.39
Mitchell, Alexander—E. Muller.....271.23
Mulry, William P.—Brooks Bros.....105.05
Milstein, Joseph—People, &c.....200.00
Manning, John—Little Riding School, Inc.....184.86
Mintz, Moses—S. Goldman et al.....144.35
Moskowitz, Samuel—F. M. Weiss.....936.25
Montrose Avenue Co., Inc.—J. N. McMarriman.....690.15
Maher, Michael F.—Murphy Bros.....344.24
Moore, Robert G.—Publishers Association of Canada, Ltd.....186.72
Marshall, John B.—L. B. Baker.....1,106.58
Same—Same.....702.36
Munroe, George H., and Carroll M. Robertson—S. Dubosque.....11,268.91
MacCracken, Raymond—J. J. O'Keefe.....275.72
McDermott & Hanigan, Inc.—J. L. Fleming et al.....344.91
Municipal Asphalt Co., Dayton Hedges and Bess Hedges—G. L. Smith.....5,060.58
N. Y. Busy Bee, Inc., and Philip Juravel—H. Porter.....112.96
Newman, Samuel B.—G. Choles.....185.41
Parks, Frank J.—S. Eastman Flooring Co.....1,351.58
Poster, Minnie—R. W. Wilson.....188.00
Parodi, Eugene L.—D. G. Riley.....501.46
Pollak, Simon—Aaron Buchsbaum Co.....390.66
Peterson, Robert C. M.—Brooks Bros.....234.27
Rosenfeld, Max—Manhattan Leasing Co.134.31
Russell, George P.—M. Bitcher.....128.06
Rhode, James—Eiseman Magneto Co.....363.69
Ryan, Patrick—N. Y. R. R. Co.....1,303.23
Rachman, Samuel—D. Tofolos.....111.41
Ruby, Mark P.—S. Kaplan.....242.76
Rousselot, Edmund, or Edmund Rousselot de Castillo—Kopf-Engel Co., Inc.116.81
Rosenberg, David—H. Bernard et al.....289.57
Riley, Margaret, or Margaret Anderson—C. Cohen.....270.90
Rosen, Frank—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.....226.83
Schilling, John—F. Schultz, Jr.....582.34
Stern, Max—B. Streiff.....329.65
Schrenkeisen, Martin—National Park Bank of N. Y.....31,701.37
Schrenkeisen, Martin, Jr., executor—National Park Bank of N. Y.....31,768.75
Simon, Louis, President—I. Brownfield, costs.....117.05
Staritz, Carl—L. Spitz et al.....297.81
Steel Pneumatic Tube and Tire Co., Inc.—Louis Handel Co.....187.46
V. L. Dreilich & Bro., Inc.—S. Marx et al.....149.21
Tompkins, Irving N.—B. H. Irving.....385.61
Viola, Giuseppe, Sylvester Mula, and Giovanna Topez—People, &c.....1,000.00
Wittmeyer, Edward—H. Maxwell.....414.58
Villamena, Michael J., and Arthur G. Schaffner—A. Dahl.....435.45
Wolff, Joseph — Westchester Hewitt Realty Co.....119.91
Witkin Trucking Co., Inc.—J. McSweeney.....314.26

In Bronx County.

The first name is that of the debtor.

Block, William—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.....$35.02
Blech, Louis—B. Drachlis.....149.32
Cox, Harry—H. Byan.....248.75
Greenberg, David—H. Robitzek.....40.72
Glassman, Louis—A. Kookses.....390.10
Kalnin, Charles F.—I. Kalnin.....100.46
Morea, Dominick—L. Hehl.....85.00
Same—Same.....15.00
Mazzulli, Eugenio—V. Mazzulli.....77.09
Olin J. Stephens, Inc.—S. J. Maresch.1,598.25
Palange, Beniamino—C. Palange.....378.65
Rosenkrantz, Max—L. Stief.....28.72
Turner, Hattie—Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co.....108.85
Weiss, Louis—J. Weidemann.....64.22
Weill, Margaret E.—R. Paradiso.....682.89
Yohe, Frank—F. A. Young.....42.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Abraham Herbst Co., Starling Realty—A. Obright, Feb. 21, 1913.....$164.60
Cohn, Charles—N. Y. Dispensary, April 25, 1913.....357.90
Fischer, Matthew, and Charles R. Crawford—Caledonian Electric Co., Inc., Jan. 14, 1916.....$446.82
Frank, Harris—S. Loewenthal et al., June 5, 1916.....172.89
Feinman, Michael—D. Simkin, June 15, 1916.....173.91
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—E. L. Titus, June 19, 1916.....400.00
Grote, Alfred W.—Hazard Mfg. Co., Sept. 27, 1915.....166.11
General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corp., Ltd.—H. C. Allen, June 28, 1915.....11,147.18
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Fineman, March 31, 1916.....3,132.96
New York Railways Co.—K. F. Maguire, June 7, 1916.....1,652.78
Same—R. Rappaport, Dec. 23, 1915..3,143.43
Same—S. Weisbroith, May 12, 1916.....250.00
Same—T. Greenberger, June 15, 1916.....100.00
Same—C. Anderson, May 25, 1916.....5,843.68
Same—B. Liebowitz, April 21, 1916..1,801.33
Same—H. E. B. Haag, June 10, 1916.....340.74
Lingg, Herman L. C.—F. E. Carlysle Moseley, March 16, 1916.....274.55
Loewenstein, Abraham—Brooklyn Poultry Co., Oct. 7, 1915.....161.49
Weinrib, Edward C., trustee—I. Levin, June 13, 1916.....682.75

In Bronx County.

Glassler, Jacob—B. Rifkin, June 16, 1916.....$89.72
Kirchoff, C. Arthur—P. G. Honeyman, March 24, 1916.....517.75

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It's a "Safety First" for YOU TOO. By arranging with us for advances, you end all the delays of YOUR OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS coming in. You cut out money doubts and lay your plans with security. WE base BOTH 6% interest and small commission on LOAN, not collateral, SAVING YOU 20%. WE do NOT notify your customers; YOU collect.

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Women's and misses', also children's wearing apparel. Merchandise consists of seasonable, high-grade manufacturers' surplus stocks and sample lines; styles up to the minute, perfect in every respect. In lots arranged of the following order:
SILK DRESSES, SUMMER DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS, SILK AND COTTON PETTICOATS, KIMONOS, CAMISOLES.
Merchandise of every description, including one LARGE LOT MEN'S COLLARS.
MANUFACTURERS' SALES CO.,
37 EAST 19TH STREET.
Telephone 758 Gramercy.

COTTON STEADY IN NARROW MARKET

Situation in Spot Trading Continues to Afford the Chief Source of Strength.

WEATHER REPORT GOOD

Many Orders Placed for German Account for Shipment Thirty Days After Peace Comes.

Cotton showed underlying steadiness yesterday, but price movements were narrow and trading was on a small scale. An early loss was easily recovered, and in spite of more or less bearish talk on the crop outlook, backed up by cautious selling, prices closed unchanged to four points higher.

The weekly weather report made a favorable showing, although it probably was not quite up to the optimistic expectations of the trade. The summary said that light rainfall had permitted much needed cultivation, although in the Central and Southern districts work was hindered and fields are still somewhat grassy. The plant was said to be blooming in Central South Carolina, with bolls forming in Georgia and the fruiting proceeding well in Louisiana. Weevil damage was reported on the increase in Texas and Mississippi. The weather is favorable, although some of the crop experts take the view that precipitation is somewhat in excess of present needs.

The spot situation continues to afford the chief source of strength. Several Southern shippers, who are now in New York, say they have never seen such a well sustained demand for cotton as exists at present. An Alabama wire said: "Spots are as firm as ever. No factors' cotton offered at the decline, and mills appear willing to buy on any decline." Memphis says that a significant development is the rapidity with which orders are being placed for account of German interests for cotton to be shipped within thirty days after peace has been declared. The business now being placed is in considerably larger volume than when peace talk was more conspicuous. There appears to be only one agent for these German interests in each large centre, and this keeps down competition.

There is no doubt that the trade has been puzzled by the strength of the market since the Government report Saturday, which received such bearish construction. There is an evident reluctance to go short of the market, owing chiefly to the fact that the trade feels that overtures toward peace might coincide with a turn for the worse in the crop outlook. It is also felt that it would be just as well to await the effect of the marked deficiency in fertilizer before assuming that the present crop can be a large one. Another factor to be considered is the firmness of holders, as it is generally conceded that farmers have used their credit with the supply merchants to a smaller extent than ever before, and therefore will not be forced to sell as urgently during the high tide of the movement in order to meet accruing obligations.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline; middling, 13c. Futures closed steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	12.82	12.83	12.92@12.93	12.88@12.90
Oct.	13.08	12.94	13.04@13.05	13.05@13.06
Dec.	13.26	13.12	13.22@13.23	13.22@13.23
Jan.	13.32	13.17	13.27@13.28	13.28@13.29
Mar.	13.47	13.34	13.45@13.47	13.45@13.47
May	13.54	13.52	13.60@13.61	13.60@13.62

Total port receipts, 10,460 bales. Last week, 11,907 bales. Last year, 4,150 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,314	4,833	1,880
New Orleans	3,630	2,491	749
Mobile	..	843	103
Savannah	1,911	1,571	1,024
Charleston	15	5	388
Wilmington	205	261	5
Norfolk	422	460	351

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	278	298	212
Memphis	257	288	332
St. Louis	60	1,290	1,102
Houston	482	1,561	356

Exports, 15,994 bales. Total thus far this season, 5,800,878 bales. Total last season, 8,157,880 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
508	Galveston	12.65	109,045	140,381
1,780	New Orleans	13.00	198,729	169,364
—	Mobile	..	16,859	16,234
400	Savannah	13.00	96,356	79,421
—	Charleston	12.75	39,815	46,680
—	Wilmington	12.50	39,191	33,167
1,123	Norfolk	13.00	43,238	49,913
—	Augusta	12.75	70,182	83,244
—	Memphis	13.12	56,736	91,015
—	St. Louis	13¼	11,247	23,038
291	Houston	12.70	58,317	67,815

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance, at 8.06d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Market closed quiet but steady.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate s. and s. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate s. and s. e. winds.

Ga.—Showers Fri.; Sat. cloudy; moderate s. and s. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat., except fair Sat. in n. w.; moderate shifting winds, mostly s. over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Fri.; showers in n.; Sat. cloudy and warmer; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy in e.; showers in w. Fri.; Sat. probably fair.

Ky.—Fair Fri., except probably showers in extreme w.; Sat. fair.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate s. and s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and continued warm Fri.; Sat. cloudy, probably showers in n.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e. and s.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri., showers and cooler at night or Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La. and Okla.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

E. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

W. Texas—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Unsettled Fri., showers in s.; Sat. cloudy.

Ill.—Fair in n. and cen., rain and cooler in extreme s. Friday. Sat., rain and cooler; increasing s. e. winds.

Mo.—Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness in n., rain and cooler in s. Fri. Sat., rain, cooler in n.; increasing s. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat., cooler Sat.

Minn.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Fri., cooler in n. e. Sat., probably fair and cooler.

Iowa—Fair Fri. Sat., cloudy and cooler, probably followed by showers in w. and s.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Fri. Sat., probably fair.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Fri., cooler in n. and w. Sat., unsettled and cooler.

Neb.—Fair Fri., cooler in n. w. Sat., probably unsettled and cooler.

Kan.—Fair Fri., probably followed by showers and cooler in s. Fri. night or Sat.

Pacific Gas and Electric Report.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, gross operating revenue of $18,530,301, an increase over the previous year of $1,617,619. The total net income was $6,188,567, a gain of $1,052,000. The balance, after paying fixed charges, was $4,212,000, an increase of $1,567,000. The company's earnings came 53 per cent. from sales of electricity, 30 per cent. from sales of gas, 7 per cent. from street railway operation, and 5 per cent. from sales of steam and water for irrigation and domestic purposes. The increase in operating revenue was accompanied by a net addition of 24,349 consumers, bringing the total number of customers served at the close of the year up to 353,541.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Made in Reappraisement Proceedings.

The American Express Company, acting as forwarder and Custom House broker for the actual importers, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that certain glove leather was free of duty under paragraph 530 as "all leather not specially provided for in this section." At the trial one witness testified for the protestants. From his statements it appeared that the merchandise consisted of alum tanned "real French kid" leather, designed for and adapted to no other use than the manufacture of gloves, and that it was sold to glove makers. Judge McClelland said in his decision that, the commodity's identity and its exclusive use being thus established, it followed that the Collector's assessment of duty at the rate of 10 per cent as "glove leather" must be affirmed.

Golf balls shipped to New York by the North British Rubber Company, Edinburgh, were held up by the customs men pending a settlement of the question of market values. The authorities here were of the opinion that the entered prices were below prevailing rates for the same goods in Scotland at the date of shipment. Prices were raised and higher duties exacted. Judge McClelland, reviewing the action of the lower officials, decided that certain of the balls had been entered at proper rates, while other grades were held dutiable at an advance of a shilling per dozen.

Judge Howell, sitting as a reappraisement official, approved the action of local officials in raising values on women's wearing apparel received here from the United Knitting Works, Aarburg, Switzerland. The goods comprised white cotton knit vests, white cotton dresses, white spun silk vests, lisle vests, and a variety of other underwear. The General Appraiser found that market prices had gone up 15 per cent, and to this extent upheld the action of the New York officials.

A rehearing before Board 3 resulted in a modification of a decision made by Judge Brown involving values on wool cloth shipped to New York by James Drummond & Sons, Bradford. The single General Appraiser's values were held by the importers of the goods to be too high. The full board agreed with this contention and fixed values materially lower than those found in the first instance. A reliquidation, giving the importers the benefit of the lower rates found by the board, was ordered.

Judge Hay reversed the officials at Boston in raising values on diamonds from M. Vicol, Amsterdam. The gems were apparently held up by the British authorities, since they were shipped March 22 last and not entered at Boston until May 11. The stones were of 14.75 carats each, the entered value being 280 florins per carat. The General Appraiser held the entered value correct.

Women Welcome Reitman.

Dr. Ben L. Reitman was released from the Queens County Jail in Long Island City yesterday, where he had served thirty days for distributing birth control literature in Manhattan. He said he was going to keep on advocating birth control, but would try to keep out of jail. A committee of four women and one man met Reitman as he left the prison. The women were Anna Baron, Anna Martindale, Sophie Holland, and Marie Yuster. Dr. Reitman will be the guest of honor at a "coming out" reception at the Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, tonight.

Scotti's Chauffeur Fined $25.

Jacob P. Ronde, chauffeur for Antonio Scotti, the grand opera singer, was fined $25 by Magistrate Miller yesterday for violating the speed law by driving an automobile at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour on the Merrick Road. Rondi, when brought to the Jamaica Court by Policeman Harry Shelly, gave his address as 2,300 Broadway, Manhattan. His employer was in the automobile on the way to Long Beach when the chauffeur exceeded the speed limit.

Ex-Justice Russell to Practice.

Ex-Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell of Special Sessions has resumed the practice of law and has established offices in the Woolworth Building. He will continue to lecture at the Law School of New York University.

WESTFIELD, CRAFT OF HORROR, GONE

But Ferryboat's Bad Name Lives Among Boatmen of the Battery

BOILERS KILLED 106 IN 1871

Spent Her Last Days as Hospital Ship to Give Sick Sea Trips.

A few brief lines buried on an inside page of a newspaper announced the other day that the old Staten Island ferryboat Westfield had been towed away to the wreckers to be broken up for scrap. Time was when the Westfield's departure would have commanded more space in the newspapers, but that was in the days when her reputation was evil and before she was replaced as a horror craft in people's minds by the ill-fated General Slocum. Although the last years of the vessel's life were spent carrying the sick about the harbor, she was never able to live down entirely the reputation she gained on the afternoon of Sunday, July 30, 1871, when her boilers exploded, killing 106 of her passengers and injuring 150.

Ever since the announcement that the Helen C. Julliard had taken the place of the Westfield, boatmen at the Battery have been recalling the accident on the Westfield, and the graybeards have been telling the younger generation of the horror that happened within a few feet of the basin in which they kept their boats. The Westfield's boilers blew up while she was lying at her South Ferry slip, and the Battery boatmen were the first to attempt to save the injured and bring ashore the bodies of the dead. One of the men first to reach the scene of the disaster was Michael Quigley. He was returning from "running lines" for a bark just arrived from South America, and he was on his way back to the boat basin near where the present Barge Office stands when the boiler of the ferryboat blew up. He turned and rowed at once to the scene. William Quigley, his son and a boatman who has won the title of "Honest Bill," although a very small boy at that time, remembers the day of the accident very well, because his mother had promised him a trip to the Battery to see his father, but for some reason they did not go. So it was from his father that he heard the story of the terrible accident.

"I remember having heard father tell the story of the Westfield accident," said Honest Bill. "Father was returning from a bark, and was near South Ferry when with a great noise the Westfield's boiler—or boilers—let go. There was a typical Sunday crowd waiting at the ferryhouse when the Westfield got ready to take on passengers. As soon as the gates were open they began to flock on board."

The story of what happened after that is replete with horror; how the rescuers worked among the dead, in the frantic struggle to save those who were injured from drowning. Many met death that way, but it was to the efforts of Quigley and other boatmen who flocked to the scene that many were saved. Several children were brought ashore by Quigley uninjured, and in at least three cases he succeeded in getting into his boat mothers who, though slightly hurt, begged him to take their children and let them drown.

So the Battery boatmen do not mourn the passing of the Westfield for all the good she accomplished in her later years as a hospital boat. She was built in Brooklyn in 1862, and when the accident happened she was classed as a modern up-to-date ferryboat by Jacob H. Vanderbilt, then head of the Staten Island Ferry Company. She had been inspected on June 15 preceding the accident, and her boilers were then declared to be in first-class condition. After the fatal accident, just as after the General Slocum disaster, there was a long investigation, and many interesting things were brought to light. For one thing, it was learned for the first time by the public that the hands on the Staten Island ferryboats were the guests of the employes of the Staten Island brewing companies every time a wagonload of beer was brought to Manhattan. It was the usual custom, it appeared, to broach a keg on such a trip and all hands had a drink or two.

What the official explanation of the accident was the Battery has long forgotten. The boatmen arrived at their own verdict and they still hold to it. The accident, the boatmen will tell you, was caused by allowing cold water to run into the boilers from the cock on the ferry slip.

In the last years of the Westfield's service as a ferryboat she was put on the early morning run and carried the milk wagons, belated travelers, and night workers to and from the island.

RABBIS AS MEDIATORS.

Conference Delegates Think Synagogues Should Help End Strikes.

WILDWOOD, N. J., July 6.—A recommendation that a tract on "Is This a Christian Nation?" be issued in co-operation was adopted today by the Central Conference of American Rabbis. The recommendation was submitted by the Committee on Church and State and was adopted after considerable discussion.

Among other reports submitted was that of the Committee on Philanthropies and the Synagogue presented by Rabbi Max Currick, Erie, Penn., the Chairman. He gave a comprehensive outline of what the synagogue is doing in the field of social service. The conference also heard reports from Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, on "Religious Work in Universities"; Rabbi Joseph Kornfeld, Columbus, on "Church and State," and Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, N. Y., on "The Synagogue and Industrial Relations."

A resolution was adopted designating in August a memorial day for assisting the sufferers in the European war zones. The date will be decided later. The conference also decided to co-operate with the National Prison Commission for the purpose of creating a more sympathetic attitude toward discharged and paroled prisoners.

Several delegates, in discussing the report on "Industrial Relations," declared that ways and means should be devised by which the synagogue might be helpful in settling differences between employers and employes.

Miss Eva Leon of New York addressed the conference tonight in behalf of the suffering Jewish children in Palestine.

EUGENIE FERRER LOSES.

Not the Widow of Theodore A. Lord, Surrogate Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 6.—Surrogate Sawyer decided today that Eugenie Ferrer, claiming to be the widow of Theodore A. Lord, a wealthy retired lawyer of Yonkers, had not proven that she is the widow and was not the proper person to interpose in the matter of the probate of his will. Mr. Lord's estate was about $200,000 and it was left to friends.

Eugenie Ferrer, after the will was probated, applied to Surrogate Sawyer and he reopened the case for the purpose of allowing her to prove she was the widow, as she claimed to be under a marriage she said was performed in San Francisco in 1888. She brought Mrs. Amy Crocker Gourand of Manhattan, the wife of Prince Miskinoff, as a witness, and Mrs. Gourard swore that she accompanied Eugenie Ferrer and Mr. Lord to the City Hall in San Francisco, where the marriage was performed in 1888. The records were all destroyed in the fire and earthquake and it was impossible to show from them that the marriage had taken place.

Attorney Prime, appearing for the Lord estate, asserted that Lord, as he said in his will, had neither "wife, child, widow, nor kin" to inherit his estate.

To Cleveland F. Bacon, a lawyer, of 27 William Street, Manhattan, Mr. Lord left $44,474 in stocks and the residue of the estate.

Anna di Hundson of 170 West 123d Street, received $44,640 in stocks now said to be worth $150,000. Miss di Hundson was a stenographer and had known Mr. Lord about two years. Elsie G. Hundson of the same address received $7,300, Ernest A. L. Henderson of Yonkers, $2,680; Lisa Dickens and Julia L. Mead of San Francisco, $6,000 and $1,000, respectively.

A nephew, T. Floyd-Jones of Massapequa, L. I., and two nieces, Miss Conde R. Thorne of Amityville and Miss Helen Floyd-Jones, now in Bloomingdale Asylum, were all cut off under the will.

BIG COLUMBIA ENROLLMENT.

1,342 Pupils for Summer School on First Registration Day.

Columbia University began registration for the Summer session yesterday. The total number of students enrolled during the day was 1,342. There are five more days for registration. The number of students already enrolled exceeds the entire registration of the school ten years ago. With this flying start, Professor James C. Egbert, Director, said yesterday that he was confident the figures would climb past 7,000 before the registration books are closed, and set a new record.

Visiting teachers of the National Education Association watched the registration yesterday. Every State of the Union was represented in the first day's registration. Some students have come from abroad especially for the Summer term, and several prominent European professors have been called over for the session.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, who preceded Professor Egbert as Director of the Summer session, was enthusiastic yesterday over the prospects of the Summer term.

"The Summer session of 1916 bids fair to be the largest and most successful that the university has ever held," he said. "The courses of instruction that are offered cover a wide and inviting range and a large number of the university's most accomplished and devoted scholars, together with associates from all parts of the country, will be in service to offer guidance and help to the thousands of men and women who will come to Morningside Heights for direction and inspiration."

SHACKLETON'S AID ENLISTS.

Lieut. Stenhouse, Who Brought Aurora Back, Joins New Zealanders.

Lieutenant J. R. Stenhouse, R. N. R., who was second in command of the Ross Sea part of the antarctic expedition commanded by Captain Sir Ernest Shackleton, has enlisted in the New Zealand forces, it was learned yesterday. In April, 1916, when the first news was received of the expedition for more than a year, he was in command of the Aurora. This vessel was to have awaited in the Ross Sea for Shackleton and his party, and meet them if they succeeded in crossing the Antarctic Continent.

The Aurora was driven from her moorings by a blizzard and forced to leave behind Captain Aeneas Mackintosh and five men. She was caught in the ice pack and drifted, crippled and helpless, for months, finally arriving at Dunedin, on the east coast of New Zealand, on April 3, 1916.

Promotions in Fire Department.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson promoted yesterday eighteen first grade firemen to the rank of engineer of steamers and six marine stokers to marine engineers. Those promoted to engineer of steamer were Edward F. Mullally, Joseph Burns, Jr., John J. Brady, William J. McMahon, Charles Hutchinson, James Shaw, Charles Young, James I. Smith, Michael Seelinger, Frederick S. Kuhle, William McIntosh, Jr., Frederick O. Heinrichs, Julius Hines, Charles A. Golden, Frank J. Nicholson, Frank Rupino, William G. Quinn, and Henry G. J. Winter. Those promoted to marine engineer were John Mulligan, Joseph McEvoy, James Kenlon, John J. Hannon, John J. Kehoe, and John Alcorta. The promotions will take effect today.

ASKS INVESTIGATION OF GERMAN ALLIANCE

Maurice Leon Asserts Congress Should Grant President Hexamer's Request.

CITES DEMOCRATIC PLANK

Lawyer Gives Reason for His Request in an Open Letter Just Made Public.

Maurice Leon, the lawyer, says that Congress should make an investigation of the German-American Alliance. In an open letter which he has written he refers to that plank in the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis which condemns combinations of persons "who conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government," and says:

"We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries, to the prejudice and detriment of our country."

Mr. Leon also refers to a letter written by President Hexamer of the German-American Alliance on June 19 in which he suggests, in reply to an attack by Mr. Leon, that there be a Congressional investigation of the alliance "in order to stop once for all such iniquitous attacks, which, through ignorance or maliciousness, attempt to intimidate those who have fearlessly expressed their opinions."

"For the following reasons," writes Mr. Leon, "the same should be granted:

"First—It is too early for the Democratic Party to abandon one of the main planks of its platform adopted at St. Louis and drawn up by the President of the United States.

"Second—a corollary of the above is the possession by the President of the information from Mexico as well as from Europe and at home which enables him to speak with that certitude.

"Third—the plank in terms specifies as far as it would be suitable in a national platform the National German-American Alliance and its subsidiary State 'alliances.'

"Fourth—This system of 'alliances' is conducted with quasi secrecy; its business meetings are secret; its correspondence carried on in a foreign language and no information concerning it is to be found in almanacs of current reference for particulars concerning American organizations of any importance.

"Fifth—It has wide ramifications, its national officers being distributed in nine different States—Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, California, Ohio, Wisconsin, Oregon, and South Dakota—and, according to a publication published in New York in the interest of Germany, called The Fatherland, in its issue of Aug. 4, 1915, the alliance had then an aggregate of over 2,000,000 members.

"Sixth—For many months evidence has been accumulating that agents of Germany have been fomenting war against the United States in Mexico. Documents found in the portfolio of the chief financial agent of the German Government in this country, an accredited member of the German Embassy at Washington, which were published last August, and other documents found in the baggage of the Military Attaché of that same embassy and intercepted on the high seas following his dismissal a few months ago for his connection with the fomenting of war against us in Mexico—all documents whose authenticity is not disputed—show that since the early part of 1915 the German Government has owned an arms plant at Bridgeport, Conn., which has been operated under the direction of a German agent particularly experienced in all matters of military importance pertaining to Mexico; it has also been revealed and is undisputed that while directing the operations of that plant that same agent, under an inconspicuous trade name borrowed for the purpose, was engaged in making shipments by sea to Mexico of cargoes, the character of which has not been established.

"Seventh—The press during the last few days has published dispatches showing that the organs of German public opinion which, under a rigorous censorship, say only what the German Government wishes, are unanimous in expressing satisfaction over the prospect of our being involved extensively in warfare with Mexico, and they treat the Mexican forces engaged in hostilities against us as the allies of Germany.

"All these facts, concerning which there is no dispute, clearly point to the duty devolving upon Congress to grant at this time the investigation of the National German-American Alliance publicly requested by its President. In closing I call your attention to the fact that the alliance enjoys a national charter. (see Special act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1907.)"

FINDS PAN AMERICA FRIENDLY

Minotto Says Mexican Trouble Will Not Change Feeling.

Count James Minotto, manager of the South American department of the Guaranty Trust Company, returned yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Almirante from a five months' tour of South America, accompanied by his bride, who was Miss Swift of Chicago.

"I found business conditions very satisfactory," the Count said. "In all the republics I visited. There is a great opportunity now for the investment of American capital, and a considerable increase in the business with the United States since my last visit. The feeling toward America is friendly everywhere, and, however the Mexican affairs may develop, it will not change this."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active, and after showing an early decline of about a cent a bushel prices rallied, and at the close were ¼c net lower to ¼c net higher. In the local cash market, No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.14¼; No. 2 hard, $1.17; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.24¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.26¼, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.05¾	1.03⅞	1.05¼	1.03⅞	1.03⅝
September	1.06⅜	1.04⅝	1.05⅞	1.05⅛	1.03⅞
December	1.09	1.07⅝	1.08⅜	1.08⅛	1.04⅞

CORN.

The weather over the corn belt was again fine and private reports on the new crop outlook, as well as the weekly Government crop bulletin, indicated decided improvement. Prices at the opening were slightly lower on the crop situation, but during the day a sharp rally occurred and final prices were ⅛c to ⅝c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89¼c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	76⅝	75¼	76¼	76	75⅝
Sept.	74⅝	73¼	74¼	73⅝	74
Dec.	62⅝	63⅛	63⅞	62¼	66

OATS.

The oats market was rather quiet, and price changes were narrow, closing net unchanged to ¼c higher. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 46c; No. 3 white, 44½@45c; No. 4 white, 43½@44c; fancy clipped white, 46½@47c; ordinary clipped white, 44@46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39	38⅛	38⅝	38⅝	46⅛
September	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	38⅛	37⅞
December	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm early with lard at the high point of the season on small offerings and a fair demand prompted by reports of a good consuming demand and influenced by firmness in the hog market. On the advance, however, longs sold heavily and prices gave way, and at the close of the day were easy at the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000, estimated for Friday 17,000; Kansas City received 6,800, and Omaha 14,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	...	...	13.32	13.30	9.40
Sept.	13.55	13.40	13.40	13.50	9.65
Ribs—					
July	13.77	13.67	13.67	13.80	9.70
Sept.	13.87	13.70	13.70	13.85	9.95
Pork—					
July	...	...	25.20	25.55	15.40
Sept.	24.97	24.70	24.70	25.00	15.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was easier, closing with net losses of 5 to 10 points. Total sales for the day were 18,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.70@11.00	10.75
July	10.76	10.70	10.70@10.80	10.77
August	10.75	10.64	10.66@10.67	10.75
September	10.62	10.58	10.54@10.55	10.64
October	9.65	9.58	9.57@9.59	9.64
November	8.71	8.65	8.67@8.68	8.72
December	8.64	8.54	8.55@8.57	8.60
January	8.60	8.57	8.57@8.59	8.62
February	....	....	8.60@8.66	8.65

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was comparatively quiet, total sales aggregating 22,500 bags, but, after a slight hesitation at the start, prices again showed firmness and at the close of the day were 8 to 10 points net higher. Prices in the Santos futures market were unchanged to 25 points higher at the opening and during the day there was a very firm feeling, with further buying on the part of exporters.

The local spot market was inactive, but prices were firmer, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c and Santos 4s at 10⅝c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.01	7.93	8.05@8.07	7.94
August	..	..	8.15@8.16	8.05
September	8.25	8.14	8.24@8.25	8.15
October	..	..	8.29@8.30	8.20
November	..	..	8.34@8.35	8.25
December	8.39	8.29	8.38@8.40	8.30
January	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.35
February	..	..	8.49@8.50	8.40
March	8.56	8.45	8.55@8.56	8.45
April	..	..	8.60@8.61	8.51
May	8.64	8.55	8.64@8.65	8.56
June	..	..	8.70@8.71	8.61

SUGAR.

The local market for sugar futures was considerably more active and closing prices were 6 to 9 points net higher, with sales of 5,450 tons. The opening was quiet, but reports that Europe had been a fair purchaser of raw sugar in Cuba and a little better demand in the spot market, as well as a more active business in refined, created quite an active buying movement, which was participated in by local shorts and leading trade interests. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.37	5.33	5.36@5.38	5.27
August	5.41	5.41	5.41@5.43	5.35
September	5.48	5.43	5.47@5.48	5.41
October	5.42	5.42	5.42@5.44	5.36
November	5.32	5.32	5.32@5.35	5.26
December	5.15	5.07	5.14@5.15	5.05
January	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.77
February	..	..	4.56@4.58	4.48
March	..	..	4.59@4.61	4.51
April	..	..	4.62@4.64	4.54
May	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.57
June	..	..	4.68@4.70	4.60

The local market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.65 for fine granulated. The more favorable weather seemed to stimulate the demand, and domestic buyers seemed more inclined to take hold. Withdrawals on old contract were good, and it was said that second-hand sugars were all cleaned up. The local market for raw sugar was more active, and prices for Cuban varieties were ⅛c lower; but at the close the undertone was steadier, with buyers willing to pay 5⅛c for shipment sugars of Cuba. Closing prices were 5⅛c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.27c for centrifugal and 5.50c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 24,863 packages. Tone of the market was somewhat firmer. At the slightly lower asking prices prevailing on Wednesday buyers took hold better and there was some speculative trade attracted here from out of town. This relieved the pressure to sell considerably, especially on the higher grades of creamery, and there was a more confident holding of such in the morning. Ladles and packing stock easier. Creamery, extras (92 score), per pound, 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score), 27@28c; seconds, 25½@26½c; thirds, 24½@25c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 27@28c; State dairy, tubs, fine to fancy, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 24@25½c; renovated, extras, 26½c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 23@23½c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 25,790 cases. Arrivals continue moderate, and, with a fair trade in progress, stock offering on the open market is cleaning up satisfactorily in all the better grades and in good value cheap eggs, for which values maintain a firm tone. Middle grade eggs are moving only moderately, but are held about steady at proportionate prices. Nearby white eggs are in fair supply and the general demand is moderate. There is some shortage of very fancy, full, new-laid stock, for which prices rule firm. Only a small proportion of the supply shows the high quality necessary to command top quotation, and yet occasional selected cases of extra fancy quality are reported sold a shade higher. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 21½@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 22c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@21½c; checks, good to choice dry, 20½@21c; undergrades, 19@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@31c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@28c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 26@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@27c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 23@30c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar. Finlay<N Y C RR, (2.) Universal Transfer Co<Federicaskleboigst.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy Calendar—At 2 P. M., in Room 322 P. O. Building.

Discharges: Sam'l Honeyman et al, I. S. Remsen Mfg Co, Albert E. McMulkin, Kenneth G. Agnew et al, Ralph F. Cochrane, Henry P. Quartlander, James Dusmanes, William H. Weissager, George R. Alexander, Charles F. H. Hass, John A. Mall, John C. Quinn.

Motions: Rockaway Soda Water Mfg Co., A. D. Matthews Sons, Inc., Jacob Shapito, Charles Camuth, Peretz & Grossman, (2.) Jacob Weiss, Star & Star Co., W. & S. Schlesinger Co., G. Franklin Stringer, (3.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Planten<Nat Nas Bk, Re Malbie, Shattock<N Y Edison Co, Barton<Bedini, Smith<Shapiro, Rosenwald<Friedman, Rizzo<Syrkin, (2.) Re Dur Eco Elec Co, Dressler<Beard, Re Tausig, Re Green, Herbst<Keystone Driller Co, CNY<J. Burke Impr Co, Weingarten<Weingarten, Re Braverman, Gabaide<B H R R, Black<same, Feuerman<Nas Elec R R, (2.) Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld, Re Rubenstein, Re Singer, Rosenberg<Rosenberg, Benjamin<Shougood, Handel<Brimberg, Smith<Mag, Beuscher<Beuscher, Re Lanzer, Stansbury<Stansbury, Kings County Lighting Co<Woodbury, Silverberg<Pullman, All-Package Grocery Stores Co<McAtamney, Cirrito<J. G. White Eng Corp, N Y Public Library<McDonald, Mallash<Mallash, Burns Brothers<Loyal Coal Co, Lefkowitz<Lefkowitz, McCracken<McCracken, Walter<Walter, CNY<Murray, Hurowitz<Behien, Herbert<Herbert, Clergymen's Retiring Fund Socy<Fleming, Re Slavin, Met Sav Bank<Robinson, Morris<Alstadter, Duparquet, Hout & Mabeus Co<Hirsh, Re J. B. Greenhut Co, Momand<Landers, Durant<Berger, Lansing Liquidation Corp<Heinze, (12.) Davis<Brenner, Re Katz.

Kobre<Equit Life Assurance Society, Drew & Lewis Co<O'Brien, Grand Union Paper Co<Schlesinger, Am Etch Cigar Co<Jacobs, Re F. Jacob Co, Wandel<Wandel, Security Mfg Co<Naughton, Jones<Woodin, Bergkamp<Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc, Burns Bros Ice Corp<Whitesell, Washlikoff<B. Q Co & Sub R R, Kelly<Delaney, (2.) U S Grand Lodge Order Brith Abraham<Schindler, Same<Nashisky, Laceby<Laceby, Wilson & Provost<Samson, Re Concrete Products Co, Deugger<Ashley, Rogers<Rogers, (3.) Gwirtzman<M R Holding Co, Inc, Ender<Kunsberg, Re Robinson, Oppenheim<Abbott, McNeill<McNeill, Bialock<Irwin, Vitale<Vitale, Colle<Colle, Mowery<Mowery, Lane<Butler, Same<106 East 19th St Co, Brown<Tates & Porterfield Trading Co, Re Carnegie Trust Co, Re Washington Sav Bank, Clark<Clark, Isotta Fraschini Motors Co<Quintard, (2.) State of Yucatan<Argumedo, Mollenhauer<E. A. Straut Farm Agcy, Collins<Boyle, Hardin<Robinson, Dotson<Dotson, Selden<Richmond & Suburban Land Co, People<Great Atlantic & Pac Tea Co, Chappotin<Corcoran Realty Co.

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Lucy A. Hinsecker, Thomas A. Butler, Frank Di Gennares, Isadora L. Mander, Edgar M. Taplitz, Ferdinand J. Schlott, John C. Gelich, Frederick T. Trowbridge, Charles E. Schafer, Josephine H. Cole, Bridget Quarley, Annie Bushenbach, William F. Smith.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ames F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Lateska<Gramercy, Frankel<Bauman Model Co, Charmak<Macher, Lateska<Gramercy, Ehrenst<Remer, Glick<Heise, The Aeolian Co<Haight, Couteurie<Millen, Friedman<Jaar, Freyhan<Kahn, Johnson<Thompson, Hallenbeck<Abramowitz, French Trading Co<Brew, Gertner<Gordon, French Trading Co<Brew.

Frankel<Lynch, Illing<Black, Kanter<Winst, Shields<Levine, Bay State Thread Wks<Serkman, Paul<Leonard, Greenbaum Bros<Oliva<Baldwin, Levine<Baumann, Isaacson<Crean, Oliva<Baldwin, Rakavsky<Hart, Steinthal<Zeigler (3), Finn<Alexion, Smith<Corcoran, DeAlteris<Lefante.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Mount Vernon Trust Co.—Robert L. Stanton; re De Vergesteijn, (Rosewood St.)—William H. Olmsted.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Gaetano Marchesini et al.<Nicola De Toma et al.—Gaetano Marchesini.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar adjourned until Tuesday, July 11.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Dollar Savings Bank<Ruf et al—Isaac Y Russell.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Henry Morgenthau Co<Hibbard Holding Corporation—Herman Asher.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Budkin (Mischanski.) Phinny<Hay (2.) Re Corona Ave. N Y Mortgage & Sec Co<El & Sub Rty (3) Van Tuyl<Sullivan. Kennedy<Kennedy. Re Brooks. Re Smith. Re Condit. Re Collins. Re Nacher. Re Samuels. Re Delehanty. Stobbe<Retzlaff. Mortgage Holding Co<Steele. Chinnery<Duffy. Re Collins (564 Court St.) Lumley<Lumley. Tooker<Victor. Re Gaunt (Parkes). NY Utilities Co<Wmsburg St'm L'dry. Parker<N E RR Co. Teich<N Y Cons RR.

Hornstein<N Y Cons RR Co. Re Maple St. Warner<Hyland. Abrams<Menken. Thornburn<Boda. Gershkowitz<Kosky. E Brooklyn Sav Bk<Lipschutz. People<Deinhardts. Aetna Mfg Co<Zehden. Gaussmann<Frank. Kesman<Popple. Lack<E W Bliss Co. Braun<Roberts. Westcott<Mayne. Refineries of Olive Oil<Henle. Weinstein<Levy. Altman<Altman. Re Norton (Wina.) Anderson<McDermott. Hanna<Hanna. Home Title Ins Co<Cass. Loveday<Watson. Bornstein<Hergenicht. Pinkbeiner<Pinkbeiner.

Contested foreclosures calendar: Pendleton<Toluca, Inc. Neugass<Staverly Rlty US Title Guar. Co<Staverly Rlty Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M. Sklar<Owen. Selner<Garden Bldg.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

107TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st av, 50x100.11; George P. Ludlam against William C. Reeber et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

97TH ST, s s, 353.4 ft e of Amsterdam av, 16.8x100.11; Fanny H. Clark against Caroline Stone et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baldwin & May.

BAXTER ST, 118 to 122; Mott st, 84 to 88, and 168 and 165; Elizabeth st, 41 to 47; Citizens' Central National Bank of New York against Emilie Hansburger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Standish, Mooney & Shipman.

GRAND ST, 129 and 131; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Cornelia Cruger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

130TH ST, 272 West; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Kelly.

Bronx.

LOT 25, block 3,202, section 11, on tax map; Urban Securities Co. against William H. Valentine et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

SIMPSON ST, 908; Henry Morgenthau Co. against Hibbard Holding Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Stone.

JACKSON ST, e s, 403 ft n of lot 441, 25x108; Andrew C. Jung against Vincenzo Caruso et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 236; John F. Popple against estate of Theodore Goetze et al., June 19, 1915 ....$319

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 242.1 ft s of 169th St, 77.3x161.8; City Mortgage Co. loans County Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment $46,000

169TH ST, s w side, 149.2 ft e of Tiffany St, 60x95; City Mortgage Co. loans County Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment $38,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 180 and 182, s e corner of Wooster St, 50x75, foreclosure June 14; William W. Hoppin, referee, to Edmund J. Levine, Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., trustee will of Julius Levine; attorney, S. C. Steinhardt, 50 Broad St $40,000

BOWERY, 80 to 82½, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, 100x75x irregular; William Kramer's Sons Realty Co. to William Prager, individually, 120 East 74th St et al., executors Pincus Lowenfeld, mtg $100,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CHRISTOPHER ST, 108, n s, 136 ft w of Bleecker St, 25x80; Leonard Weill to Giovanni Tortorici, 114 Christopher St, mtg $8,500, all liens, July 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

CROSBY ST, 151, e s, 64.10 ft n of Houston St, 25x75.5 to w s of Lafayette St (316), 25.11x75.9; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Louis Bettinger, 83 East 19th St, mtg $15,000, b. and s., all liens, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

EAST BROADWAY, 202, n s, 25 ft w of Montgomery St, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Jacob Rabolsky, 202 East Broadway, and another, mtg $12,000, June 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 179th St, 93.7x129.1x92.6x125; Hatton Realty Co., Inc., to Hy. D. Chapin, 51 West 51st St, mtg $130,000, b. and s., June 28; attorney, William S. Hill, 160 Broadway $1

GOERCK ST, 11, w s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 17x50; Co-Free Realty Co. to Esther Realty Co., 700 Riverside Drive, July 5; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St $100

HAVEN AV, w s, at n s land conveyed to Panoranzio & Grassi by party first part, March 14, 1912, 15x90.10x irregular; Rube R. Fogel to Alto Realty Co., 360 5th Av, quitclaim and correction deed, June 11; attorneys, Simmons & H., 198 Broadway $1

HOUSTON ST, n e s, 114 ft n w of Hancock St, runs n e 100 x n w 15 x s w 97 to s e of Bedford St, (No. 2) x s e along Bedford and Houston Sts to beginning; Irene Curry to Honora Lorenz, 380 3d Av, Astoria, Borough of Queens, mtg $3,500, June 29; attorney, William J. Hofmann, 258 Broadway $100

MANHATTAN AV, 402, e s, 25.1 ft s of 121st St, 16.6x95; Lillian R. Metcard to Benjamin F. Frey, mtg $12,000, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONTGOMERY ST, 71, n s corner of Cherry St, (254); Montgomery St, 60 x s, 20x80; Cyril Holding Corporation to Francesca Realty Co., 52 Norfolk St, b. and s., all liens, June 30; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 204.1 ft s of 177th St, 68.2x136.8x irregular; Edward Tostman to Palacio Co., 1,200 Broadway, rerecorded from Aug. 23, 1915; attorneys, Simmons & H., 198 Broadway $1

UNION SQUARE WEST, w s, 52.6 ft n of 16th St, 30.6x150; William Prager to William Kramer's Sons Realty Co., 89 Bowery, mtg $225,000, all liens, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Lowenfeld et al., exrs., &c., of Pincus Lowenfeld, to same, ½ part, mtg $225,000, July 5; attorney, same $100

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Morton St, 56.3x138.8x irregular; Falkenau & Hammerschlag to Fortis Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $70,000, all liens, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 1,140, e s, 50.5 ft s of 63d St; Palmira Deluchi to Adelina Romanelli, 323 East 63d St, quitclaim, June 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

3D AV, 1,816, s w corner of 101st St, 100 East, 25.11x98; Led Realty Co. to Minnie Rothenberg, 106 Lewis St, mtg $27,000, all liens, July 6; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St $1

50TH ST, 333 East, n s, 130 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Elise Hasselberger to William Hasselberger, 333 East 50th St, July 5 ....$1

51ST ST, 333 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Elise Hasselberger to William H. Bering, 333 East 50th St, July 5 ....$1

52D ST, 204 West, n s, 122.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Conrad H. Zuelch, executor, &c., to Ella Zuelch, 209 West 52d St, ½ part, Justus Zuelch, Bloomington, N. Y., ¼ part, and Conrad H. Zuelch, 1,040 Bryant Av, ¼ part, mtg $6,000, May 10; attorney, Conrad H. Zuelch, 1,040 Bryant Av $1

60TH ST, 152 and 154 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 42x100.5; Alice T. Drexel, Newport, R. I., to Barbara R. Hatch, Jericho, L. I., June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

69TH ST, 336 East, s s, 425.5 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Elizabeth Fries to Marie Renner, 150 East 93d St, mtg $5,000, July 6; attorney, Vaclav Pavella, 339 East 71st St $9,200

70TH ST, 226 East, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, foreclosure June 23; Charles M. Russell, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., address, 59 Cedar St $18,500

70TH ST, 230 East, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, foreclosure; same to same, June 30; address, same $18,500

70TH ST, 232 East, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, foreclosure June 23; Charles M. Russell, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., address, 59 Cedar St $18,500

70TH ST, 230 East, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, foreclosure June 23; same to same; address same $18,500

71ST ST, 310 East, s s, 273 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Weiher Construction Co. to Emily Weiher, 369 5th St, Brooklyn, mtg $22,000, June 16; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av $100

70TH ST, 512 East, s s, 226 ft e of Avenue A, 25x62.1x25.2x57.11; Rosa Koltsch to Marie G. Kuerst, 378 Woodycrest Av, Bronx, mtg $6,400, June 30 ....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Lotty Koltsch to same, mtg $6,400, all liens; attorney, Francis J. Kuerst, 32 Nassau St $1

81ST ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x204.4 to s s of 82d St; E. Matilda Ziegler to the Arten Realty Corp'n, 217 Broadway, all liens, June 30; attorney, Realty Trust, 217 Broadway $100

94TH ST, 216 East, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6x24.9x irregular, foreclosure, May 16; John Gruenberg, referee, to Catherine Springer, 27 Avenue A, May 25; attorney, C. Huth, 34 Nassau St $19,750

97TH ST, 62 West, s s, 301 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11; Eliz. L. Murray to Bloomingdale Day Nursery Association, 154 West 96th St, mtg $14,000, all liens, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

96TH ST, 25 West, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Robert J. Smith to Frank Hopp, 31 West 96th St, mtg $20,000, b. and s., C. A. G., July 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way $100

96TH ST, 154 West, s s, 232.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.4x78.3x15.3x78.5; Bloomingdale Day Nursery Association to Eliz. L. Murray, 62 West 97th St, mtg $5,000, b. and s., June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $19,000

SAME PROPERTY; Eliz. L. Murray to Henry F. Davelstein, 156 West 96th St, mtg $5,000, July 5; attorney, same $100

100TH ST, 71 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, all; 100th St, 105 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, ½ part; 100th St, 105 West, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, ½ part; Ida, wife of David Galewski, to David Galewski, East Williston, L. I., all liens, July 5; address, 299 Broadway $100

100TH ST, 50 East, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Hy. C. Wiesemann to Carrie Block, 189 West 82d St, mtg $26,000, all liens, April 29; attorney, M. Heine, 34 Nassau St $1

117TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 100x201.10x irregular; Mattie Selinger to Anna C. Duppell, 124 Reid Av, Brooklyn, mtg $85,000, July 1; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 152 Court St, Brooklyn $100

121ST ST, 447 East, n s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Abrams Corull, 224 8th Av, mtg $7,500, July 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

122D ST, 259 West, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 27x100.11; Madeleine S., wife of Herman Becker, to Anna M. Roux, 195 East 83d St, mtg $19,000, July 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

122D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Morningside Av East, 14x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Bertha Davidson, 306 West 112th St, mtg $7,700, July 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

128TH ST, 551 West, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11, foreclosure June 13; John T. Martin, referee, to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 and 7 Park Place, Jan. 14; attorney, Richard Kelly, 258 Broadway $20,000

130TH ST, 39 West, n s, 415 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Mary A. Moriarty to Thomas S. Moriarty, 39 West 130th St, May 18; attorney, H. S. Cook, 36 Park Row ....Gift

132D ST, 509 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, foreclosure; Harold C. Mandelson, referee, to Howard Willets, New Marlboro, Mass., et al., trustees, June 22; attorney, Frank L. Hall, 20 Broad St $31,300

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, 3,959, e s, 50x100; Alfred E. Olsson et al. to Arpad and Marie Von Harber, 1,774 Mount Hope Place, July 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 400 ft n of 198th St, 25.16x132; John Mangini to Trojan Building Corporation, 505 Willis Av, mtg $8,000, June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way $1

CAMBRELING AV, 2,494, e s, on map of S. Cambreling, 25x137x25x137.2; Michael Giordano to Martin Getsler, 2,527 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 114 ft s from tangent point directly north of 168th St, 77.3x irregular; Mack Construction Co. to County Building Corporation, 370 East 149th St, mtg $12,000, July 3; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 188th St, 98.3x29.10x98.4; M. & B. Holding Co., Inc., to William Kaufmann Construction Co., 2,406 University Av, mtg $3,500, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 188th St, 125.1x98.11x125x96.11; Martin Getsler to Michael Giordano, 2494 Cambreling Av, mtg $15,000, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Glover St, 32x102.3 x20x107.1; Violet E. Reeves to J. Albert Hildreth, 383 East 166th St, mtg $1,000, Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, J. Hunter Hildreth, 3d Av and 148th St $100

KNOX PLACE, centre line, 12.3 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 25x150; Robert—J. Boyle to Solomon Weil, Tyler Place, West New York, N. J., mtg $1,600, July 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 168, map of Joseph Husson, at Clason Point; Matthew A. Husson to Roger F. Rinn, 4,322 Osgood St, July 1; attorney, Roger F. Rinn, Bergen Building $1

LOT 13, map of Hunter estate, Rosie Napples to Hudson Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $400, June 19; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St $1

LOT 404, map Bronx View Park; Filippa Lacquidara to Rosario Orlando, 1,900 Barnes Av, ¼ part, right, title, and interest, June 30; attorneys, Foster & C., 46 Cedar St $1

LOTS 3 and 4, Block 1, map of Morris Park; Francis F. Talcott and another to Joseph Talcott, 7 West 57th St, June 29; attorney, Joseph Talcott, 225 4th Av $1

LOTS 20 to 22, Block 22, same map, same to same, June 29; attorney, same $1

LOTS 6 and 8, Block 23, map of Morris Park; Pauline Glachman to Rose Feldman, 216 Silver St, Rutherford, N. J., July 5; attorney, M. Friedman, 1,400 Bronx Av $1

MINFORD PLACE, 1,435 to 1,439, w s, 103x100; also Crotona Park East, s s, 170 ft e of Suburban Place, 44.2x34.11x95.1x101.10; Francis Kelf to Anna M. Decker, 3,605 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $2,500, June 30; attorney, A. W. Decker, 3,605 Grand Boulevard and Concourse $100

MOTT AV, n e corner of 150th St, 213.9 to 150th St x 393.9 to Sheridan Av x 233.10 to 150th St x 274.7; William B. Byrne, referee, to Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St, July 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $50,000

O'BRIEN AV, n e corner of Newman Av, 25x100; Susan E. Rudd, executrix, to Roger F. Rinn, 4,322 Osgood St, June 16; attorney, Roger F. Rinn, Bergen Building $100

PARK AV, 4,689, w s, 25x100; also Park Av, w s, 160.5 ft s of 181st St, 40.5x100.2x 57.3x100; Marion C. Schauenberg to Patrick M. Breslin, 2,401 Marion Av, July 5; attorney, Patrick M. Breslin, 2,401 Marion Av $1

PASSAGE AV, e s, 251.6 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Vito Rizzo to Henry C. Niedenstein, 1 West 100th St, mtg $4,000, July 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, 1,911, w s, 25x100; Trojan Building Corporation to John Mangini, 2,500 Bainbridge Av, mtg $40,000, July 5; attorneys, Townley & C., 149 Broadway $100

ROEBLING AV, n s, 125 ft w of Mayflower Av, 50x100; Clotilda Sambetti to Giovanni Federici, 1,609 East 215th St, mtg $3,700, July 5; attorney, C. H. Baechlin, 1,123 Walker Av $100

WALES AV, w s, 201.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x88.11x25x113.11; Anna Ruchti, widow, to Margaretha Bonifer, 515 East 148th St, mtg $13,000, July 6; attorney, H. J. Sullivan, 3d Av and 148th St $100

WALTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 75x100; Martin Gilmartin to George W. McAdam, Jr., 20 West 50th St, mtg $9,000, July 5; attorney, George W. McAdam, Jr., 20 West 50th St $100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 224.3 ft n of 168th St, 48.9x80x irregular; Mary and John Mangini to Trojan Building Corporation, 505 Willis Av, mtg $26,000, July 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

1ST AV, e s, Lots 376 and 377, map of Mount Eden, 100x100; Rosalie Loeb to Joseph C. Rindskopf, 70 Fort Washington Av, 1-5 part, June 29; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway $1

181ST ST, s s, 244.9 ft e of Morris Av, 50.6x118.6; John C. Heyer et al. to Seraphine Mascaretti, 1,709 East 151st St, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

166TH ST, w s, 146.2 ft s e of Tiffany St, 60x irregular; Mack Construction Co. to County Building Corporation, 370 East 149th St, mtg $1,250, July 3; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St $100

167TH ST, 768 East, s s, 64.2x70; Annie N. Chardavoyne to Mathew J. Ready, 197 Market St, Newark, N. J., trustee, mtg $15,000, May 26; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 80 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mathew J. Ready, trustee, to David May, 3 East 116th St, June 30; attorneys, same $1

194TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Decatur Av, 108.1x250x104.7; Henry R. Murray to Mary Annan, 2,545 Webster Av, mtg $6,350, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

215T ST, 721 West, n s, 50x100x146 irregular; H. D. Baschard, executor, to Adam J. Volze, 175 West 231st St, July 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

232D ST, n s, 165 ft w of 6th St, as on map of Wakefield, 25x90; Roman Dombrowsky to Witold Bartoszewski, 1,542 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, July 5; attorney, Antoni Gromisch, 299 Broadway $1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,174, store, except in part; William Dechelle to Charles Horn, 2,174 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916 ....$1,200

AVENUE A, 36, all; Max Reaseman to Adolph Deutsch, 29 East 104th St, and another, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, C. Frankel, 150 Nassau St $4,740

BROADWAY, 1,436; also 7th Av, 612, all; Elizabeth Chamberlain and another to Chillis Co., Inc., 200 5th Av, extension of lease of March 11, 1914, to April 1, 1927; attorney, George Thorp, 200 5th Av $12,000

BROADWAY, 753 and 755, south store and basement; Sailors' Snug Harbor to Charles Co., 200 5th Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916 ....$4,000

PEARL ST, 466, all; Edwin A. Johnson to Oscar C. Brunner, 465 Pearl St, from July 15, 1916, to April 30, 1921; attorney, Julius Schwartz, 212 Montague St, Brooklyn $2,000

4TH AV, n w corner of 12th St, parts of first and second floors and basement; William M. Cheesebrough and another, exrs. of Charles A. Cheesebrough, to the United States, by Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Whiteside Hill, 33 Howard St $8,000

47TH ST, 61 West, parlor floor; Morris Hasel to Ludwig Kasel, 1,696 Clay Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916 ....$1,200

64TH ST, 223 West, east store and part of basement; Adam May to Patrick Lawlor, 143 West 107th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, Bershelmer & S., 125th St and Amsterdam Av $780

Bronx.

HOME ST, 695, all; New York and Eastern Realty Co. to Jacob Berman, 117 East 108th St, 3 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Benjamin Cheses, 302 Broadway $3,537

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 775-780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80, ten-story apartment house; adjourned to July 18.

By Henry Brady.

Chrystie St, 220, e s, 190.3 ft s of Houston St, 25x75, 6-story tenement and stores; Commonwealth Insurance Co. against Sidney Kasnowitz et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due on judgment, $22,868.33; taxes, &c., $814.20; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

2d Av, 1,302, s e corner 69th St, 25.6x80, 5-story tenement and stores; Emigrant Savings Bank against Richard Price et al.; R. & J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due on judgment, $18,821.60; taxes, &c., $649.03; to the plaintiff for $23,500.

131st St, 306 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11, vacant; adjourned to Aug. 3.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Madison Av, 1,642, w s, 81.11 ft s of 110th St, 19x100, 5-story flat; R. C. Cales against R. S. Mayer et al.; F. H. Comstock, attorney; due on judgment, $16,326.78; taxes, &c., $301; to Meyer Auerbach for $17,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, 904, e s, 321.3 ft s of 165th St, 30x171.7, 2-story frame house; F. W. Kraemer against E. A. Wall et al.; A. D. Pape, attorney; due on judgment, $5,363.52; taxes, &c., $900; to A. G. Beckmann for $8,500.

By Henry Brady.

Westchester Av, e s, about 438 ft n of Walker Av, 181.6x221.4 to Pelham Road x 235x202; also Westchester Av, w s, opposite, 181.6x25.1x irregular; W. H. Boam, trustee, against I. D. Burke et al.; John Theall, attorney; due on judgment, $9,031.21; taxes, &c., $4,244.69; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Tremont Av, 2,389, n s, 163.9 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 25.1x108.5, lives; C. H. Harbaugh against Annie Egan et al.; W. J. Kohl, attorney; due on judgment, $5,000.00; taxes, &c., $1,062.17; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By James J. Donovan.

126th St, 622 and 624 East, s s, 530.2 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 48.3x100, five-story flat; Rose Rudinsky against Weiher Construction Co. et al.; Action 1; M. C. Levine, attorney; due on judgment, $6,097.13; taxes, &c., $381.37; prior mortgage, $31,000; to the plaintiff for $34,500.

126th St, 626 and 628 East, s s, 578.10 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 48.3x100, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due on judgment, $6,073.82; taxes, &c., $381.37; prior mortgage, $31,000; to the plaintiff for $34,500.

126th St, 630 and 632 East, s s, 627.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 48.3x100, five-story flat; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; due on judgment, $6,073.82; taxes, &c., $381.37; prior mortgage, $31,000; to the plaintiff for $34,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

43d St, 615 West, n s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5, 2-story stable and three-story rear building; General Synod of the Reformed Church of America against P. H. Eckhardt, Jr., et al.; C. V. Pallister, attorney; due, $7,065.21; taxes, &c., $858.26.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tinton Av, n e corner of 149th St, 100x84, vacant; William Rankin against Financiers Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; W. B. Adams, attorney; due, $22,603.20; taxes, &c., $2,500.

Trinity Av, n e corner of 149th St, 100x84, vacant; William Rankin against Financiers Realty Co. et al.; Action 2; W. B. Adams, attorney; due, $14,558.70; taxes, &c., $1,480.

Thessaly Place, s e corner of 149th St, 100.10x38.7x irregular, vacant; William Rankin against Financiers Realty Co. et al.; Action 3; W. B. Adams, attorney; due, $6,895.23; taxes, &c., $1,200.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Flat in Trade for Bronx Property—East Eightieth Street Deal—Post Office Lease on Fourth Avenue—Coney Island Auction Buyers—Suburban Sales.

Among the features in the realty market yesterday were the transfer of the old Bowery property, known for over half a century as the Atlantic Garden; a lease at $20,000 a year for ten years by the United States Government for Post Office uses of the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and a Harlem deal, involving Bronx property in trade.

The Harlem deal was the sale of the five-story plot at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and 133d Street, 24.10 by 86, by the Systell Holding Company, Sidney Stein President. The buyer was Wilhelm Lauter, who gave in exchange the four-story flat at 661 Beach Street, 33.4 by 125. Edward N. Crosby & Co. were the brokers, in conjunction with the Lauter-Lodes Company, who represented Mr. Lauter. Gettner, Simon & Adler represented the Systell Company as attorneys.

Activity on East Eightieth Street.

An investing client of John J. Kavanagh has purchased from Edward G. Veith 67 East Eightieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 15.7 by 102.2. This property adjoins the dwelling sold recently by the same broker to Francis R. Arnold, who made extensive alterations, and is diagonally opposite 48 East Eightieth Street, which the same broker sold for Mr. Veith as executor for the Sarah Frank estate to James M. Leopold.

No. 75 East Eightieth Street was recently sold to Edgar A. Levy, which he altered into an American basement dwelling. Other recent sales on the block were 59 by Isabella Hoffman, and 61 by Henrietta Obermeyer.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Elizabeth Fries sold to Marion Renner 85 East Sixty-ninth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 77.4.

John H. Mackey purchased from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as executors 20 East 131st Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 18.2 by 99.11.

Fourth Avenue Post Office Lease.

The United States Government has leased for Post Office purposes the basement and part of the first and second floors in the building at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, for a period of ten years from May 1, 1916, at $20,000 a year. The lease was taken from William M. Chesebrough and others, executors of the estate of Charles A. Chesebrough.

Old Atlantic Garden Transferred.

The transfer was recorded yesterday of the old Atlantic Garden property at 50 to 52½ Bowery, fronting 75 feet and running through to Elizabeth Street, from the William Kramer's Sons Realty Company to William Prager, subject to a mortgage of $700,000. At the same time Mr. Prager transferred to the Kramer Company the eleven-story Decker Building at 33 Union Square West, 32.6 by 150, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, subject to a $225,000 mortgage.

Gift of Harlem Residence.

The four-story dwelling at 39 West 120th Street, 20 by 99.11, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, was transferred as a gift yesterday by Mary A. Moriarty to Miss Theresa S. Moriarty. It is assessed at $8,500.

New Realty Company Buys Flats.

The recently organized Dowmen Realty Company has purchased 455 and 457 West Forty-third Street, two five-story flats, on a plot 50 by 100.5, from the estate of Caroline Brundage. Marston & Co. were the brokers. The property was held at $56,000.

Bronx Sales.

A client of Morris Sax has purchased for investment from Joseph Reller 450 East 136th Street, a four-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Leroy Coventry & Co., Inc., sold for a client eight lots at the corner of Undercliff Avenue and Palisade Place to a builder.

Brooklyn.

Jenkins & Hammond sold for the Oakcrest Apartment Company, Inc., a sixteen-family apartment house at 954 East Fifteenth Street, for $50,000.

The Realty Associates sold 1,123 Fifty-first Street, a one-family brick dwelling recently completed, on a lot 20 by 100, with automobile driveway and brick garage, to Joseph Kelley.

The Delack-Levey Company has sold nine lots in the Bay Ridge section, on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Colonial Road, for the Arcadia Realty Company to the Farbman Contracting Company, Inc., for improvement with two-family houses with garages.

Coney Island Auction Buyers.

Several Coney Island properties were sold at auction yesterday by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company. The three-story house on the northwest corner of West Avenue and Second Street, 50 by 70, sold for $4,500 to Ann E. Perrie; on West Avenue, between Second and Third Streets, a two-story frame house sold for $2,975 to Vincent Massa; a lot adjoining, 20 by 100, to the same buyer for $500; four lots on the northeast corner of West Avenue and Third Street, from $450 to $550 per lot, and two houses on Second Street, near West Avenue, for $2,775 and $2,750 to George Ashley and George W. Bowers, respectively.

Long Island City.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., sold 433 Potter Avenue, Long Island City, in the Steinway section, a six-family brick tenement to Frank Masin for investment.

New Jersey.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 40 by 100 feet on Myrtle Avenue to Joseph Carlson; a plot 60 by 100 feet on Centre Street to Joseph Jacobson, and a plot 40 by 150 feet on Fourth Avenue to Alfonso Guerriero.

W. Gill Wylie, Jr., bought the McLean property of five acres, with large frontage on the Shrewsbury River and Riverside Drive, in Middletown, opposite Red Bank. There is a large dwelling, garage, and outhouses on the property.

$100,000 Acreage Sale at Greenwich, Conn.

The sixteen-acre tract of land held by the Higgins Estate at about $100,000 has been sold by Thomas N. Cooke to the Greenwich Land and Development Company. The company is planning to lay out this tract in building sites for residences.

Commercial Leases.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased for a term of years the store at 615 Fifth Avenue to Tonying & Co.

G. D. & H. V. Dike have leased the store at 2,123 Eighth Avenue to Gristede Brothers.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., have leased the store and basement 423 Fourth Avenue to Oppenheimer & Pressman, the store and basement at 22 East Twenty-first Street to Wilder Brothers, and, with Hall & Stern, the store and basement at 51 West Twenty-fourth Street to E. A. Steinfeld.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Rev. Albert Deane Pell, who recently sold his residence at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, has leased the dwelling at 22 West Fifty-third Street from Frederick R. Halsey for a term of years. Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease.

The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation has leased 24 North Washington Square for a term of twenty-one years, from May 1, 1917, to John H. Davis.

Pease & Elliman have leased for H. Rawlins to J. P. Bell the five-story dwelling at 50 West Seventy-third Street. A home for the nurses of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital will be erected on the vacant plot 207 to 211 East Sixty-third Street, 125 feet by 40 deep, in the rear of the hospital building. The plans have been drawn by Yorke & Sawyer. It will be a six-story structure and will cost about $300,000. The plot is between Second and Third Avenues.

$987,500 in Loans Placed.

Legare Walker has sold for Mrs. Emily B. Wilkins of Paris, France, a mortgage of $275,000 covering the nine-story apartment at 40 to 46 East Sixty-second Street. Mr. Walker has also placed for the Schlegel Investing Company $275,000 on the ten-story factory building southeast corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-second Street; for the Centrefield Company, $200,000 covering nine buildings on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street; for the Warlock Corporation, $90,000 on the six-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 106th Street; for Mrs. Eleanor P. Gage, $20,000 on 228 West Eighteenth Street, and, in conjunction with John S. Heep, the following loans: For the Wardour Corporation, $50,000 on the seven-story loft building at 80 to 82 Wooster Street $20,000, $20,000 on 40 to 46 East Sixty-second Street, $30,000 on Riverside Drive, southeast corner of 145th Street, and $27,500 on 374 to 380 Second Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Centre line of 157th St, 180 ft w of Riverside Drive, for four one-story garages, 214.8x16 and 214.8x40; Charles Adams, 646 West 158th St, owner; John Harden, 531 West 157th St, architect; cost, $48,000.

177th St, n s, 60.42 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 30.8x17.2; Frank Gass, 2,215 Webster Av, owner; B. Ebeling, 2,400 Webster Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Terrace Place, n s, 100 ft e of Eagle Av, for a one-story brick garage, 50x41; Charles F. Volk, on premises, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alteration.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

118th St, 60 and 62 West, to two five-story tenements and stores; B. Alexander, 114 West 27th St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 847, e s, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100, July 5; Diedrich Weinberg and wife to Anna Weinberg, 102 West 94th St, 3 years; attorney, E. Dudley Barlow, 290 Broadway $1,000

BOWERY, n e corner of 1st St, 30.10x73.1x40.9x70, 1 part, July 1; Carrie T. Winegard, Catskill, N. Y., to Anna Pekowsky, 450 Audubon Av., installments, $25 monthly; address 450 Audubon Av $350

CROSBY ST, 151, e s, 64.10 ft n of Houston St, 25x78.5 to s s of Lafayette St, x24.11x78.6, July 5; Louis Ettlinger to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

EAST BROADWAY, 236, n s, 23 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x56.6, July 5; Jacob Eskolsky and Philip Klein to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,300

SAME PROPERTY, July 5; same to same, installments, prior mtg $9,300; attorney same $2,700

HENRY ST, 156, s s, 26.1x100, July 3; Minsker Independent Old Men's Benevolent Association to Henry Chertoff, 101 Forsyth St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $17,000; attorney, D. Kornbluch, 154 Nassau St $1,100

HOUSTON ST, n e s, 114 ft n w of Hancock St, 100x97x irregular, June 29; Honore Loretz to Irene Curry, New City, N. Y., due as per bond; attorney, William J. Hofmann, 258 Broadway $5,500

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x100, June 27; Frank Wilson Construction Co. to the American Savings Bank, 113 West 42d St, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $40,000

6TH AV, 824, e s, 70 ft s of 47th St, 20x79, July 6; Emilie Dumond to Helen T. Lawlor, Elmhurst, L. I., due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jos. V. Mitchell, 233 Broadway $4,000

8TH AV, e s, 72 ft s of 35th St, 23.8x100, May 31; Marie G. and Howard R. Howser and Arthur F. Randolph, executors, &c., of George W. Howser, to Arthur F. Randolph, 508 West 114th St, 5 years, prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Perry & Inslee, 2 Rector St $4,000

9TH ST, 5 East, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92.3, July 5; Harry H. Benkard to Walter G. Oakman, Islip, L. I., et al., executors, &c., Andrew Freedman, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $17,400

50TH ST, 453 West, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, July 5; Patrick Kelleher to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 1 year; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St $300

57TH ST, 150 West, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x200.10 to n s of 56th St, 153 West, July 3; Helen C., Emilie S. and Arnold W. Pupke to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, due as per bond; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St $5,000

69TH ST, 356 East, s s, 458.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4, July 6; Marie Renner to Elizabeth Fries, 356 East 69th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Vaclav Pavelka, 326 East 71st St $8,150

71ST ST, 310 East, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4, May 1; Weiher Construction Co. to Walter R. Comfort, 780 West End Av, due as per bond, prior mtg $16,000; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av $6,000

90TH ST, 62 West, s s, 160 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, July 5; Paulina Ehrlich to Solomon Offmer, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,500; attorneys, Hanbowitz & E., 320 Broadway $2,000

98TH ST, 25 West, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, July 6; Frank Hopp to Robert F. Smith, 614 West 146th St, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

99TH ST, s s, 232.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.4x79.2; Henry F. Dabelstein to Elizabeth L. Murray, 62 West 97th St, due as per bond, prior mtg $5,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

121ST ST, 447 East, n s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11, July 6; Abramo Ceruti to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

122D ST, n s, 208 ft e of Morningside Av, East, 16x100.11, July 5; Bertha Davidson to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,700

171ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 143x95, July 5; Maxwell Building Co., Inc., to Abraham and Louis Davis, 241 West 112th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $135,000; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $10,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, 3,956, e s, 50x100; Arpad and Marie Von Barber to Alfred C. Olsson, 3,004 Heath Av, et al., July 5, 3 years; attorney, John Davis, 65 William St $3,000

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 348.10 ft s of 169th St, 77.3x138.2x75x161.6; County Building Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, July 5, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $60,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 196th St, 95.8x25.10x95x43.6; William Kaufmann Construction Co. to M. & B. Holding Co., Inc., 123 Nassau St, June 30, due Aug. 1, 1917, 6 per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

INTERVALE AV, 1,045, w s, 25x105.11; William A. Dunford to Lena Bushman, 2 West 120th St, June 30, due as per bond; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St $3,000

KNOX PLACE, centre line, 72.2 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, runs n 25 x a 130 x s 25 x w 130; Solomon Weil to Robert J. Boyle, 220 9th St, West New York, N. J., July 3, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

RIDER AV, w s, 150 ft n of 138th St, 50x125 to Mott Haven Canal x43x115; Ludwig F. D. Schutte to John Blockhaus, 390 College Av, July 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Blockhaus, 390 College Av $3,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Elm Av, 112x118.3x100x85.10; Emily and Marie Blaesius, executrix, to Ruth Jakobi, 480 West 24th St, June 30, due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Blaesius, 2,691 Creston Av $5,000

WALTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 75x100; George W. McAdam, Jr., to Martin Gilmartin, 679 Oakland Place, July 5; due April 12, 1918; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av $8,000

WEBSTER AV, 1,718, e s, 16.8x121; Herman G. Dircks to William Peshpeit, 1,718 Webster Av; prior mortgage, $4,000; July 5; due as per bond; attorney, C. N. Horstman, 461 Tremont Av $500

WILLET, or PARK, AV, w s, 300 ft n of 216th St, 25x100; Ellen Gilmore to Daniel Hardie, 3,754 White Plains Av, July 1, due as per bond; attorney, Joseph L. Zoetsel, 4,102 White Plains Av $700

140TH ST, 603 East, n s, 40x95; Frank Dill to Alois Dill, 428 East 75th St, and another, July 3, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. Dill, 428 East 75th $5,000

151ST ST, s s, 244.9 ft e of Morris Av, 50.6x118.5; Serafino Masciarelli to Louisa M. Feldhusen, 642 St. Ann's Av, and another, July 3, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

169TH ST, s s, 146.2 ft e of Tiffany St, 60x irregular; County Building Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, July 5, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $33,000

194TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Decatur Av, 50x108.1; Mary Annan to Henry R. Murray, 288 East 194th St, July 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,500

231ST, 112 West, n s, 85.10x148x irregular; Adam A. Voise to David Meyer Brewing Co., 3,560 3d Av, July 5, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 134 and 136; Benjamin D. Torgownick against Abraham Levine, owner; Abraham Greenspan, agent, contractor $225

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 172d St, 44.5x110; Anna Brill against Joseph Levine, owner and contractor $2,019

FAIRMOUNT AV, n e corner of Ellsworth Av, 61.2x110; August Diener against Augusta Kretsch, owner; Martin Kretsch, contractor $155

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,479, 2,481, 2,483, and 2,485, East Side Iron Works, Inc., against Osborne Realty Corporation, owners and contractors $507

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 CHURCH ST.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250
CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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A REAL BARGAIN.
Northwest cor. Boston Road & DeReimer Av. 3 full lots; 2 blocks from Baychester Av. Station (N. Y., Westchester & Boston Rapid Transit Line.) Only $5,800; part cash.
REID & LOWERY Tel. 380 Cliffside, PALISADE, N. J.

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HUNTINGTON
10,000 SQUARE FEET
$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.
$5 Down. $2 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

AT BALDWIN HARBOR.
Will sell, with water front rights, very attractive 6-room bungalow, all improvements, magnificent fixtures, etc.; big grounds; best neighborhood; at sacrifice price; $275 buys it; balance can be arranged. H. B. S., 82 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,997.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHINEAS WALLACH & NATHAN WALLACH, individually and as co-partners doing business as WALLACH BROS., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Nathaniel Walker, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 7th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Cotton piece goods and silk poplins.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on July 5th and 6th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BOGEN, Bankrupt.—No. 23,211.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Maurice E. Sobel, the Trustee, at public auction by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, at No. 1,028 Washington Av., Borough of Bronx, on the 7th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Ladies' and gents' furnishings, notions, dry goods, fixtures, etc.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated, June 23, 1916.

MAURICE E. SOBEL, Trustee, 320 Broadway.

LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of WM. LEBOWITZ and IRVING MENCHER, doing business as LEBOWITZ & MENCHER.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Friday, the 7th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,018 Flushing Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of gents' furnishings, a large stock of shoes, Panama and straw hats, fixtures, &c. MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.

In the matter of COTTIER & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, July 7, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the interest of the bankrupt in two pictures by Reyburn, at present in the possession of W. L. and C. M. Agnew of London, England, subject to a lien by said Agnew.

W. T. FEARON, Trustee.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of The Marine Oil Engine Company, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 12, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine lot of office furniture, blue prints and drawings of marine engines, carpets, typewriter, etc.

BENJAMIN SWARTZ, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,406. In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER BUCHWALD, Bankrupt.

Alexander Buchwald was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 1, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 18, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, July 5, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A MINUTE OF YOUR TIME
MAY BANISH YOUR MORTGAGE WORRIES. IF YOU PASS THAT MINUTE LEARNING ABOUT OUR MODERN MORTGAGE METHODS. CALL ON US.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St. Tel. John 6094.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALES
Without Reserve
SATURDAY, JULY 15
At 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine, under mammoth tent.
Belle Harbor, N. Y. City
On the Rockaway Coast
55 OCEAN FRONT LOTS
Also
32 INLAND LOTS
SATURDAY, JULY 22,
At 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine, under mammoth tent.
Edgemere, N. Y. City
On the Rockaway Coast
217 CHOICE LOTS
And
4 ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES
60% on Mortgages. Title Policies Free.
Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Write for booklets.
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Your Children's Health Is Assured at
Shore Acres
"On the Sound, at Mamaroneck, N.Y."
A CHILDREN'S PARADISE. 40 minutes from the Grand Central, with every facility at hand for ideal suburban all-year-round home life. Beautiful residences on magnificent plots which you can purchase for small first payment of $1,000 down, balance on easy payments, or we will build you a home of your own planning and guarantee you the same low construction cost that we receive for building a large number of houses.
Write, call or 'phone for particulars.
Shore Acres, 51-A East 42nd St., N. Y.
Murray Hill 2326.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COMPULSORY AUCTION SALE
SEVEN 5-STORY HOUSES
883-887-891-907-911 Southern Boulevard
922-923 Barretto St.
85% of Purchase Price can remain
On 2nd Mortgage
Although it is a
Foreclosure Sale
JULY 18
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 3208 Third Ave., Bronx.
New Law Apartment Houses, with stores. In fine condition. One block from new Lexington Av. Subway Station at Hunt's Point Av. and two blocks from Simpson St. Subway Station.
For Particulars and Booklet Apply
Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St.
A. Arent Co., Agents, 1018 E. 163 St.

AUCTION SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.
Whittaker Estate, consisting of 6.264 acres, situated on North Street, on road to Greenwich Country Club; handsome Colonial residence of 18 rooms, pipe organ, art gallery, 5 bathrooms; large garage, stable, greenhouse and other outbuildings. Cost to complete $100,000.
To be Sold Saturday, July 15th, at 3 o'clock, on the premises.
For booklet and other particulars apply to
THOMAS N. COOKE, AUCTIONEER,
Smith Bldg. Tel. 480. Greenwich, Conn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO AVOID FORECLOSURE
must be sold within 10 days, my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements; large plot of good soil for garden and poultry; one block from trolley; must have $250 cash at once, balance very easy terms; only 25 minutes from N. Y. or Brooklyn. B. Herzog, 349 East 14th St.

IDEAL HOME
AT FLUSHING, L. I.
8 rooms, butler's pantry, tiled baths, every known convenience; garage, garden, &c.; must be sold at sacrifice. Address Flushing, Box 178 Times.

IDEAL HOME
Seven rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; $250 cash, easy payments for balance. Home, Box 120 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bargain—For Sale or Rent.
Georgian Colonial, new house planned and built by private gentleman for his own comfort at Colonial Heights, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; sewers, electric light, gas; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 3 baths; attractive sleeping porch; large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Fine Large Corner Space. One Flight
Suitable for Banking Office, Custom Tailoring, Ladies' Furnishings or Other Mercantile Business. Splendid Opportunity for Right Party. Immediate Possession; Terms Reasonable.
Apply to Agent on Premises, Room 304, 32 Nassau St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rent THEN Buy!
New 8-Room, All-Year Residence
large plot; big living room, 2 baths, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic, A1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

SUMMER AND WINTER
Magnificent residence for rent or sale, at sacrifice, 16 rooms and 3 baths, improvements up to the minute; large corner plot on top of hill adjoining grounds of best and largest Golf Course of New Jersey; 34 minutes out; close to 2 express stations and trolley to New York. Will rent with purchase privilege; rent to apply. PAUL DELMONT, ROOM 178, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y. Telephone, Cortlandt 8748.

FOR SALE OR RENT
New Jersey Farm, near Red Bank, 160 acres good farm land and 80 acres timber. Fruit trees, ten-room house, three baths. Good outbuildings; two brooks through property.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway New York City

Look! Bargain! Dutch Colonial
NEW SEASHORE FURNISHED HOUSE; HIGH-CLASS EQUIPMENT; GARAGE; OCEAN BOULEVARD, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.; rental price takes title. Photo. Navesink Park Co., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 15x23
Dining Rooms 19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

6-8 ROOM APARTMENTS
Roxborough, Broadway & 92d St.
LEWIS H. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

4-5-6-7 Rooms
$660-$1,400.
317 W. 99TH ST.

WEST END AVE., 829
8 Rooms and Bath.
Windows Facing Riverside Drive.
RENTS $1,300-$1,800.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A—640 Madison Av. "HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Apply Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

54th St., 200 West
To sublet a three and four-room Furnished Apartment.
Apply 200 West 54th Street.

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER 130TH ST. AND OLD BROADWAY; 50x100; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE $7,500. OWNER, 12 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Four story and basement brown stone front, 326 East 17th Street, opposite park. Chas. Bohlen, owner, 286 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Two-family cheap for cash; $1,500. 3,332 Hull Av., Bronx.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 865 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements; rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit; abundance of grapes; big garden, chicken house, large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 2 full-size lots; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $30 monthly buys it. CC, 606, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath, steam heat, veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. Water Front Bungalow, Box 122 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 132 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm, with a 6-room house, barn, &c.; room for chickens; garage; lawn, paths, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. E., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

A few lots on Atlantic Ocean in New York City for sale very cheap; highly developed section; no assessments; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 810, Century Building, New York.

Builder's eight-room residence in Bayside, Long Island, restricted section, artistically decorated, easy terms. Owner, Schmid, 581 Ninth Av., Astoria. Phone Astoria 705.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Frank C. Briggs, 2 Rector St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

All-year-round bungalow in restricted neighborhood fronting Atlantic Ocean. Will sell at once. Any reasonable offer accepted. Terms to suit. H. L. Simpson, Room 539, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

40 minutes from N. Y. on Lackawanna R. R. A few delightful houses for rent in MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. or will sell on very easy terms. J. Charles O'Brien, South Orange.

Stucco house; 8 rooms; electricity, steam heat, hardwood floors; fully screened; shade trees; modern plumbing; two blocks from trolley, six minute from railroad. 109 Oak Tree Place, Leonia, N. J.

INCOMPARABLY ATTRACTIVE.
Hill Top all-year bungalow sites; rare views; town water, electric lights, refined section; near station; hour out; big plots, 50x200; only $300 now. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

Bungalow, $150 cash, $12.50 monthly. Four rooms, bath, improvements; $1,350; title guaranteed. Fare 7c. Owner, 236 River Road, Bogota. Fort Lee ferry, Paterson car; 25 minutes.

MOUNTAIN LAKE.—Home with magnificent view; must sell; necessary to go to Europe; great bargain. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2 and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot, $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 137 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 30 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

We specialize in Bergen County Titles. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Choice locations on Cape Cod for Summer homes; salt water; lake frontage and inland locations; 5 to 10 acre tracts. THE HOMESTEAD TRUST. Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H. K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 140-acre Berkshire Hills farm for small place within commuting distance New York; equity $7,500; mortgage $2,700. T. B., 9 South William St.

Wanted, farm or house, unencumbered, in part payment of business and residence buildings; corner plot; State road; Waldwick, Bergen County, N. J. Tyndall, 141 B'way.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—House between 20th and 23d Sts., 8th and 10th Avs. 336 West 21st.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NEW YORK COMMERCIAL COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 18046.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Joseph W. Harriman, John Z. Lowe, Jr., and William A. De Long, the Trustees in Bankruptcy in this proceeding, have filed their report as such Trustees, claiming compensation at $33,743.46, upon which heretofore has been paid $31,478.03, in the office of the undersigned Referee herein, where the same may be inspected by creditors and all parties in interest, and that a final meeting of creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of the Referee, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on July 7, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., at which meeting (1) the final report of the Trustees will be examined and passed upon, and if found correct the same will be allowed and the Trustees discharged of their trust and their official bond canceled; (2) the petitions for allowance to John W. Ingram and Joseph M. Hartfield, as attorneys for the Trustees, also any other applications for allowance or claims against said Trustees, will be examined and passed upon; (3) an eighth and final dividend will be declared by the Referee if there are any funds applicable thereto; and (4) any other business proper to be performed at such meeting may be transacted.

Please take further notice that at the time and place aforesaid the Trustees will offer for sale at public auction certain uncollected notes, claims and accounts, certificates of stock, mortgage bonds, and all other uncollected assets of the estate, an itemized list of which is on file in this office and marked Exhibits A and B attached to the Trustees' petition filed herein June 29, 1916, which list is open to the inspection of all creditors and parties in interest.

The Trustees will also offer for sale at the same time and place aforesaid the books, papers, and records belonging to the bankrupt herein.

Further particulars as to the above-mentioned property may be obtained on application to the Trustees' attorneys, John W. Ingram and Joseph M. Hartfield, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York.

New York, June 27, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,302.—In Bankruptcy.—FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on June 27, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, July 17, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV., 212.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

10TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; unexcelled board; electric light; phone; table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

[illegible], 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well-appointed house; near subway, "L," surface.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

76TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sun room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Cool, modern house, excellent service and table; delightful Summer location.

104TH, 314 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms and bath; private residence; board optional.

112TH, 509 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with or without private bath; excellent table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private boarding house; excellent table.

AMERICAN refined private home; large, beautiful new elevator apartment; delightfully cool location, Riverside Drive, facing river and park; desires married, paying guests; telephone. Morningside 9411.

One couple only in spacious apartment overlooking park; real home. Z 209 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, facing the Drive; private family; refined surroundings; high-class apartment. Audubon 4570, Apartment 6B.

The Woodbury, 888 Riverside Drive, 2 blocks north of 159th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Room, floor, suite, board; very reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 322 (75th)—Cool rooms; subway, bus; conveniences; excellent service.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 106 Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station. On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house; (100 guests, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room, board, $10, $20 each; special week-end rate, $6, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, including room, meals, railroad ticket, ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS on Long Island Sound, with or without meals; 50 minutes from Herald Square; use of bathing beach. Y 375 Times Annex.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

Sheepshead Bay.—Private family, accommodate gentlemen, couple for Summer. 2,641 Kenmore Place.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

WOULD BOARD and give best of personal care to one or two children in my own cottage; references. Box 242, Sound Beach, Conn.

New York State.

"Smith's," in the Adirondacks.—Good board, comfortable rooms; rates, $7 to $10; write for photos, &c. G. S. Smith, Johnsburg, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

PRIVATE HOME care for limited number mildly insane or feeble minded women, children, and aged; references; moderate. Miss C. Bell, Bernardsville, N. J.

Maine.

THE LYNAM HOUSE, BAR HARBOR, MAINE. Quiet home cooking; attractive, ideal place for rest and pleasure. Booklets.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple desire board, with room, bath, refined private family; all conveniences; willing to pay for desirability; water location; references exchanged; give full details. M 132 Times.

Board wanted on up-to-date farm by family of three; easy commuting distance New York. J. L. Johnston, 65 Broad St., New York.

Refined couple, with child, desire board with private family in country or beach about an hour's ride from N. Y. City. A 216 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Hatfield House, 163 East 29th St.—Three rooms and bath, southern exposure, to sublet for July and August.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates Columbia Students. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 813. 8th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $85 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; references; just completed; special weekly rates. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

Opposite the Ansonia, between West End Av. and Broadway.—Handsome six extra large rooms, two baths, completely and beautifully furnished; owner going abroad, will sublet for two months at $100 month; rent unfurnished, $150; bargain. Goodman, 227 West 74th St. Telephone 4695 Bryant.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th.—Between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, hall boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A. The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS. Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents. 507 WEST 112TH ST.

Some unusual Summer opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession. The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

Comfortable completely furnished seven-room corner apartment for Summer. Call or phone Sherburne, 177 West 95th St.

High class 3 or 4 rooms, completely furnished; piano, silver, linen, &c.; Summer reduction. Superintendent, 137 W. 82d St.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Five rooms, top floor; elevator; July, August; reasonable. Superintendent or Barton, Rector 8240.

162d St. and Broadway, (Alfredo.)—Six-room front elevator apartment to Sept. 15; $45 per month; references. Kimball.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 8 rooms; piano, electricity, linen, silver; convenient cars. Garrett.

Sublet—Five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession. 5D, 245 Ft. Washington Av.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1492.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 2 baths. 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 31.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession at once. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

570 Park Av., Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club. 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,000. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

21st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

479 Madison Av.—Apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; service.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,350. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

[illegible] West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms; elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

24th St., 15 West.—Seven large light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Broadway and 95th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 6 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartment, high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

2,424 7th Av.; 6 rooms. Bath, steam, light; $40 and $45.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 13 West 54th Street. Yearly Rentals $1,200 to $1,800. Apply on Premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John.

48th, 330 West.—Six rooms, bath; hot water supply; $29.

9th Av., 632, (near 45th.)—Five rooms, floor through; range boiler; $20-$22.

50th, 450 West.—Six-room flat; $23; range boiler. FEIST & CO., 208 West 42d St.

360 WEST END AV. (101st St.)—Eight-room apartment; southern exposure; reduced rental to Oct. 1; furnishings optional; also longer lease. 7,678 Barclay, or premises.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Lake George.—Fully furnished Summer camp, nine rooms; hot and cold water; stationary range; electric light, telephone; garage; accommodate ten adults; large veranda under shade trees; boating, bathing, fishing; one mile from railroad, trolley cars, village, and telegraph office; special price, one, two, or three months; send for photographs and plan. A 212 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cook's Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

At Plandome, Manhasset Bay.—Ten rooms; large plot; vegetable garden; shore privileges; ten minutes' walk to station; thirty-one minutes to city; $200 per month. Dr. W. S. Thomas, 240 West 71st St.

For Rent—Comfortably furnished eight-room house, East Orange; screened veranda; child's playhouse, swing, croquet in yard; telephone, player piano; $50 month. N 162 Times.

Charmingly situated seven-room studio house; bath; furnished, unfurnished; $110 monthly; exclusive neighborhood, Lawrence Park. "Desirable," Bronxville, N. Y.

Ennis's 4 and 5 rooms, furnished bungalow; all improvements; near water; rents weekly or monthly. Office, Bayside Place, Hammels, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

Adirondack cottage, shore Lake Pleasant; six rooms, piazza; $125, from $175; ideal, select. Hays, 207 Park Place, Brooklyn.

$35 Month.—Rent furnished house; 10 rooms; Ridgewood, N. J.; bargain. E 218 Times Downtown.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Furnished camp, Adirondacks; four sleeping rooms; Aug. 1 to Sept. 15; good spring water requisite; reasonable distance of station; full particulars. N 150 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,348.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM H. WILSON and CHRISTOPHER J. WARRELL, individually and trading as WILSON & WARRELL, Bankrupts.

William H. Wilson and Christopher J. Warrell, individually and trading as Wilson & Warrell, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on June 21, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 17, 1916, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting, and to pass upon proposed offer of composition.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,353.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN JACOBS, Bankrupt.

Benjamin Jacobs was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 30, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 17, 1916, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 23,408.—In Bankruptcy.—HATTIE B. FRANK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Hattie B. Frank are hereby given notice that on June 30th, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 17th, 1916, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 21,852.

Notice is given that HENRY THOMPSON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The tropical disturbance has passed along to southern Mississippi with much decreased intensity, but with continued heavy rains, the general rain area covering Georgia, Florida, and the Gulf States, except Texas. Definite information regarding the storm on the Middle Gulf Coast is not yet available, on account of the failure of the telegraph service.

There was no precipitation of consequence other than that before mentioned, except in eastern North Dakota, New Mexico, and extreme western Texas.

Pressure continues high over the northern and eastern districts, with temperatures above the seasonal average, while in the extreme West temperatures were also high, but with low pressure.

Showers will occur Friday in Tennessee, the east Gulf States, Georgia and Florida, and also on Saturday in Florida. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderately south, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast, with fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday, moderately warm.

New Jersey and New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	64	63	6 P. M.	75	80
6 A. M.	62	61	9 P. M.	75	83
9 A. M.	69	71	11 P. M.	73	75
12 M.	71	77	12 P. M.	72	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 75.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 5:20 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
1:00—130 E. 103 St.; Louis Karp......Slight
2:10—Randall's Island, Hospital...Not given
8:40—966-994 Westchester Av.; Esterbrook Brothers and others..Not given
9:20—120 W. 17 St.; W. B. Odd......Slight
9:15—164 W. 146 St.; R. Odenheimer...None
11:30—351 W. 63 St.; Catharine McGovern.$5
M.
12:00—330 West End Av.; H. Bershad...Slight
P.M.
3:50—146 W. 45 St.; W. McManus....Slight
5:40—300 W. 145 St.; S. McNulty....Slight
7:40—36 W. 15 St.; Weinstein & Reigas...Slight
8:24—307 E. 8 St.; Eva Holige.......Slight
9:40—[illegible] E. 3 St.; Schiffman Bros..Not given
10:30—744 Columbus Av.; S. Newman.....$200
10:30—571 2 Av.; J. Mayer.........Slight
11:40—Av. A. & 64 St., n. w. corner, (manhole;) Ed. Elec. Lt. Co..Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—2d Lt. H. S. Struble, 5th F. A., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

2d Lt. G. Pulsifer, Jr., 23d Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Major L. L. Fredendall, retired, is assigned to duty as an Acting Quartermaster at San Francisco.

A board to consist of Majors J. A. Shipton, C. A. C.; D. E. Aultman, 5th F. A., and F. S. Armstrong, Q. M. C., is appointed to meet at the Army War College, this city, to revise the Tables of Organization, U. S. Army, 1914.

2d Lt. T. J. Hanley, Jr., 23d Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Orders of June 29, relating to 1st Lt. O. N. Tyler, 4th Cav., revoked.

Orders of Feb. 9, relating to Major C. R. Darnell, M. C., amended to direct him, upon arrival in United States, to repair to this city, at once for duty, reporting to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Capt. F. J. Herman, Q. M. C., from duty as Assistant to Quartermaster of Ft. Riley, Kan., and will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as Quartermaster, and in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Ft. Riley, relieving Capt. L. R. Holbrook, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for temporary duty, retaining station at Ft. Riley.

Following 2d Lts. of the C. A. C. are detailed for service in the grade of 1st Lt. in the Ordnance Dept.: S. S. Spalding, C. G. Young, and A. B. Rockwood.

Maj. A. M. Davis, Q. M. C., upon relief from duty at Kansas City by Col. E. E. Dravo, retired, will proceed to Ft. Worth, Texas, to establish a purchasing station.

1st Lt. R. S. Bamberger, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo.

1st Lt. F. W. Kroll, M. R. C., will proceed to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for duty.

1st Lt. I. M. Madison, Inf., unassigned, is attached to 27th Inf.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed at once to Ft. Sam Houston for assignment: A. S. Jones, F. J. Tainter, J. F. Corbett, C. D. Pillsbury, W. T. Kennedy, D. MacCalman, N. Winslow, J. G. Kramer, W. E. Lower, D. J. Hayes, C. P. McCord, F. S. Baird, B. P. Norvell, W. C. Gibson, D. L. Eastland, J. A. Murphy, D. W. Overton, O. H. Deichmann, P. H. Zinkhan, H. Taylor, J. S. Walker, E. C. Gow, J. H. Lawson, A. C. Woods, D. Dale, F. E. Thompson, E. D. Cochrane, C. J. Boehs, A. V. Stephenson, A. P. Reed, J. W. Vaughan, J. R. Van Horn, J. G. Leitch, E. B. Friedenwald, G. R. Campbell, F. E. Jenkins, E. H. Porter, A. B. Dayton, M. J. Sheahan, W. J. McConnell, T. J. Walthall, H. S. Warren, W. M. Phelps, F. T. Hogeland, P. D. MacNaughton, and R. B. Hall.

Following officers of the C. A. C. will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty with the 4th and 5th Provisional Regiments, C. A. C., to be organized in that department: 4th Provisional Regiment: Col. S. E. Allen, Majors G. G. Heiner, (as Lieut. Col.,) F. M. Kessler, and L. S. Miller, and Capts. J. C. Goodfellow, (as Major,) F. W. Ralston, (Staff Adjutant,) A. J. Cooper, (Staff Quartermaster,) and G. G. Collins, (Staff Commissary.)

5th Provisional Regiment: Col. W. J. Beckman, Lt. Col. F. W. Coe, Maj. A. S. Conklin, Capts. F. N. Cooke, (as Major,) J. W. Gulick, (as Major,) L. E. Chappelear, (Staff Adjutant,) and G. Parker, (Staff Quartermaster,) and 1st Lt. L. D. Booth, (as Captain, Staff Commissary.)

Leave: 1st Lt. S. Miles, 3d F. A., seven days' extension.

Navy.

Pay Insp. B. P. Du Bois, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., July 10, to settle accounts and wait orders.

Bos'n H. Williams, Boston Yard, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Arthusa at Hampton Roads, Beale at Philadelphia, Colorado at Salina Cruz, Gloucester at Brooklyn; Tucker, Virginia, and Wainwright at Boston, Wheeling at Puerto Mexico; Sylvia at Washington; Arkansas, Aylwin, Baltimore, Cassin, Cummings, Cushing, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Jenkins, Kansas, McCall, Melville, Minnesota, Wadsworth, Winslow, New York, O'Brien and the Porter at Newport.

Sailed: Abarenda, Cavite for Nagasaki; Balch, Marblehead for Newport; Benham, Grampus for Sag Harbor; Bushnell, L-1, L-3, and L-4, Cape May for New London; Conyngham, Eastport for Boston; Cyclops, Sewall's Point for Newport; Delaware and New Hampshire, Rockland for Newport; Des Moines, Genoa for Ville Franche; Dolphin, Vera Cruz for Puerto Mexico; Florida, Bar Harbor for Newport; McDonough, Newport for New London; McDougal, Bangor for Isle au Haut; Michigan, Gloucester for Newport; Texas, Boston for Newport; Utah, Portland for Newport; Vermont, Salem for Newport, and the South Carolina, Rockport for Newport.

The orders of the Hector to Portsmouth, N. H., published on June 30, have been cancelled. The Hector will leave Norfolk about July 8 for Guantanamo to discharge and return to Norfolk.

The Neptune will leave Guantanamo about July 24 for Norfolk.

The Kentucky has been detached from the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to the Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Coast Guard.

Capt. E. Ridgely, the Ossipee, Aug. 15, to command the Onondaga and 30 days leave en route.

1st Lt. U. Harvey, of Engineers from special duty at Headquarters to the Mackinac.

2d Lt. E. W. Krafft of Engineers, the Mackinac, to resume duty on the Tuscarora.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10, including telephone and stenographic services; highest class location. Apply Albert G. Edwards, Room 1,106, McCutcheon Building, 341-347 5th Av.

Two floors, best Broadway location; very reasonable rent. Apply in shoe store, French, Shriner & Urner, 1,263 B'way.

Choice private office, use of handsomely furnished reception room, and service; reasonable. Suite 938, No. 33 West 42d St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $3 monthly; telephone service. Apply 500 B'way, Suite 807.

Large, light corner loft, 25x100, to sublet. Wilder, 580 Broadway.

Space for high-class dressmaker, with ladies' tailor. Barnett & Krohn, 16 West 56th.

[illegible] St., 11th Av.—Lofts, 25x80, with steam power; $35. C. Daly, 392 11th Av.

[illegible] light loft, [illegible] rent reasonable. [illegible]

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments, Inspector: F. J. Morris, 5 In. D., to Tr. Sch., noon, July 6, to 8 A. M., July 22.

To Training School from commands indicated, noon, July 6, to 8 A. M., July 25: Surgeon, Arch. D. Smith, 15 Dist.; Capts. L. M. Haupt, 37; G. C. Liebers, 60; E. F. McNally, 276; Lieut. C. H. Schofield, Tr. Sch.; T. H. Kelley, C. O.; P. S. McCormick, C. O.; J. L. Lisch, Tr. Sch.; J. M. Hackett, C. O.; A. Gray, Tr. Sch.; J. A. Park, C. G. Sergts. P. F. Hickey, 15; F. A. Henck, 21; C. E. Ratsky, 23; T. Coffey, 40; O. J. Walsh, 56; C. Newhan, 73; J. H. Ruddy, 155; Wm. Westenholme, 163; G. Belton, 275; J. Barber, 35; H. Taylor, C. O.; J. L. Unger, 15; R. Ross, 38; J. J. Flynn, 31; J. G. Schofield, 52; J. Stephenson, 74; F. Colleary, 150; F. Duffy, 147; J. F. O'Grady, 166; J. Conlon, 161; C. O'Leary, 51; G. F. Darrow, Traf. C.

Patrolmen—J. Gerrity, 1; W. B. Hotter, 1; T. F. Leahy, 1; G. F. Morano, 3; P. Cullinan, 3; G. Heitzman, 3; J. Mangan, 4; P. O'Connell, 4; H. H. Greims, 5; P. J. A. Burns, 6; W. J. Dillon, 6; J. Scott, 6; D. Breen, 7; M. Friedlander, 7; C. A. H. Harrold, 7; J. L. Chapman, 10; W. C. Doyle, 12; L. Haspil, 13; A. P. Stanton, 13; G. F. Bailey, 14; J. Boran, 14; P. J. Cahill, 14; P. Breves, 15; E. E. Byrne, 16; P. J. Kelleher, 16; C. F. Genthner, 17; J. Driscoll, 17; J. W. Albrecht, 18; J. T. Connolly, 18; T. J. Broderick, 18; E. V. McEvoy, 21; W. A. Carey, 21; B. Moran, 21; J. A. Schultz, 23; V. Berthe, 23; H. Vogel, 23; C. F. Clair, 25; D. Sullivan, 25; H. Hembdt, 26; F. Slocum, 26; E. Krohn, 28; S. Mayo, 29; J. O'Sullivan, 29; H. R. Hill, 29; W. Bennett, 31; T. J. Griffin, 31; T. J. D. Reilly, 32; J. C. E. Mullen, 33; R. Fulton, 35; J. L. Wynne, 35; F. Korman, 37; M. Isaacson, 1 O.; W. H. Johnson, 1; F. Timmons, 2; D. Downing, 3; G. Reid, 3; J. J. Walsh, 4; J. M. Jensen, 5; R. H. Tienken, 5; J. J. De Martini, 6; J. J. Kelly, 6; W. Tobin, 6; D. J. Eagan, 7; W. Gleason, 8; F. C. Kamino, 10; E. Maguire, 10; A. A. Flohr, 12; M. Kelly, 12; C. O. Ahlgren, 12; L. J. Bennett, 14; J. L. Hunter, 14; J. J. Brady, 14; W. J. Burke, 14; T. E. Mahoney, 16; W. F. McAvoy, 16; P. Flanagan, 16; H. Schwartz, 17; C. W. Fuchs, 17; W. T. Arneel, 18; E. Erick, 18; J. P. Carroll, 18; J. A. Peckner, 21; J. H. Kelly, 21; J. Murray, 21; W. C. Rosendale, 22; T. S. Carlin, 22; W. J. Aheran, 23; B. J. Schoenholz, 23; J. F. Cannon, 25; E. H. Stoll, 25; W. Kennedy, 28; P. Sheehy, 28; W. A. James, 29; D. Galvin, 29; J. C. Bergmann, 29; J. J. Dougherty, 31; D. McKeough, 31; C. Anderson, 33; A. Finken, 35; E. D. Clemens, 36; P. Scully, 36; J. McGrady, 38.

Patrolmen A. Gleason, 37; H. Hauser, 37; P. F. Hogan, 37; G. G. Morrisey, 38; E. Veth, 38; T. McMahon, 38; J. J. Zipp, 39; A. Caravetta, 39; J. Bremmer, 39; C. F. Kuenemund, 39; J. V. Healy, 40; M. Connelly, 40; A. F. Huber, 40; E. A. Reilly, 42; P. F. Connolly, 42; J. Cunningham, 43; J. F. Ward, 43; M. F. Farrell, 43; L. J. Fitzgerald, 43; G. Helm, 43; C. Link, 43; E. J. Galvin, 43; D. Murray, 61; J. F. Halligan, 61; M. Mathews, 61; A. Von Frank, 62; A. C. Mollers, 63; V. Cristiano, 63; W. Harvey, 65; W. Baechle, 65; F. M. Coffey, 65; J. G. Gimnane, 65; J. Rogers, 65; R. Tatnell, 65; E. J. Leahy, 65; T. S. Martin, 65; J. M. Singer, 66; T. J. McGrath, 66; W. F. Fleming, 69; J. H. Fitzpatrick, 74; J. J. McDonald, 70; A. Lurker, 80; J. F. Barrett, 80; L. Bruggermann, 80; H. Etherington, 143; J. Gallagher, 143; L. Messall, 143; T. J. Mahedy, 143; J. Favor, 144; C. Bonnano, 145; A. Innes, 145; R. Morano, 144; J. J. Gordon, 145; F. S. Grey, 145; W. A. Horan, 145; T. C. Pepper, 146; J. G. Lorper, 146; G. H. MacClarey, 146; J. Murphy, 146; W. S. Riley, 146; M. Sigal, 146; J. J. Keyes, 147; H. Seinroth, 148; F. W. Young, 148; J. P. Larkin, 148; A. Nicolay, 149; W. Greeley, 149; G. Basel, 149; H. Monsees, 149; P. Clarke, 150; J. O'Connell, 150; W. H. Daniels, 151; F. J. Gehrling, 151; W. Strutsenberg, 153; A. A. McLaughlin, 153; W. J. McCormack, 153; A. Welland, 154; D. Foley, 155; C. Bollenbach, 155; J. Y. Dawson, 155; J. J. Allen, 156; P. Fee, 156; W. W. Wohlafka, 156; J. J. Grady, 157; A. Gardna, 157; M. Kruszka, 157; T. J. Kilmartin, 158; J. J. Heavy, 164; E. P. Fream, 158; F. Reitz, 160; M. Cuff, 160; J. Hummel, 160; T. Snedeker, 160; L. O. Hellmuth, 161; G. R. Leonard, 161; J. T. Reilly, 163; C. J. Ellsworth, 163; W. Douglas, 164; S. Rosenfeld, 163; J. P. Finn, 164; A. Williams, 164.

Patrolmen E. Cantor, 165; S. McDougal, 165; J. Crawford, 167; P. Decker, 168; J. Hanratty, 169; H. A. Dohring, 170; W. D. O'Grady, 170; R. Chattaway, 171; U. Bostie, 173; J. E. Driscoll, 173; C. R. Fetscher, 173; J. Redmond, 173; H. Hoch, 174; W. T. McDonough, 174; W. T. Hogan, 274; W. O'Brien, 275; J. Binduleki, 276; E. Fleischer, 276; A. F. Radle, 277; E. Wiederkehr, 277; C. A. Praetorius, 278; J. F. Braininger, 283; E. Miller, 283; F. J. Malcolmson, 283; F. E. Green, 285; J. J. Kochman, 285; F. M. Campbell, Tr. A; M. Hessian, Tr. A; A. J. Coleman, Tr. B; T. Oswald, Tr. B; F. J. Norton, Tr. C; E. F. Byrnes, Tr. C; J. Cunningham, Tr. C; W. H. Eynon, Tr. C; W. F. Beecher, Tr. D; A. Winnegar, Tr. E; J. A. McKennan, Tr. E; P. Malahan, Bridge; J. J. Brennan, Tr. D; N. A. Davis, 1 Dist.; J. E. Hanley, 2 Dist.; J. J. Geraty, 4 Dist.; T. L. McCullough, 5 Dist.; L. B. Pastorini, 5 Dist.; F. Pristensky, 15 Dist.; R. Dawson, Tel. Bu.; J. Horn, S. B. H. S.; E. A. Olive, C. O.; P. Olive, C. O.; H. Yost, C. O.; J. V. L. Parker, Det. Bu.; T. J. Mulligan, 162; A. Nichols, 167; C. Daum, 168; E. A. Crowley, 169; T. J. Ebrgott, 170; T. Byrne, 171; J. L. Laidley, 169; C. H. Wolff, 171; W. H. Mayo, 186; E. Winter, 172; T. Fitzgerald, 173; G. J. Noel, 173; A. Wagner, 174; F. Holub, 274; H. Mailey, 274; A. E. McKeon, 275; H. J. Brown, 276; A. E. Fenin, 276; E. Ladue, 277; T. H. Young, 278; W. G. Hegeman, 279; F. L. Simmons, 280; W. G. Stretton, 283; J. A. L. Dunse, 285; L. Jacob, 285; A. Beaton, Tr. A; E. Collins, Tr. A; E. Donohue, Tr. A; D. G. Graney, Tr. B; D. Prendergast, Tr. B; G. Meisloh, Tr. C; W. Navin, Tr. C; J. E. Mesle, Tr. C; E. Conroy, Det. Bur.; C. D. Bradley, Tr. D; W. C. Behrens, Tr. E; S. Buckley, Tr. D; J. F. Mortimer, Bridge; G. C. Stiler, Tr. C; M. J. Mulderrig, 1 Dist.; J. A. McCormack, 2 Dist.; J. D. Breen, 3 Dist.; G. Green, 5 Dist.; J. C. Hart, 7 Dist.; T. F. McQuillan, 10 Dist.; F. F. X. Day, Tr. and Har.; T. F. Lillis, S. B. H. S.; J. H. Hellriegel, S. B. H. S.; J. Armstrong, Det. Bur.; C. Maurer, Det. Bur.

Lieuts. W. H. Van Keuren, 21; J. A. Altenbach, 152, and G. H. Quackenbos, C. O. Squad, to Tr. Sc., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 8.

Sergts. C. H. Pearce, 29, to Tr. Sch., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 8; R. H. McGill, 40; H. Kahl, 66; P. Vosburgh, 74, and C. Healy, 277, to Tr. Sch., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 10.

Patrol. J. Ward, 2, and A. W. Jayne, 145, to Mar. Div., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 6; J. P. Culkin, 14, to clerical and house duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 7; J. Pabst, 31, as station house att., 14 days, 8 A. M., July 10; J. F. Rooss, 96 to 37, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 12 P. M., July 5, to noon, July 25.

To Training School from commands indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 8: M. Maroney, 27; E. L. Kapko, 33; G. T. Valentine, C. O. Squad; G. A. Welf, 62; J. F. Murphy, 157.

To Training School from commands indicated, 30 days, from 8 A. M., July 10: Patrol. W. R. Black, 4; J. Seymour, 13; W. Hughes, 29; J. J. Ward, 29; J. F. Ward, 29; J. W. Ray, 37; F. Schwartz, 38; R. McKee, 43; W. J. Gaffney, 43; W. T. Northrop, 61; R. Thompson, 63; H. C. Jewett, 68; P. J. Driscoll, 69; P. X. Madden, 74; J. J. Mahoney, 74; E. P. Halpin, 156; W. J. Ferrick, 66; J. A. Lovett, 281; C. P. Gaul, 4th Dist.; J. E. Hanley, 2d Dist.; F. C. Murphy, Tel. Bur.; H. Upham, Traf. A; J. R. Coleman, Tel. Bur.; J. Dunn, Tel. Bur. Motor cycle Patrol. W. E. Mosher, 278, to Bridge, 30 days, from 4 P. M., July 7.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. L. W. Lake, 277, to bicycle duty, 4 P. M., July 7; excused from reserve duty for 90 days.

Sick leave: Act. Det. Sergt. 1st gr. H. C. Jessup, Det Bur., 90 days, 8 A. M., July 7.

Fire Department.

The following firemen, 1st grade, have been promoted to engineers of steamer in the Bureau of Fire Extinguishment at $1,600 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. July 7: W. J. McMahon, Eng. 2; C. A. Golden, 3; W. G. Quinn, 12; F. Rubino, 16; E. F. Mullally, 18; W. McIntosh, Jr., 42; J. J. Brady, 69; J. L. Smith, 218; C. Young, 231; F. L. Nicholson, 236; F. S. Kuhle, 268; J. Hines, H. & L. 1; F. O. Heinrichs, 6; H. G. J. Winter, 28; M. Seelinger, 46; J. Burns, Jr., 118; C. A. Hutchinson, 149; J. Shaw, Rescue 1.

The following stokers, Bureau of Fire Extinguishment, have been promoted to marine engineers in the bureau at $1,320 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. July 7: J. Alcorta, Eng. 86; J. McEvoy, 78; J. Mulligan, 85; J. Kenlon, 86; J. J. Hannon, 86; J. J. Kehoe, 252.

Assignments at 8 A. M. July 7: Engrs. of Steamer F. Rubino, Eng. 1; W. J. McMahon, Eng. 2; J. J. Brady, Eng. 15; C. A. Golden, Eng. 17; E. F. Mullally, Eng. 18; J. Shaw, Eng. 21; F. O. Heinrichs, Eng. 25; W. McIntosh, Jr., Eng. 71; H. G. J. Winter, Eng. 80; M. Seelinger, Eng. 83; C. A. Hutchinson, Eng. 208; W. G. Quinn, Eng. 209; J. L. Smith, Eng. 213; F. L. Nicholson, Eng. 216; C. Young, Eng. 217; J. Hines, Eng. 218; J. Burns, Jr., Eng. 266; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 264. Marine Engrs. J. J. Hannon, Eng. 57; J. Alcorta, Eng. 66; J. McEvoy, Eng. 78; J. Mulligan, Eng. 85; J. Kenlon, Eng. 86; J. J. Kehoe, Eng. 252.

Transfers at 8 A. M. July 7: Engrs. of Steamer J. Miller, No. 2, Eng. 288, to Eng. 245; E. J. Kaiser, Eng. 234, to Eng. 281; J. F. Rogan, Eng. 83, to Eng. 266; W. J. Hussey, Eng. 1, to Eng. 9; F. J. Krauser, Eng. 217, to Eng. 205; T. D. Murray, Eng. 264, to Eng. 253; M. R. Robinson, Eng. 211, to Eng. 249; J. Morrissey, Eng. 208, to Eng. 124; J. J. Holland, Eng. 2, to Eng. 227; C. F. McGinty, Eng. 54, to Eng. 40; H. S. Rogers, Eng. 16, to Eng. 54; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 21, to Eng. 56; P. Hughes, Eng. 60, to Eng. 52; G. A. Schwartz, Eng. 17, to Eng. 16; J. E. Yetter, Eng. 280, to Eng. 281; J. Thompson, Eng. 225, to Eng. 224. Fire. 1st gr. J. Smith, Eng. 72, to Rescue 1.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. T. J. Egan, Eng. 42, (reckless driving;) Eng. of Steamer M. X. Sullivan, Eng. 25, (neglect of duty;) Eng. of Steamer G. Stilley, Jr., Eng. 25, (same;) Eng. of Steamer M. G. Kerr, Eng. 20, (same;) Fire. 1st gr. F. Demmy, Eng. 37, (reckless driving;) Fire. 2d gr. C. A. Balduf, H. & L. 40, (reckless handling of tiller wheel.)

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. C. C. Carroll, Eng. 284, (on his own application,) an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., July 8; Fire. 1st gr. F. Schultze, Eng. 204, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., July 7.

Special leaves: Capt. J. E. Kiernan, Eng. 57, 60 hours, 8 A. M., July 11; Fire. 3d gr. J. A. Cronin, H. & L. 25, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 8; Fire. 2d gr. P. A. Moloney, H. & L. 36, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 6; Fire. 3d gr. J. Long, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 9; Fire. 4th gr. W. C. Butts, Eng. 22, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 8.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Examiners, which has charge of all examinations for licenses for service in the teaching and supervising staffs of the public schools, desires especially to announce the examinations to be conducted during the week of Oct. 16, for licenses to teach in high schools the following subjects:

Biology, men and women; chemistry, men and women; elocution, men and women; English, men and women; history, men only; Latin, men only; French, men only; mathematics, men only; Spanish, men and women; cooking, women only; mechanical drawing, men only; music, men and women; physical training, men only.

In many of these subjects (e. g., biology, elocution, English, mathematics, music, Spanish, physical training,) there is an urgent need for eligible teachers, especially men. The salary schedule for high school teachers runs from $900 to a maximum of $2,650, obtainable in the twelfth year. Credit of one to eight years may be granted on such schedule for successful experience in teaching elsewhere. Further details of such examinations, and information concerning other New York City examinations may be obtained at the offices of the Board of Examiners or by mail.

There have been placed, as of June 30, 1916, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as teacher of physical training in elementary schools the names of the following:

MEN—William E. Skillman, 79.46, and Carl C. Hermannsen, 75.1.

WOMEN—Julia R. Stahl, 81.06; Ruth O'Connor, 81.77; Helen W. Healey, 80.5; Alice Barker, 80.4; Helen A. Clark, 80.3; Isabel Miller, 80.2; Lilian C. Robertson, 79.6; Blanche V. Lynch, 77.1; Charlotte R. Leary, 74.55, and Emma R. Weiness, 74.25.

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in vocational schools the subjects respectively indicated here have been granted to the following:

Electric wiring, Bernard F. Farley and William M. Sugar; mechanical drawing, George Heymach.

A license as substitute trade order teacher of glovemaking in a vocational school for girls has been granted to Miss Lillian Andria.

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in the vocational classes of the elementary schools have been granted to the following applicants:

Woodworking, Frank I. Friehberg and Charles E. Muller; trade drawing, Edward Raffin.

The women on the eligible list for attendance officer feel aggrieved because the Board of Education has not appointed one of them from the list, although the register is more than six months old. They assert that there is an ever-increasing need for women truant officers on account of the growing number of girl truants. Some of them say that the Board of Education appoints men in the cases of truant girls, and they contend that this is a tactical error, as experience shows that in nearly every case where a girl is a truant she is a moral defective at the same time. The eligible women call attention to alleged disproportion in the number of the two sexes now employed as attendance officers by the Board of Education. The civil service list, it is said, shows that there are about 160 male and only 22 female attendance officers at work.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists to clerk, fourth grade, are announced:

Water Supply Board—Administration Bureau: M. Solon, 80; T. R. McGann, 80; J. A. Bartley, 77.01. Claims Bureau: M. Morris, 82.95; F. Koch, 77.50.

Bureau of Sewers and Highways, Maintenance, the Bronx: F. C. Johnson, 80.23; E. J. English, 79.70.

Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Bureau of Water Register, the Bronx: W. L. Kenney, 78.45; T. L. O'Neill, 76.72. Water Register Bureau, Queens: H. E. Sholl, 86.96.

United States.

The commission announces for July 19-20 at the New York Custom House an examination for attorney, for men only, to fill vacancies as assistant attorney and attorney as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800 a year. The persons appointed to these positions will be utilized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the administration of the act to regulate commerce. They will be employed throughout the various divisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission's work until they have become familiar with its practice, with the end in view that they shall become sufficiently expert in the technical questions coming before the commission to be utilized by the commission in analyzing testimony and exhibits and subsequently in conducting hearings for the commission as examiners. There are excellent opportunities for promotion for those who show themselves capable and able to adapt themselves to the work of the commission. The positions of examiner range in salary from $2,400 to $5,000 per annum, at which point the maximum salary is attained, and which grade carries with it the title of attorney-examiner. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in general law and education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DORMAN, ADOLPH H. (Aug. 20, 1915;) net estate, $26,612. Louise B. Laridon, daughter, was made sole beneficiary. Assets: bank, $250, and $72,000 from sale of seat on New York Stock Exchange, less $53,001 indebtedness due Exchange.

BURKHAM, MARY E. (March 5, 1916;) net estate, $34,094. Caroline Tousey Burkham, sister, sole beneficiary. Assets: bank, $1,653; personalty, $3,031; stocks and bonds, $27,399, and one-sixth interest in residuary estate of Elsey G. Burkham, appraised at $102,570.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J. (March 24, 1916;) net estate, $72,137. Three daughters and one son are the beneficiaries. Assets: realty, comprising the following: 332 West Sixteenth Street, $11,000; 358 West Eleventh Street, $9,000; 325 West Sixteenth Street, $12,500, and 144 West Thirteenth Street, $15,000; mortgages, $26,268; personalty, $100.

DUPUY, DORETTA GROVE. (Dec. 4, 1915;) net estate, $243,010. Bequests of $10,000 were made to each of the following: Sophia G. Kenyon, sister; Lucius Oppenheim, nephew; Madame Richard Blacque, niece; Cecilia Kalman, niece, and Julia Manley of San Mateo, Cal., no relation; $5,000 to Doretta M. Arkush of Redwood City, Cal., no relation; $1,000 to Salome Humbert, no relation; one-half the residuary, $93,405, to her husband, Raymond DuPuy, and the other half, of like amount, to homes for the care of aged ladies, divided at the discretion of her husband. Decedent also suggested that her husband bequeath his legacy to similar institutions. Assets comprised one-half interest in unimproved land at Broadway and 212th Street, appraised at $30,000; bank, $3,169; mortgages, jewelry, and other personalty, $12,070, and stocks and bonds, $217,136.

GEISENHEIMER, JACOB. (Oct. 28, 1915;) net estate, $55,839. Charles S. Geisenheimer, uncle, and fifteen cousins, are the beneficiaries. Assets: equity in 515-517 Park Avenue, $59,750; bank, $919; personalty, $50, and stocks and bonds, $3,975.

SEWELL, BARTON. (Jan. 7, 1916;) net estate, $1,441,331. Julia Taylor, widow, receives stocks and bonds of the Braden Copper Mines Company, in which the bulk of decedent's fortune was invested, valued at $526,250; to George F. Hilton, decedent's secretary, 1,000 shares Braden Copper Mines Company, $5,171; to sons, Frederick, trust fund of $272,583; William R., $194,050; Barton Sewell, grandson, $65,374 in trust, and Madeline Sewell, granddaughter, $25,050, in trust. Assets consisted of bank, $21,250; insurance and notes, $63,500; personalty and household furnishings, $10,090; stocks and bonds, $1,416,038. Mr. Sewell held in bonds of the Braden Copper Mines Company, $615,851, and in stocks, 118,056 shares at 6¾, valued at $752,619. Another holding was 1,000 shares Electric Boat Company preferred, appraised at $46,800.

STEUBER, CAROLINE. (June 2, 1913;) net estate, $48,165; nine grandchildren are the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $2,673; notes and mortgages, $82,731.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

CANAVAN, PATRICK. (June 21, 1916;) value of estate about $50,000. The bulk of the property goes to the decedent's daughter, Mary A. Woods, and to his sons, William and Michael. Two other sons, John F. and Maurice J., were not mentioned.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Clothing.

Men's Credit Tailors.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 3 Cortlandt St.)

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Helen G. Hart, after July 6, 1916. ALBERT J. HART.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—Encyclopaedia Britannica in good order; state price. Room 912, 145 West 45th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

40TH, 3 EAST—275 MADISON AVE. Elegant double, single rooms, private baths, electricity; $3, $4, $7, $10 weekly. Phone.

58TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; references.

MADISON AV., 523.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 150 and 162.—Large adjoining rooms; private bathroom; telephone; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

23D, 268 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; high-class references; electricity.

48TH, 10 WEST.—507 FIFTH AVE. Handsomely furnished suites; single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; $5-$15 weekly, or $20 to $60 monthly.

49TH, 66 WEST. — Well-appointed, ground-floor suite; separate entrance; also other large, airy rooms; Summer rates; every convenience.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bathroom; gentlemen only; references.

58TH, 364 WEST, near Columbus Circle.—Large front rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small, cool; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Well-furnished single room; elevator, electricity, telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable studio, living; electricity; every convenience. Plaza—5083.

69TH ST., 118 WEST. WEST HALL. Large room, private bath; medium room, running water; next bath; southern exposure.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; telephone; references.

70TH, 254 WEST.—Bachelor accommodations, $5 up; suite, bath connecting. Columbus 304.

71ST, 200 WEST, (BROADWAY.) Attractively furnished single rooms, with lavatories; couple considered; parlor suitable music, dancing.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Will accommodate two gentlemen for Summer; very reasonable; call.

73D, 260 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ESPECIALLY SOLICITED. PARLOR DINING ROOM; SEPARATE TABLES, TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, 50c.; WEEKLY RATE TABLE BOARDERS, $5.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

70TH ST., 46 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room, $9.00; other rooms, $4.00; bath, conveniences.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room, $9.00; other rooms, $4.00; bath, conveniences.

70TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house. All conveniences. Reasonable; references.

70TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, with or without private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 349 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 156 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, with bath, all conveniences; Summer rates.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 2917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Large, cool suite or single room; apartment; shower. Pearson.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant cool rooms, adjoining bath; kitchenette, $6; single room $5.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Several elegantly furnished rooms; all improvements; board optional.

86TH, 357 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

87TH, 158 WEST.—Gentlemen only; first floor; suitable for physician or dentist.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; rooms, $3.50-$5; room with bath, $10; electricity.

95TH, 339 WEST, corner Riverside.—One attractive room; private family; reasonable. Apartment 2.

96TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front suite; single rooms; kitchen privileges. 8D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house, well furnished front room, bath, telephone, $6.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone; bath.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rates. 6th floor, west.

112TH, 506 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room. Apt. 4 east.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 54.

119TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive double room, adjoining bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable rooms, $2.50; elevator apartment. Rose.

140TH, (Hamilton Place, 61.)—Light, cool; all improvements; board optional; reasonable. Telephone 980 Audubon, Apartment 4.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well ventilated; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator. 4B.

146TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room; running water; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 25.

152D, (3,686 Broadway.)—Large front room; suitable one, two; private; Summer rates.

ATTRACTIVE, cool, clean rooms; exclusive house; parlor guests use. 56 W. 84.

400 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 1 or 2 men to share my 5-room apt.; small expense. Brooks, 4,042 Morningside.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,268, (122d.)—1, 2, 3 furnished, front; electricity, telephone. Muravchik.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644.—Attractive four rooms, furnished, or single room. Apt. 1A.

WEST END AV., 412.—In private family, 1 or 2 rooms, with running water, large closet, all conveniences; breakfast optional. Apt. 1 north.

WEST END AV., 986.—Front room, three windows, elev.; Summer rates. McNamee.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—Living room, bath, and two sleeping rooms in fireproof apartment hotel, 42d to 59th St., Park to 6th Av., for seven months from Oct. 1; state terms. M 252 Times Downtown.

ROOM AND BATH, with refined family; breakfast desired; no other roomers; near 86th St. L 167 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DELAUNEY-BELLEVILLE RUNABOUT. ASKING PRICE $550.

Chassis cost $5,000. Small six cylinder, four speeds forward, demountable rims with two extra shoes, trunk on rear, very handsomely painted, luxuriously upholstered, most novel appearance and mechanically perfect. A gentleman's roadster, and I think I am safe in claiming that there is not a duplicate of this body design in the U. S. today. Open to mechanical inspection and will demonstrate day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who but us can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm-drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP. Tel. Circle—190. 136 West 52d St.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine. Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Hupmobiles.—We have fifteen Hupmobiles of every description which have been overhauled and some newly painted; all at bargain prices.
DECOZEN & RIESS, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Packard, 5-48, touring, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; finest condition; must be sold. Hess, 212 West 45d. 9354 Bryant.

Packard twin six, excellent condition. L. J. McCracken, Circle Building. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Packard (1916) twin six touring, 1-35. Lancia (1915) runabout; like new. Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet touring. Packard (1915) runabout, 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 7967 Bryant.

Beautiful Cadillac, late 1915, seven passenger touring, electric equipped, self starter, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new tires; must sacrifice; any demonstration. J. Denner & Sons. Phone Orchard 216.

CADILLAC "14" SEVEN PASSENGER. Excellent order, fully equipped; ideal for private family or renting; owner needs cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Beautiful big 6 Peerless touring car; has one-man top, Westinghouse air springs, two extra inflated tires; condition perfect. Mr. Murphy's car, 28 West 63d St., 4th floor.

QUALITY PEERLESS. Owner must sell high-class seven-passenger touring, like new; cost $6,000, accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Mercer 1913 touring car; complete electrical equipment; in fine mechanical shape. Diamond Motor Car Co., 124-128 Main St., New Rochelle.

Packard, 1915, seven-passenger 4x48 touring car, in good condition, for sale cheap. Doty-Demos Co., 87 West End Av.

Bargain.—Pathfinder, fully equipped seven-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles. 28 College Place, Brooklyn, or 7967 Main.

Mercer, 1916, toy; 1915 runabout; also raceabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Mercer, Cadillacs, Lancias, Packards, S. G. V.; many others. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Buicks, Overlands, Hupmobiles, Scripps, Hudsons, etc. Lexington Used Car Dept., 1,760 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. HIGH CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day, special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. 128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Luxurious 7-passenger Palmer-Singer, landaulet body; owner drives; best service guaranteed; reasonable monthly; demonstration; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st. Plaza 7808. Circle 1171.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 42d St. Phones 4219-3850 Bryant.

New Packard "six" touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 5883.

Packard landaulet or touring; hour, month; owner careful chauffeur. Curran, Bryant 7367.

Packard, 18 touring; beautiful condition; monthly; demonstration; reasonable. Far Rockaway, 90 Peterson.

AUTOMOBILES,—RENAULTS, $2, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2906.

Packard, 18, landaulette; beautiful condition; hour, week; monthly preferred. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

For Hire.—Seven-passenger Packard touring; hour and monthly work; low rates. Tel. Lenox 459.

Packard landaulet or touring; month, trip; owner exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 5176.

Beautiful private landaulet, by hour, day, or monthly; terms moderate. Rhinelander 5043.

For Hire—Touring car, late model; rates reasonable. Frank Walker, 2682 Lenox.

Handsome Packard; day or month; excellent service, low rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Renault landaulet for hire or sale. Lincoln Square Garage. Phone Col. 6848. Lambert.

For Hire.—Private Cadillac touring car; $2.50 hour. Joseph May, 1331 W Tremont.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3838 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

For Hire.—1915 Packard; hour, day; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, 1915 or 1916 Stutz, Mercer, or Marmon for cash; roadster or touring. H 282 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Experienced girl wanted as bookkeeper and typewriter. Apply 85 Washington St., New York.

CLERK.—Girl wanted, preferably one just graduated from high or grammar school, for clerical work in a large shirt waist concern; must be quick to learn and have good, legible handwriting; state age and salary expected. A 67 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR for suburban gas company; one with gas experience preferred; state experience in detail and salary. H 236 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; family 3. Hennessy, 1 President St., New Rochelle.

KEY PUNCH OPERATOR for downtown office, experienced on Hollerith machine; $12 start. Apply 465 West St., Room 606.

MOTHER HELPER.—Refined woman in suburbs; good home; references essential. Apply before 10, G. C., 419 West 119th St.

NURSE.—English lady in Philadelphia desires nurse for entire charge of small child; write fully, stating nationality. Mrs. B., 215 East Clivedon Av., Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHER wanted to learn detail work and answer correspondence without dictation; high school education and some practical experience necessary; salary, $12. Address E 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position; automobile concern; must be competent; $12 start; rapid advancement. Willys Overland, 150th St. and Gerard Av. Take subway to Mott Av.

STENOGRAPHER, French and English, in export business; one able to transcribe accurately; state experience and salary. E 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, accurate, and quick typist; good chance for advancement. Apply, stating experience, A 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. —Engineering concern wants stenographer, capable of taking English, French dictation. N 151 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for high-class apartment house; short hours. Apply by letter, with references, S. C., 92 Times.

TRACER.—One able to go over work accurately. Temporary position, perhaps, four weeks. Telephone Cortlandt 3065.

WAIST BUYER.—Experienced in large department store in the East. State references and salary expected. All letters treated confidentially; write Box 120, 1,364 Broadway.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Home of professional woman; three in family; no washing; 15 minutes out; capable of taking full charge; references. Box N 143 Times.

YOUNG LADY as junior assistant in office; must understand Portuguese and operate typewriter. Apply A 90 Times.

YOUNG LADY, INTELLIGENT, ASSIST IN SHOWROOM; GOOD HAT MODEL. TEITELBAUM & DEMARINIS, 339 5TH AV.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above-the-average" applicants.
BOOKKEEPER to take entire charge double-entry books, real estate firm; understand controlling accounts, take monthly trial balance, and get up statements; $25.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, able to do ledger work, billing, &c.; $12.
TYPIST.—Want rapid operator to do copy work; $8.
SPANISH and ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $20.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

BOOKKEEPERS, (two,) thoroughly experienced; $15. Bookkeeper's assistant; neat, accurate; $10. Stenographers—Several good positions; $8-$15. Gohagan Agency, 258 Broadway.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $8, $12, $15, $18, $20; bookkeepers, $25; other positions. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $15, $10; excellent positions. Call immediately, Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, ALSO TYPISTS. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A—A—A—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES at an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session. PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; young man; intelligent, energetic, good address; selling experience required; fair salary and fine opportunity. N 90 Times.

ARTIST.—Well-known artist will give several weeks in Adirondacks to respectable young man with athletic figure in return for posing for a series of paintings; respond with photograph. N 137 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC. — Experienced. Twentieth Century Automobile Co., 1,694 Broadway.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced operator Elliott-Fisher; good figurer. Write to S. Weisglass & Co., West and Java Sts., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man assist on books and billing; must be good penman, quick, accurate; state age, nationality, references, salary expected. Bookkeeper, 130 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—High grade, double entry, capable office man; good salary; cloak and suit experience preferred; closed Saturdays. A 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (bonded), age 25-30; must be fast and accurate; moderate salary to start; wholesale market; hours 8 to 5:30. N 147 Times.

BOY wanted to run errands, &c., in art shop. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Studio 29, 96 5th Av.

BOY, 16; willing; references. Electrical Supplies, Box D 307 Times Downtown.

BRASS WORKER, experienced; first-class man; capable taking charge shop manufacturing hardware specialties. Apply, giving references, N 94 Times.

BRIGHT young errand and stock boys wanted, 14 to 16 years; those speaking French given preference. Apply by letter, stating age, education, etc. Revillon Freres, 26 West 38th St.

CANVASSER, high-grade man, capable of development; $15 salary and 3 per cent commission. Real estate work, locate in Peekskill. Application must include business history. Absolute sobriety essential. Box A 207 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED for the country to drive late model Packard car. Apply at noon. Garage, 153 East 53d St.

COLLECTOR is wanted by prominent real estate company; one who has had real estate experience preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, references, age, and salary expected. E 231 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER WANTED WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL PRECISION INSTRUMENTS; QUALIFIED TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF DESIGNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS E 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN as assistant in factory making line of toilet articles, etc.; one having some knowledge of chemistry or manufacturing preferred. Apply by letter, giving particulars. Mercier Freres & Co., 128 Adams St., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER, FARMER wanted; married; no children; $50 per month; 13-acre place near Peekskill; must be sober; references. Call, phone 1000 Flushing.

INSURANCE SOLICITORS.—If for any reason you find insurance work uncongenial write for interview concerning an opening with a local corporation employing limited sales force on commission basis; no competition; nothing like it; present conditions causing rapid increase in sales; average salesman earning $75 per week; prompt action necessary. N 167 Times.

IRON WORKERS.—Must be experienced in laying out and erecting stair work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

LADIES' TAILOR WANTED FOR BOSTON. FIRST-CLASS LADIES' TAILOR FOR PRIVATE DRESSMAKING BUSINESS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY AND LONG SEASON. APPLY TO MAGINNIS & THOMAS, 22 WEST 38TH.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted, immediately, several first class machinists. Apply 282 Hip Av., Jersey City.

MILLINERY BUYER
Wanted for department located in the Middle West; applicant must be thoroughly acquainted with popular price merchandise methods, and must be a live wire in every sense of the retail game. In your reply state age, experience, salary, and where now employed. Z 202 Times Annex.

MILLINERY BUYER.—Experienced in large department store in the East; state references and salary expected; all letters treated confidentially. Write Box 120, 1,364 B'way.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Must remove ashes from boilers, oil and clean engines, make hourly rounds, &c.; prefer middle-aged, retired licensed engineer; state age, experience, and salary. Address Factory Building, 115 Times.

PIANO SALESMAN.—Good commission proposition. 507 5th Av., Room 1,208.

PLATER.—Experienced plater wanted for standard finishes on light hardware specialties. Apply, giving references, N 93 Times.

REALTY SALESMEN.
We desire several clean-cut salesmen of unusual ability to sell lots in a most beautiful restricted suburban site. This property is surveyed, graded, and has several houses in the course of construction. Only experienced men of a strong personality and good record need apply. Advance seekers will save time and postage by not applying. Equitable commission only.
Address A 58 Times.

RENTING MAN of experience is wanted by active downtown real estate company; in answering state experience, salary expected, age, and references. E 230 Times Downtown.

SAKS & COMPANY
Require EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for Men's Clothing Dept.
$4 per day to competent men.

SALESMEN.—Several bright young men, neat address, as floor salesmen; applicants having experience in furniture line preferred; state age, reference, and full particulars; salary $10 week. Salesman, 263 Grand St., Advertising Agency.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced motor trucks; high-class man for high-class connection; liberal commission and drawing account; give full particulars. F. G., Box 30, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St., city.

SALESMAN for cloth hats and caps for men, boys and children on commission; must be experienced and have own trade. Y 374 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for suburban gas company; one with gas experience preferred; state age, experience in detail, and salary. H 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 3 Stone St.

SOLICITOR.—Energetic man of good appearance to solicit; salary and commission. Apply at 25 West 45th St., tenth floor.

SOLICITOR for collection agency; must have ability; commission to start. Call before 10 or after 4. Nelson, 1,465 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a young man as stenographer and bookkeeper; good penman; one with real estate experience preferred. Address, giving age, salary, and references. The Prospect Point Land Improvement Company, 1,520 Woolworth Bldg.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED.
This company can employ several additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live; in applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.

TOOL and DIE MAKERS.—Experienced in making and repairing tools and dies used in manufacturing light sheet steel novelties; steady position; no labor troubles or war orders. Address City, 122 Times.

TRACER.—One able to go over work accurately; temporary position, perhaps four weeks. Telephone 3065 Cortlandt.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer wanted. Apply to R. & G. Brothers, 41 and 51 Kenmare St.

WIRE WORKERS.—Must have experience in channel iron work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

YOUTH wanted immediately, age 16 or 17, to act as office and errand boy; one fresh from school not objected to. Apply by letter only, giving fullest particulars, M., 720 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Beginner; drawing account; commission; handle stockbrokers' supplies, office equipment; also regular celluloid line; state references, salary formerly earned. N 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist on accounting work; permanent position and chance for advancement; state references and salary desired. Write H. W. M., 90 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in dark-room photography; all paper work; age 20 to 25. Telephone 3065 Cortlandt.

YOUNG MAN or woman, experienced in parcel post sub-station work. N 135 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN knowing machinery and supply. BUYERS.
DRAFTSMEN, mechanical—juniors-seniors. STENOGRAPHERS and BOYS. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25-30; Bookkeeper-Accountant, $50-$35. Lang Agency, 120 B'way.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780. Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

Responsible business man wanted who can put $5,000 and his time in thoroughly established, fast-growing professional business which bids fair to pay large dividends for many years to come; strictly [illegible], conservative; over 1,400 manufacturers, exporters, and others our present customers; references required and given. N 21 Times.

Patents secured, trade marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C.; New York office, Woolworth Building. Phone Barclay 7894.

Wanted—Honest partner; travel South America and return; must have $1,500; I have supplies; experience unnecessary; profits large; legitimate enterprise; open to strictest investigation. Address Quick, A 60 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, college man, wide experience, desires responsible position with established firm; highest credentials. N 131 Times.

Best general store on Long Island; old-established money maker; an unusual opportunity. Y 369 Times Annex.

Have you business ability and $5,000 for profitable manufacturing business? Y 330 Times Annex.

Partner with $2,500 for half interest in going manufacturing business. E 222 Times Downtown.

Well established business, metal factory, excellent trade. Want partner. V. V., 1,335 Broadway.

Want live man finance lantern slide business; results produced. A 61 Times.

Restaurant privilege to let. Apply after 7 P. M. at 727 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

CLERICAL WORKER, typist; good at figures; references; downtown; $10. E 220 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; linens; remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1156 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; dresses, coats, alterations, Hensley, 3,117 Broadway, Telephone 5805 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day. Satisfaction guaranteed. Anderson, 1,249 Amsterdam Av. Morningside 5744.

EMPLOYMENT wanted for two girls, 16; sheltered lives, now in need; one 17 for office work, other 13, for millinery, dressmaking or kindred trade. Address Chant, 28 Oliver St., City.

NURSE wishes position in Doctor's or Dentist's office; experienced. N 153 Times.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN as mother's helper, very capable; experienced; conscientious worker. Address Reliable, N 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation, neat, accurate typist; good speller and grammarian; neat appearing; $8. Anna Belgida, Stenotype Company, 250 West 43d. Bryant 1218.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.— Efficient, executive ability, excellent business training; $18. E 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced Wall Street stenographer desires position where efficiency counts. E 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Secretary, bookkeeper. Bright refined American, 22, pleasing personality, High School graduate. Rapid, accurate. Telephone, Wendell, 851 Hanover.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; thoroughly experienced; references; $12. E. L., 441 West 124th.

YOUNG LADY, 22, educated, desires clerical position or one similar. N 154 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

The Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls, 60 West 39th St., Greeley 4723, desires to place a number of college and high school girls in positions during the Summer months as office assistants, governesses, mothers' helpers, &c.; city or country.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,428 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 3468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125th St. 6016 Morningside.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On July 5, a gold watch and fob, both bearing the monogram W. R. J., between Red Bank, N. J., via Penn. R. R. to New York, or in the vicinity of Wall St. Liberal reward. Notify W. R. J., Room 803, 37 William St.

LOST—Wednesday, diamond and platinum straight bar pin, three inches long, containing 21 diamonds; $50 reward; no questions asked. Return to E. M. Gattle & Co., 630 5th Av.

LOST.—July 3, afternoon, near 34th St. and Broadway, silver mesh purse, containing tortoise shell glasses, leather card case. Return to owner, Room 505, Waldorf Astoria. Reward.

LOST.—Brown leather purse on "L" between 104th and 125th, July 5; card inclosed, Miss Muirhead; contains $2 and papers; reward. Notify Muirhead, 61 North St., Bronx.

LOST.—July 4, Hotel Claridge, ladies' room, 3 diamond rings; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to V. Greenbaum, 320 5th Av., Room 508.

LOST—July 5, envelope containing papers Connecticut Aircraft Co.; reward. Communicate Connecticut Aircraft Co., New Haven, Conn.

LOST.—Amethyst watch charm, between Polo Grounds and 128th St. 5th Av., Thursday afternoon; reward. 128 West 98th St.

LOST—New Haven mileage book, driver's license; suitable reward. Martin H. Lehmaier, 295 Lafayette St.

LOST—On July 6, a gold cigarette case marked L. M. F. Return 746 Madison Av. Reward.

LOST—Canary bird. Any information will be gratefully received. Apartment 56, 733 West End Av.

$10 REWARD—Old-fashioned amethyst and pearl cluster brooch. N 156 Times.

REWARD—Tan leather Gladstone containing coat, three bathing suits, shoes; other wearing apparel, on Jerome Av., somewhere from 160th St. going toward Yonkers, Saturday afternoon, July 1; no questions asked. Mock, 777 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

REWARD $25—No questions asked for return of black and white English setter dog, age 16 months; disappeared from Pier No. 40, North River, New Bedford Line, Thursday morning. Phone Fynes, Audubon 329.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Brindle Scotch terrier, answers to name of Benjamin. Finder please return to Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Newport, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5840.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 25 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7938.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving full statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 3273.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, 32, college man, 12 years' experience, desires responsible position with established firm; highest credentials, ability and character. N 130 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits, $3.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5863.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and office manager, a college graduate possessing a great deal of punch and common sense, would like to connect with a firm where effort is recognized; to prove my worth will start at a moderate salary. A 216 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE business man, 25, experienced, wants sales or office work. E 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent in English, French, German, Russian, and Polish; am at present employed in uncongenial work; salary $30 per week. E 212 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, (24,) desires position, with advancement; 6 years' office experience; accurate; excellent references. Christian. E 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Six years' experience, modern systems, trial balance, financial statements, competent office man; good references. E 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) thoroughly competent and experienced; excellent penman and correspondent; 10 years' experience in commercial line. N 142 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, 25, thoroughly efficient, capable taking full charge, wishes position with progressive concern; A1 references. N 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, graduate business college, desires connect with reliable firm. William Kuebele, 37 East 86th. Phone Plaza 2998.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25,) experienced, educated, trustworthy, references, desires responsible connection. N 77 Times.

BOY, 15, high school education, desires position in office; references. N 145 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, intelligent, tourist of wide experience, good careful driver, 3 years with one employer, 2 years' shop experience, seeks steady position, city, country. Koch, 145 West 104th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 24, single, six years' driving experience, careful driver, good character, desires position with private family; city or country. Robert O'Brien, 563 West 181st St. Phone Audubon 5088.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, single, wishes position; city or country; mechanic; will assure carefulness and reliability; Stewart Auto School is only experience had. Joe S., 639 East 236th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Nathan Heyman, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—33; four years' experience, desires private position; city or country; references. Jos. A. Grossman, 105 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, single, first class references, wishes position in private family. Ernest Marks, 165 East 77th St. Ardsley Garage.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Japanese; 7 years' experience; careful; references. Fuji, 22 W. 60th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, single; Y. M. C. A. graduate; private, city, country; own repairs. C. Mullen, 108 West 81st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position in private family; 12 years' experience. A. Y., 84 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady wishes to place her chauffeur; careful driver; competent; thoroughly reliable. W. P., 111 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic, acquainted with all cars, desires good position; ten years' experience. N 71 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, 5 years' experience railroad and highway construction, good appearance, well spoken, ambitious, desires position at once where such qualifications are wanted. E 216 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — Experienced, highly recommended, college graduate; any connection; start moderate. E 209 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical draughtsman, tool designer, 10 years' shop experience, wants position; no ammunition. C. 717, 1,464 3d Av.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor building work, general and subcontracting wants offer. E 214 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Building line, all branches; acquaintance and ability getting business. N 98 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
A successful salesman now returning from Latin America seeks managerial opportunity with an aggressive concern looking for increased export trade. American, 36; self-educated; hard-headed, producing business man of proved executive ability; energetic, quick conception; twelve years' rigid training. Competent, G 337 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, confidential or secretarial position desired by successful graduate civil engineer; American, 31; conscientious, capable, versatile hustler; good appearance; speak Spanish; location immaterial; permanency and future essential. S. E., 75 Times Harlem.

EXPORT MANAGER.
A wide-awake, clean-cut, ambitious American business man of 25 seeks a larger opportunity; full of initiative; self-educated; 12 years' successful office and traveling experience; possesses knowledge efficiency methods; quick perception; proved managerial ability; if there is a real future with a progressive organization where the combination of aggressiveness, ability, and training will assure unlimited advancement allow me an interview. G 336 Times Downtown.

A QUALIFIED EXECUTIVE.
EXPORT MANAGER.—A wide-awake, clean-cut, ambitious American business man of 25 seeks a larger opportunity; full of initiative, self-educated, twelve years' successful office and traveling experience; possesses knowledge efficiency methods; quick perception; proved managerial ability; if there is a real future with a progressive organization where the combination of aggressiveness, ability and training will assure unlimited advancement allow me an interview. A Qualified Executive, G 338 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER, executive ability, experienced correspondent, good references, wants position with manufacturer. J. R., 61, 533 West 111th.

EXECUTIVE.—A successful salesman now returning from Latin America, seeks managerial opportunity with an aggressive concern looking for increased export trade. American, 36, self-educated, hard-headed, producing business man of proven executive ability; energetic, quick conception; twelve years' rigid training. Competent, G 337 Times Downtown.

MANAGER OR SALESMAN, 7 years' experience in business; man of deeds, not words; highest credentials; hustler. B 300 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (19,) typewriting; first class references; insurance broker's office preferred. Hollapeck, 370 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW driver; expert mechanic; ten years' experience; private family. N [illegible] Times.

REAL ESTATE, (32,) now engaged resident office agent; wide experience management, collection, renting; highest credentials. N 140 Times.

SALESMAN, high grade, very successful in instructing and handling men, desires account for New York State. Large acquaintance with wholesale and better retail grocers; record and references unequalled. Sobriety. N 136 Times.

SALESMAN.—American, seven years' experience, seeks position with reputable concern; excellent references. C. G., Times 2,980 3d Av.

SALESMAN.—High grade, open July 15; references best; straight commission. N 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, has shown test of years of experience with President large corporation, wishes to change. N [illegible] Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, experienced typewriting, bookkeeping, filing; accurate figurer; fair penman. E 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC UTILITY CLERK, 25, good penman, paper, woolen experience. Competent, E 225 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Colored college man wants position as valet; willing to travel. E 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 21, wishes position, clerical experience; well educated; quick and accurate with miscellaneous clerical work; fair penman; 3 years' bank experience; good address; good credentials; wishes place where there is assurance of advancement and development; answer. A 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, Spanish, and typewriting, wishes position as office assistant, or stock clerk; willing to work hard for advancement. Box 22, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, age 20, with high school education and general experience, desires a good position of advancement. W. J. T., 46 Orchard St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) experienced, desires position as receiving, shipping, order, and stock clerk; best references furnished. N [illegible] Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced in stenography, office routine, accurate at figures; references. Robert Bergmann, 74 Hart St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires position in silk or ribbon manufacturing house; road and house experience. N 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, open for position with opportunity to advance. N 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) college graduate, wants permanent office position with corporation. Box 309 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, office, selling experience, salesman. Box 14, 1,212 6th Av.

MORGAN EMPLOYE CONFESSES 'LEAK'

Tells of Giving War-Order Information to Friends of the German Embassy.

SWANN TAKES UP NEW LEAD

Clifton, von Bernstorff's Lawyer in Appam Case, Admits Dealing with Clerk.

CARLOS E. MOORE INVOLVED

Used Bank's Secret Cables, but Denies That He Had Any Relations with Kaiser's Envoy.

With an entirely new line of evidence in hand, District Attorney Swann will begin an investigation today as to whether secret information relating to war materials for the Allies was stolen from the office of J. P. Morgan & Company for the especial benefit of the German Government.

Mr. Swann was started on this line of inquiry by the confession of S. K. Paul, a confidential clerk in the Morgan office, who admitted yesterday that he was the channel through which O. B. Phillips and other occupants of the office of Seymour & Seymour obtained authentic data concerning the affairs of the Morgan bank and the Allies.

Paul not only made a clean breast of his own guilt, but he named all the persons with whom he had dealings in the matter. Among them were Carlos E. Moore, President of the Import and Export Corporation of 120 Broadway, and John Clifton, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., who is a close friend of Count von Bernstorff and who represented the German Government in the Appam case. Both Clifton and Moore admitted their connections with the affair, although both denied acting in any way for the German Government.

According to Paul's confession, he and another employee decided some time last Fall that the information to which they had access in the Morgan office could be turned into a source of profit, if handled carefully. Paul's salary was $1,500 and the other man's $1,800 a year, and both were anxious to devise some plan of making extra money.

Meets Moore Through Clifton.

Paul told the District Attorney that the other clerk gave the subject much thought, and finally spoke to him of Clifton, the Washington lawyer, as being a man who could assist them in commercializing the information which came to their hands in the Morgan office. A meeting was arranged, and Paul was introduced to Clifton at the Hotel Vanderbilt. At this conference Clifton, according to Paul, said he had a friend, Carlos E. Moore, who was incorporating a company to negotiate munition contracts, and who could make good use of any information that the Morgan clerk might reveal to him.

Paul said he had about a half a dozen meetings with Clifton and actually gave him certain information relating to war business which he obtained from the Morgan cables. Then, at Clifton's own suggestion, he said, he transferred this kind of data to Carlos E. Moore, in the Equitable Building, having entered into an agreement with Clifton, Moore, and the other Morgan clerk that there should be a fair division of the profits realized from the use of such information in negotiating munition contracts.

Paul said he delivered in all more than 100 copies of memorandums obtained in the Morgan office, which Moore made use of through O. B. Phillips and other occupants of the Seymour & Seymour suite. His profits, however, amounted to nothing except that Clifton advanced him two fifty-dollar notes as a "personal loan" early last month.

Moore's and Clifton's Admissions.

After Paul had made his confession, District Attorney Swann examined Moore and Clifton. Both admitted that Paul's story of the origin of the scheme was true, excepting that Clifton was not a party to the agreement calling for division of profits. Clifton insisted that he knew nothing of this agreement, and that he merely turned Paul over to Moore because Moore was his friend and President of a corporation in which he (Clifton) was also a Director. He assumed from the very beginning, Clifton told the District Attorney, that Paul had a legitimate right to use the information which he obtained from the Morgan office.

As to the "loan" which he made to Paul, Clifton denied that it was intended to serve as "hush money." He admitted that he sent the two $50 notes to Paul in an unsigned letter, but he said he did so simply because he did not want it to appear in any way that he had any connection with the Morgan clerk. Paul, he said, had importuned him on many occasions for loans, and he finally sent him $100 because Paul had written that he was in need of money and wanted to take his wife to the country.

Paul, however, denied that he mentioned his wife in his request for a loan, because his wife was dead. Paul told the District Attorney that he deliberately worded the request to make it appear as an appeal for a loan. Another point upon which Paul and Clifton could not agree was the number of times they met, after they were first introduced in the Hotel Vanderbilt. Clifton said he saw Paul only twice before referring him to Moore, but Paul insisted that they saw each other at least six times.

Moore, in answer to the District Attorney's questions, corroborated Clifton's statement that Clifton was not a party to the agreement relating to the division of profits; but he practically admitted the rest of Paul's story. He, too, however, said he thought the information which the clerk gave him was of a kind which any Morgan employe might use in any way he pleased. He had no idea, he said, that it was "stolen" or that it was being released without the knowledge or permission of the Morgan bank officials.

Moore admitted to District Attorney Swann that he was a brother-in-law of Archibald White, an intimate friend of Count von Bernstorff. He added, furthermore, that he visited White on five or six occasions during the time that he was receiving information concerning war orders from the Morgan office through Paul. He denied, however, that he transferred any of this information to White, excepting as to a large purchase of steel which the Morgan concern was authorized to make for the Allies, some months ago.

The suggestion that any of this information may have reached the German Government through him brought an indignant protest. He denied that he had anything to do with the German Government. The corporation of which he was President, he said, was formed for the benefit of manufacturers who were dealing in war supplies for Russia and no other nation.

His connection with the occupants of the Seymour office, he said, began last January and had no other significance further than that O. B. Phillips was in constant touch with manufacturers of steel, cotton linters, and other products in which the Import and Export Corporation was especially interested.

FRIENDS OPEN CONFERENCE.

Many Topics to be Discussed at Cape May Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 6.—About 3,000 delegates to the Society of Friends General Conference arrived here this afternoon, some coming in special trains from New York, Washington and Baltimore. The conference opens tomorrow with an address by O. Edward Janey of Baltimore, Chairman of the conference. A reception was given tonight at the Hotel Lafayette, which is the headquarters of the General Committee during the conference, which will last until next Thursday night. The principal address tomorrow morning will be delivered by Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

Elbert Russell of Johns Hopkins University will deliver four lectures on "Christian Ideals from a Bible Standpoint." George A. Walton, Principal of the George School, will give a series of three lectures on "The Development of the Religious Life," and William Byron Farbush, President of the American Institute for Child Welfare, will speak on "Building Up the Society from Its Young People."

"Organizing for Social Service" will be the topic for one session, subdivided into "Work That Has Been Done" and "Work That Calls to Be Done in City and in Country," "Opportunities for Friendly Service" is another session topic, subdivided into "One Year of Advancement Work" and "The Field." "The Present Peace Problem" will be considered by Dr. George W. Nasmyth and by Dr. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College.

ORDERS FOR SILENT SUNDAY

Atlantic City to Stop Noisy Amusements, Except Bands.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—Director of Safety William F. Sooy today gave the police orders, effective next Sunday, to see that all noisy amusements are closed on the Sabbath.

The order includes bowling alleys, pool rooms, skee ball stands, Japanese ping pong parlors, shooting galleries, mechanical waltz ride, and all other places where music is played.

The order does not affect the band and orchestra concerts on the piers or the moving picture theatres.

The police were also instructed today to strictly enforce the ordinance requiring bathers who dress at cottages to wear outer garments to and from the beach. Persons clad only in bathing suits will be warned first and arrested if they persist in violating the law.

This ordinance does not affect cottagers in Chelsea, where almost every one dresses at home.

INJURED BY PET PONY.

Daughter of Montclair Man Recovering from Hurts.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 6.—With a fractured jawbone and many cuts and bruises, Adelaide Gannon, the young daughter of James Gannon, Jr., of 517 Park Street, is in Balston Springs, N. Y., recovering from the effects of being kicked in the face by a pet pony with which she was playing on the grounds of the Gannon Summer place there.

Mr. Gannon said today that his daughter's condition was improving and that there was no doubt of her ultimate recovery. The child had been in a hospital at Albany since the accident, but improved so that she could be removed to her home.

CHEMISTS AID ORPET.

Testify That Powdered Poison Killed Lambert Girl.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 7.—William H. Orpet, University of Wisconsin student, charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, left the courtroom at the close of his trial today believing, with his counsel, that testimony of chemists had demolished the case of the prosecution. Three weeks ago Drs. W. Y. McNally and Ralph Webster, chemists, testified that death was due to cyanide of potassium in solution. Today Dr. McNally swore that his first testimony was erroneous, as shown by later experiments, and that powdered poison caused the girl's death.

Dr. W. O. Krohn, an alienist, testified that Marion was of a hysterical type with a tendency toward suicide, and that the "brain fog" of Orpet on finding the girl dead in the woods where they had met last February was to be expected in a young man of his temperament.

Other expert witnesses were Drs. J. A. Wessener, L. I. Shaw, Carl Minor, and John H. Long, chemists and toxicologists, and Robert A. Havenor, wholesale druggist. They testified that the so-called cyanide of potassium found in the greenhouse over which Orpet's father has charge was, in fact, cyanide of sodium, and that it contained less than 1 per cent. of cyanide of potassium. Chemists for the State had testified that samples of the greenhouse poison was cyanide of potassium 49 per cent. pure.

The evidence of the experts today practically closed the case for the defense. It is expected the case will go to the jury by Wednesday.

Fifth Jersey Regiment on Border.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 6.—Arrival today of the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, increased the number of troops here to approximately 6,400. The Fourth New Jersey is expected to arrive tomorrow.

OSBORNE PUT BACK AS SING SING HEAD

Warden, Exonerated of Grand Jury Charges, Will Return to Prison on July 16.

KIRCHWEY TO AID CARTER

Warden Who Served in Osborne's Absence Will Advise State Superintendent of Prisons.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison until charges were brought against him by the Westchester County Grand Jury in the Fall of last year and he asked for a leave of absence to answer them on last Dec. 31, has been reappointed to his old post. He will resume the Wardenship of Sing Sing on July 16, and on that day George W. Kirchwey, ex-Dean of the Columbia Law School and Warden of Sing Sing since Mr. Osborne's departure from Ossining, will become the confidential agent of James M. Carter, State Superintendent of Prisons.

Announcement of these changes was made last evening in the Hotel Biltmore by Mr. Carter, and the Superintendent's brief statement concluded what Mr. Osborne's friends have always asserted was a concerted effort by the so-called prison ring of politicians to disgrace and remove Mr. Osborne from a post where his exercise of authority interfered with their fortunes. Here is Mr. Carter's announcement:

"The Hon. James M. Carter, Superintendent of Prisons, announces that George W. Kirchwey has handed in his resignation as Warden of Sing Sing, to take effect on the reinstatement of former Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, and that Mr. Osborne will be reappointed to his old office and will resume the duties of Warden of the prison on July 16, 1916. The Superintendent also announced that he has invited Dean Kirchwey to become associated with him in the general administration of the prison department and that Dean Kirchwey has accepted the invitation."

The announcement followed a long conference among Mr. Carter, Mr. Kirchwey, and Mr. Osborne. Mr. Carter came here from Buffalo and met the others at the Hotel Biltmore. They were together for some time before Mr. Osborne departed to deliver an address before the National Education Association.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Kichwey, with some friends of the former from Buffalo, then dined together, and after their dinner the announcement was issued to the newspapers. Mr. Carter amplified it somewhat in response to questions, saying:

Free Rein for Osborne.

"Mr. Osborne will have a comparatively free rein to carry out his reform theories at the prison, and the Mutual Welfare League will continue as it has formerly. Dean Kirchwey will be associated with me as a confidential officer. I believe his experience is too valuable for the State to lose, and propose to secure in this manner his advice and counsel in regard to the new projects we have in mind. He will advise concerning the plans for the new prison and concerning the new building."

The return of Mr. Osborne to his old post as head of Sing Sing was not unexpected. In a sense, in fact, he had never ceased to be Warden. When Superintendent John B. Riley granted Mr. Osborne's leave of absence he gave Mr. Kirchwey such a warrant as made the former Dean appear to be the actual Warden of Sing Sing. Such Mr. Riley meant him to be with Mr. Osborne's connection with the prison completely severed. But Mr. Kirchwey, a close friend and fellow-reformer of Mr. Osborne, had he no such intention, nor so, as it proved, had Governor Whitman. Mr. Kirchwey persisted in regarding his appointment as a temporary one only and in this the Governor upheld him, explaining that the form of his appointment was the one required by law, and declaring to questioners:

"Mr. Osborne is Warden of Sing Sing Prison on leave of absence and will be so regarded while I am Governor. Don't pay any attention to what others may say. He has acted in good faith in this matter, and I will act in good faith with him. The designation of Agent and Warden of Sing Sing is in conformity with the statutes. That is all. You see the statute doesn't permit the appointment of an acting Warden. It is a bit blind, a bit awkward."

All Charges Dismissed.

The charges against Mr. Osborne comprised counts of mismanagement, perjury, and immorality. He was tried on the perjury charge and acquitted in last March. On last June 16 the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upheld the ruling of Supreme Court Justice Platt striking out the count of the indictment charging mismanagement and immorality.

Relying on the statement of Governor Whitman at the time of Mr. Osborne's departure from Sing Sing, friends of the reformer, and especially the National Committee on Prisons, began the agitation for his reinstatement. Since the beginning of Mr. Osborne's troubles Superintendent Riley had been removed from office by Governor Whitman and the way was clear for Mr. Osborne's friends to appeal directly to Mr. Carter, a Superintendent who was in sympathy with prison reform and with Mr. Osborne's way of bringing it about.

"I don't think the occasion calls for any comment," said Mr. Osborne in his apartment in the Hotel Belmont last night. "I am very grateful to the Superintendent. Although it was understood that I was to return when I was cleared of the charges, I am very deeply touched—so deeply, indeed, that I feel that whatever I would say would have to be carefully formulated or else I would bubble over."

Mr. Osborne would not discuss the alleged conspiracy of which he was the victim nor would he talk of those who brought about the charges. He said that so far as the leaders in the conspiracy were concerned he might make a statement later.

"I have no sentiment against the tools," he added. "They, like myself, were the victims."

Warden Kirchwey returned to Sing Sing after midnight, bringing the news that Superintendent of Prisons Carter had announced that Osborne was going to resume his old position.

"I have very little to say," he said, "except that when Mr. Osborne comes in I automatically go out. This was understood from the first."

Deputy Warden Spencer Miller, Jr., said: "The reinstatement of Mr. Osborne as Warden brings to a close a dramatic chapter in prison reform work in this State. The Superintendent gives expression to an opinion that has been shared by every intelligent person in regarding the attack upon Mr. Osborne as a political attack, and all will rejoice at his vindication. No longer is it the case of the People against Osborne, but the People with Osborne. It is a triumph for decency and common sense."

The Mutual Welfare League was made aware of the return to Sing Sing of Mr. Osborne by the trusties who were at the gate when Warden Kirchwey arrived. There was no demonstration.

ACCUSE JERSEY OFFICIALS.

Excise Commissioners Arrested in Dictograph Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 6.—A dictograph operated by County Detective Peltier and George Ziegler, the official court stenographer, proved the undoing of Perth Amboy's "reform" Excise Board last night when evidence was obtained resulting in the arrest of two members.

Conditions have long been unsatisfactory, and it was decided to investigate the board. Steve Miklos, a saloonkeeper, had been having a lot of trouble in getting a license, so he arranged a meeting with Adolph O. Koyen and James A. Mullen, two of the Commissioners. The detectives were informed of this and they put in a dictograph in Miklos's cellar. The record of the conversation that ensued showed, it was charged, that the Commissioners demanded $150 before they would grant the license.

STRIKE RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

Police Say New York "Gunmen" Are in City—Eleven Arrests Made.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—About 500 clothing strikers today engaged in a fight with the police in which pistols were brought into play by the rioters, as well as clubs and stones. According to the police, several "gunmen" from New York were in the strikers' ranks.

No one was shot, but a policeman was battered with a club and had to be taken to a hospital. Half a dozen other persons were hurt by missiles. The police dispersed the mob and arrested eleven men.

GOVERNMENT AID IN PARALYSIS FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

were chiefly in the districts originally infected, and some spread was noticed in East New York. There were seven new cases in Manhattan and two in Queens. For the second successive day, the Bronx escaped with no new cases. The first case in Yonkers was reported yesterday.

The Jersey City Health Bureau last night discovered one case of infantile paralysis in a seven-family apartment house on Hudson Boulevard, that city. The apartment was quarantined at once, and the Health Bureau, alarmed at the city's first case, at once took preventive measures. Clergymen were requested to close all Sunday Schools, and it was said that the Department of Education might be asked to postpone the opening of the Summer school next Monday, at which 11,000 children are registered. Children under sixteen years of age were also prohibited from attending moving picture theatres.

No new cases were reported from Newark yesterday, but the city's Board of Health voted to give Health Officer Craster authority to use the entire force of the department if the city was threatened with an epidemic.

The Board of Health of Passaic yesterday announced that children fleeing from the disease in New York would not be received in the town, and that any who had already arrived would be deported. Children under 15 years of age were also forbidden admission to motion picture theatres.

Paterson had its first case yesterday, and Health Officer Thomas A. Clay at once issued an order that children under 16 should not be admitted to motion picture theatres. He also closed the city's playgrounds. The parents of the sick boy visited friends in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, with him in the last week of June and on July 1, the day they returned to Paterson, the child became ill, but the parents did not report his case until yesterday.

Two deaths from infantile paralysis were reported in the best residential section of Weehawken yesterday, and one case was discovered in Union Hill. The Union Hill case is in a twenty-four-family apartment house, in which many children live. There are nine cases in the North Hudson district of New Jersey. One case was yesterday reported in Hillside, near Elizabeth.

280 Cases in One Hospital.

Twenty-one of the deaths occurred in Brooklyn, two in Manhattan and one in Ridgewood, in the Borough of Queens. The oldest of these fatal cases was that of a child of eight years.

There are now 280 cases in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, and seventy-two in the Willard Parker Hospital, in Manhattan.

The records at the Health Department show that, since June 10, when the outbreak began, there have been 710 cases in the city, according to the most accurate figures of the department, and 165 deaths. Of these deaths 140 have been in Brooklyn, fifteen in Manhattan, six in Richmond, two in Queens, and two in the Bronx.

Spread of the disease and more stringent measures to combat it yesterday marked many villages and counties in the vicinity of New York. New Jersey seemed in special danger and reported many extra precautions. Five cases and two suspected cases were reported from South Orange, and one suspected case was reported from West Orange. All of the South Orange cases are in Church Street and practically the whole street has been quarantined.

Health Officer Alfred C. Benedict has ordered Cameron Field Playground closed. The Health Officers of all the villages in the Oranges have warned New York commuters to exercise special care in their movements.

One death from the disease was reported from Bayonne, where there are no more known cases. No new cases were reported in Jersey City.

Spread of the disease was reported from Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island. A boy who lived in Brooklyn and went to Amityville only a few days ago died there yesterday of infantile paralysis. Two cases were discovered in Copiague, a small village adjoining Amityville, and it was learned that the parents of one of the victims recently moved from Brooklyn.

The State Department of Health yesterday received a report that there were six cases in Roslyn, L. I. Two suspected cases are under observation in Central Park, L. I., and two more in Manhasset. One definite case was reported yesterday in Oyster Bay. Throughout Nassau County children have been barred from motion picture theatres, Sunday schools and picnics.

Up-State Cities Warned.

It was reported at the city branch of the State Department of Health that there were altogether eleven cases of infantile paralysis in Hudson, one at Athens, one in Poughkeepsie, and others scattered here and there in the State. Although ill at his home here, State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs yesterday sent the following "Special Notice to Health Officers" throughout the State:

Camps and Summer homes for children coming from the City of New York shall be frequently visited by the local health officer.

The children shall be confined to their own grounds for a period of three weeks, after which, if no cases develop, they may be allowed greater liberty.

All milk bottles and large containers shall be scalded with boiling water before leaving the camp.

Superintendents of camps shall be especially instructed to report any suspicious cases immediately to the health officer.

Dr. Biggs also addressed a letter to the physicians of the State, in which he said in part:

If in your practice a child presents the appearance of weakness or paralysis of any extremity, together with more or less pain and soreness, with a previous history of fever and vomiting, please consider the possibility of poliomyelitis and observe the following procedures:

Notify the Health Officer and telegraph the department at Albany that you have a case suspected to be poliomyelitis. If the case is secondary in the same family, please call the special attention of the department to that fact.

Isolate the case under the care of a competent caretaker or nurse, or remove to a suitable hospital if available.

Provide sufficient quantity of cloths so that discharges from the nose and throat may be properly collected and placed in a paper bag and subsequently burned. The hands of the caretaker should be washed immediately with soap and hot water and thoroughly rinsed after handling patient. Carbolic acid is not an efficient disinfectant unless used in very strong solution.

Quarantine the patient for a period of at least six weeks and others coming in contact with the patient for two weeks. Before release from quarantine require that the nose and throat be thoroughly cleaned with normal salt solution by gargling and by spraying into the nose several times on the day preceding the release.

Rigidly exclude flies and household pets from the room occupied by the patient.

If an outbreak occurs in your municipality the local health authorities are urged to employ public health nurses to perform the following duties: (a) Make a house-to-house search for evidence of unrecognized cases; (b) assist in the care of special cases in need; (c) inspect and report on the observance of quarantine.

Children usually manifest symptoms of the disease five to ten days after exposure; average incubation period, seven days.

The early symptom above mentioned (prodromal stage) lasts from one to seven days. Paralysis appears, for the most part before the sixth day, often on the first day.

Treatment to prevent the destruction of nerve cells can be the most valuable by (a) complete rest and quiet in a well ventilated, frequently darkened room; (b) relief of pain by as gentle handling as possible, application of dry warmth to affected limbs, and if necessary the child may be given one drop of deodorized tincture of opium every hour until quieted; (c) contractures soon develop so that support must be given early to the affected part; (d) massage should be given cautiously only after soreness and pain have completely subsided.

No Infection From Cows.

Persons fearing that infantile paralysis might be spread through infected milk were somewhat reassured yesterday by a statement from Dr. Emerson that cows do not have the disease.

"The reason why the authorities at Washington issued the warning against milk," said Dr. Emerson, "was because a person coming in contact with a patient might so easily infect milk in the house served to others. Cows do not have the disease, neither do cows have typhoid fever—but in both cases milk can become a carrier. Germs breed rapidly in milk, and a nurse or mother who comes into contact with a sufferer from infantile paralysis should be very careful how she handles milk in the house."

Dr. Louis C. Ager, chief of the private physicians assisting the Department of Health in Brooklyn, yesterday issued a warning to parents of children about keeping them too much away from fresh air.

"In their fear of infantile paralysis," Dr. Ager said, "many mothers are shutting up their children in closed rooms, where they can get no air or exercise. I do not think that germs of the disease will come in through windows nor travel through the air, and it is important that children should have as much exercise and air as possible. Where people are fortunate enough to have a back yard they should let their children play there."

The Department of Health is the most besieged place in New York. The telephone company reported to Dr. Emerson yesterday that, despite the fact that there are thirty-four trunk lines into the department's building in Centre Street, in one hour of the day there were 280 more calls for the department than the trunk lines could carry. Dr. Emerson ordered three more trunk lines installed.

Reports of persons fleeing from town continue to come in. The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad reported that they were breaking all records of sales of half-fare tickets from New York, and asked the Department of Health to station a physician at the West Forty-second Street Ferry to examine every child passing, but the department replied that, because of doubt as to carriers of the disease, this would not do any good.

The Staten Island Vigilance Committee last night addressed the Governor, the Mayor, the State Health Commissioner, the City Health Commissioner, the Surgeon General of the United Public Health Service, and the public press in a memorandum maintaining that the treatment of garbage on the island was probably responsible for the spread of infantile paralysis on the island. The complainants allege that flies carry the disease from garbage carried through the streets in open carts and dumped on low ground for filling purposes.

Dr. Emerson announced last night that an important meeting of physicians on infantile paralysis would be held at the Academy of Medicine next Thursday evening.

GOVERNMENT IS WATCHING.

Will Take Control if Disease Spreads to Other Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The spread of infantile paralysis in New York is receiving the attention of the Federal health authorities. There is fear of its spread into other States, and the moment that occurs the Public Health Service will take control of the situation and employ every means at its command to control and stamp out the disease. The fact that there was a report received today by the United States Public Health Service, stating the occurrence of four cases in Cleveland has served to accentuate the possibility of a general spread of the infection and successive outbreaks in the large cities.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue has designated Dr. C. H. Lavinder to take station at New York. He will keep in touch constantly with the city and State health officials and report every phase of the disease with such recommendations as seem necessary. For the present Surgeon General Blue regards the New York outbreak as entirely local in character and expresses the highest confidence in the ability of the New York health authorities to cope with the situation.

URGE FRESH AIR CAMPS.

Infant Paralysis Is Reported in Many Up-State Cities.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—In their efforts to stop the spread of infantile paralysis up-State, officials of the State Health Department are considering the advisability of recommending that local authorities bar children under sixteen years of age from moving picture theatres and other places where they gather in large numbers. This was announced today at the department offices. Such a recommendation will affect only communities where the disease exists.

Many requests for information concerning what to do with children sent by charitable institutions from New York to various rural sections were received at State headquarters today. A quarantine of three weeks on such "fresh air" camps was recommended in each instance.

From reports received at State Department offices up to tonight the disease exists or its existence is suspected, outside of New York, in Hudson, Farmingdale, Roslyn, Athens, Binghamton, Albany, Kingston, and Beacon. All of the cases, it was stated, were among children of foreign parentage who had recently been sent up-State from New York.

Pennsylvania Orders Quarantine.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6.—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, tonight declared the State of Pennsylvania quarantined against all persons suffering from infantile paralysis. Dr. Dixon instructed all Health Department representatives and local health boards to be on the lookout for the disease and directed them to report all cases by telegraph to the Health Department.

Two Stricken in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Two cases of infantile paralysis were reported here tonight. Both children live in the northeastern section of the city but a considerable distance apart, and according to Dr. Krusen, head of the department, there is nothing in their histories to indicate that the disease had been transmitted from points outside of this city.

One Case in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—One case of infantile paralysis has been diagnosed here. The sufferer is a Lithuanian girl whose parents live near Annapolis Junction, about midway between Baltimore and Washington. The patient has been isolated.

CHECKED TYPHUS IN EUROPE

Two American Physicians Report Good Results with Serum.

Dr. Harry Plots of the staff of the Mount Sinai Hospital, who left New York in June, 1915, to study conditions and make scientific research in Eastern Europe, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, accompanied by Dr. George Baehr, also of the Mount Sinai Hospital, which defrayed their individual expenses. During their visit to Serbia, Bulgaria, Austria, and Galicia the doctors worked under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

Dr. Plots said he had been treated with great courtesy by the military commanders of the Central Powers and allowed to go freely everywhere on condition that neither Dr. Baehr or himself would discuss military affairs on their return to America.

The doctor went on to say that he had made extensive experiments with his anti-typhus serum in Serbia and afterward in Austria, Hungary, Galicia, and Bulgaria. The use of the serum had proved very satisfactory and he believed it was the cause of saving the lives of thousands of people in these countries.

"In each of those countries," Dr. Plots continued, "laboratories have been established where the serum has been distributed by Dr. Baehr and myself and the work is now being carried on by the government officials themselves. The conditions regarding typhus are much better than they were in 1915 and there were very few cases when we left, but it will probably return in the Fall when the cold weather sets in."

Before leaving the physicians received a personal letter of thanks from General von Mackensen for their work with the German and Austrian sick soldiers in the hospitals.

The Fourth of July was celebrated on board the Nieuw Amsterdam by athletic sports on deck in which several of the 317 cabin passengers took part. In jumping over a rope in a hurdle race G. G. Davis, a Red Cross surgeon, fell on the deck and broke his right wrist.

R. R. Harvey, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy in Berlin, returned on the liner in ill health. Another passenger was the Rev. Bishop J. J. McNally of Canada returning from a visit to the Pope.

FILE BILL POSTERS DECREE.

Judge Landis Acts on Decision Given Two Months Ago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Judge Kenesaw Landis in the Federal Court today entered the formal decree dissolving the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada. The decree conforms with the decision he gave two months ago in which he ordered the members of the Bill Posters' Association to disband and cease doing business as a trust.

The operation of the decree was suspended until Sept. 1. The association is called a restraint of trade, and is permanently enjoined from continuing as such or entering into any further combinations to restrain the bill posting business in the United States.

The decree prohibits the defendants from agreeing in any way to maintain prices, or to agree to limit the number of persons who may engage in the bill posting business, or hinder them in any way whatsoever. It provides that no competitor shall be restricted in any way from doing business with bill posters who are not members of the defendant organization.

The decree further enjoins the defendants from inducing manufacturers of stock or posters not to sell their goods in open competition to any and all purchasers. It further provides that the Government shall recover the costs in the case.

JAMES STILLMAN RETURNS.

Praises the Devotion of the Women of France.

James Stillman, Chairman of the National City Bank, who has been spending eighteen months in the South of France for the benefit of his health, returned yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam. Mr. Stillman said he felt much improved after his long rest and had enjoyed the climate of Cannes very much. He appeared to be very much impressed with the work done by the women of France in the hospitals and other institutions he had visited.

"They are marvelous," Mr. Stillman said, "and, in my opinion, are even braver than the men. The French women sacrifice everything without the slightest complaint and give their services devotedly to the cause of the Allies."

Mr. Stillman added that there were hundreds of wounded men belonging to the allied nations recuperating at Cannes.

The officers of the Nieuw Amsterdam said the liner was detained six hours at Kirkwall, where 390 bags of mail were removed, and another twelve hours at Falmouth for examination of the passengers.

Statement of the Cloak Manufacturers

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association yesterday addressed a communication to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in which the employers stated that they were willing to go into conference with the employes on the basis of an editorial which appeared in The New York Times of July 1, and which said:

If the union is sincere in its protestations, if it will honestly concede to the manufacturers the right to choose efficient workers and to discharge surplus help, there is every reason to believe that the employers will be willing to enter a conference which will restore peace to the garment industry.

The employers, stating that this is the keystone of the controversy, demand of the union that it make this concession without modification before any conference on any other questions can be had.—Advt.

HEAVY REVENGE FOR HILL.

Mexican Staff Killed Proprietor and All Clerks in Hat Store.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 6.—Refugees from Mexico City tell the story of the killing of General Benjamin Hill, military commander of the Federal district, in a fight with Jean Tardan, a Frenchman, proprietor of a famous hat store in the Mexican capital.

They say Hill entered the store with his staff to buy a fancy sombrero as a present to Carranza. The proprietor himself waited on him.

Hill selected a hat and inquired the price. Tardan answered: "Seven dollars and a half American, fifteen pesos Mexican silver, 750 pesos uncounterfeitable bills, and 3,000 pesos Mexican counterfeitable bills."

Hill became incensed at the last price, as he has always maintained that Carranza money was as good as American. He drew his revolver and began shooting. Tardan shot also, mortally wounding Hill. The staff then drew revolvers, shot Tardan until lifeless and then killed every clerk in the establishment. The staff then sacked the store.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Mrs. Mary Marco of 58 Monitor Street drank what was thought to be poison yesterday after a quarrel with her husband and was hurried to the City Hospital, where it was found she had swallowed pepper sauce. A reconciliation followed, and she went home with her husband after taking several cooling drinks.

BAYONNE.—Although the Board of Health recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the crowing and cackling of chickens within the city limits, it failed to affix a penalty, and Recorder William J. Cain was at a loss yesterday what to do in the case of Patrick J. Campbell of 188 Lexington Avenue, who owns a flock of poultry, about which his neighbors had complained. He dismissed the complaint, and said he would refer the matter to the Board of Health.

BAYONNE.—Merchants of the upper part of the city have organized to provide a "White Way" for their neighborhood.

BAYONNE.—The baseball teams of the policemen and physicians of this city will play on July 29 for the benefit of the Police Fund and the Bayonne Hospital.

NEWARK.—Chancellor Stevens decided yesterday in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in two suits brought against it to set aside the cancellation of the policies on the life of Frank N. McGuire, who was a member of the firm of O'Gara & McGuire of this city, plaintiff in the suits.

PATERSON.—Members of the Mayor's Committee, appointed to look after the families of the National Guardsmen now on active duty, have worked out a system for the collecting and forwarding of comforts for the soldiers during their stay on the border.

PATERSON.—Congressman Frederick R. Lehlback telegraphed from Washington to Postmaster Edward W. Townsend yesterday that the House Committee on Public Buildings had voted $10,000 for additional land for the Post Office here.

VERONA.—There was only one death in June among the seventy-six patients in the Tuberculosis Sanitarium of the City of Newark, according to the report of Dr. Thomas N. Gray, its Superintendent.

FREEHOLD.—Announcing that every effort will be made to standardize the packing and obtain more direct selling, the Monmouth County Shippers' Association, composed of the leading fruit and vegetable growers, will begin this week to ship berries and beets and will follow with tomatoes, peaches, and other produce.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Fred Robinson, 9 years old, of Highland Park, fell into the river while stepping from stone to stone yesterday and was drowned. His body was recovered by the Fire Department, but he failed to respond to the pulmotor.

WOODCLIFFE.—Clifford Stephenson, a lawyer living at 335 Twenty-eighth Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement brought by Miss Irma Tannert of 221 Thirty-third Street.

TRENTON.—John Smith, custodian of the State House, received from Henry Lawton of East Hamilton Avenue yesterday as a gift to the State of New Jersey, one of the spears brought to Harper's Ferry by John Brown in 1859 for the arming of the slaves.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Elizabeth Sonneborn of 310 West York Street, Philadelphia, who came here to seek employment, was reported as missing yesterday. She was 29 years old, and wore two diamond rings and a gold watch. The search will be continued today by the police.

Save $5 to $15 On Suits
Summer Reduction Sale

At no time and nowhere has a greater money saving offering than this been made.

47 patterns were $50 now $25
140 " " $40 " $25
247 " " $35 " $25
118 " " $30 " $25

Coat and Trousers, $22.50

552 patterns covering a complete assortment of light and medium weight fabrics—clothes to measure only, fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.
Exclusively Custom Made Clothes, $20 to $50

ARROW COLLARS
15cts. each—6 for 90cts.
$1.75 the dozen

We've Reduced Every
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Fancy Suit in Stock
Excepting Tropicals, Blues and Blacks.

The prices tell only half the story—eloquent as they are. To really appreciate the wonderful values offered, you must see the suits themselves.

Every $18 and $20 Fancy Suit.. $16.50
Every $22.50 Fancy Suit...... $19.50
Every $25 and $28 Fancy Suit.. $22.50
Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit $26.50
Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit.. $32.50
Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit.. $38.50

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Third Ave., corner 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

Special—
Satin Stripe Madras Union Suits
$1.35
Friday and Saturday Only

Athletic Style—sleeveless; knee length—of fine white madras, white satin striped. Made with the new woven gusset waistband that insures comfort.

Our Week-end Specials were established a year ago—and our business in them has doubled.

The answer? VALUE!

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Georges
HOT WEATHER CLOTHES.
For Men and Young Men

PALM BEACH SUITS—In tans, blues, grays and blacks. Plain checked or stripe effects. Norfolk or Sack models. The materials have all been subjected to a shrinking process by the Cravenette Co.—a distinctive feature of Georges Palm Beach garments—$6.50, $7.50, $8.50.

SHANTUNG SILK SUITS—Both Sack and Norfolk models. Tailored up to the Georges standard. The smartest garments for summer wear—$10, $12.50, $15 up to $22.50.

PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTE ENGLISH MOHAIR SUITS—Plain stripe and check effects, stylish and serviceable. Particularly favored by the stout man—$10, $12.50, $15 and $18.

WHITE FLANNEL SUITS—Single and double breasted models—$12.50 and $15.00.

SKELETON OUTING SUITS—Sacks and Norfolks in the latest Priestley "Crasho," "Coolkenny" Crash, "Tub" Crash and "Coolest Cloth"—$7.50, $8.50 and $10.00.

SPORT COATS—In knitted fabrics—blue, green and checked Flannels, Norfolk models. Ideal combinations with Flannel trousers—$7.50.

White Flannel Trousers
of fine tennis flannel—also striped serges. Belt straps and cuffs.
Price $3.50

Also Khaki and Duck Trousers—$1.00 and $1.50. Natural Linen and Palm Beach Cloth Trousers—$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

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TWO New York Stores
42 West 34th,
Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.
Also corner of
Broadway at 36th,
Marlborough Hotel Building.
Open Evenings
Out of Town Stores:—
Philadelphia Boston
Providence Buffalo